Three Parts
24 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
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VOL. XLV....NO. 14,043. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1896.—THREE PARTS—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LONDON PRAISES RUSSELL

Curiously Enough, "The Thunderer" Is Leading in the Chorus.

ANOTHER RESPITE FOR THE PORTE

But There Is New Danger for Turkey in the Betrothal of Humbert's Son and Princess Helene.

ENGLAND'S REAL OBJECT ON THE NILE

An Amazing Event at Aberdeen—Keen Interest in Bazin's Ship—Preparing Effusive Welcomes for the Czar.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Lord Chief Justice Russell's address at Saratoga and the fervent reception which, from all accounts, it received are regarded here as forming by far the most noteworthy episode of the week. It surprised nobody that Lord Russell should have made a great speech, because his power to rise to the full possibilities of any occasion has come to be an article of faith in England, but it is perhaps a trifle remarkable that British public comment should be so uniformly enthusiastic on him and on his performance. His merciless arraignment of The London Times is still fresh in men's memories as the loftiest forensic product of our day, yet The Times leads in the chorus of admiring approval of his Saratoga speech. Lord Russell was not afraid to talk frank republicanism to an American audience, just as here he has always been an outspoken Radical, but the Tory papers praise his address quite as warmly as the rest. The truth is that he had already attained, without their knowing it, a very powerful hold upon the respect and the imagination of the English people, and it needed only that huge outburst of cheering at Saratoga to wake them up to the fact that when he returns he will find himself publicly set on a pinnacle to which none of his predecessors ever climbed.

The facts that Lord Russell is an Irishman and that from the beginning he has been a devoted Nationalist have played a bigger part in the shaping of public opinion here in the past year or two than any one imagines. The effect of his growing prestige on the bench has been insensibly to modify English prejudices about Irishmen and Home Rulers in general. In proportion as he rose above others as the typical great judicial figure in England, it became more difficult to despise as barbarians or to hate as traitors his fellow-countrymen, with whom he was in such full sympathy. I believe it is to this subtle influence on men's minds that the Tory Land bill for Ireland and the Tory release of the dynamite convicts are largely due. These things could not have been attained if the rank and file of the party, and society behind it, had not undergone a sensible softening of heart toward Ireland.

Lord Russell's objections to a permanent arbitration tribunal are recognized here as important and striking, but the press rather shrinks from expressing an opinion on their merits. There is a disposition, instead, to leave that matter to the authorities on both sides for settlement between themselves, and this is done with a lighter heart since faith in a friendly and satisfactory understanding among these authorities is now universal here.

The Eastern question has passed for the time being into a relatively pacific phase. The Turk has obtained his customary stay of proceedings. This will enable him to think up reasons for not doing what he has been told to do, and the Cretans, with some difficulty, have been persuaded to keep quiet during the interval. There is hope among the Continental Chancelleries that this artificial lull will be maintained, at least till the Czar gets home again, on Nov. 1, but it is doubtful if it can be managed. The Cretans have been led to believe that they are going to get autonomy at the very least, and meanwhile they are steadily increasing their stores of arms and supplies obtained from Greek smugglers. When the disclosure is made that the Turk refuses even to consider autonomy for Crete, it is very unlikely that they can be induced to continue the truce. The probabilities are that another fortnight will see the island plunged in civil war again.

Meanwhile no visible progress is made among the powers toward a decision as to what will be done next when Turkey declines the suggestions now before her. It is not even clear, indeed, what these suggestions are, although it is suspected that England is unofficially pressing for Cretan autonomy and getting more or less informal support from Russia, France, and Italy. This drawing of Italy toward the Franco-Russian combination is the most interesting feature of the whole imbroglio. It is many years since a royal betrothal has created such a political sensation as was caused this week by the engagement of the Prince of Naples to Hélène of Montenegro. The Prince is a fragile, sickly little fellow. He is idolized by those about him, but it has always been understood that he was doomed to celibacy. His sudden betrothal now to the magnificent mountain-bred beauty whom the present Czar was not allowed to wed is hence regarded everywhere as a political coup. It brings the Italian Court at once into sympathetic relations with the Montenegrin Principality, which is a strictly Russian outpost on the Adriatic, and it gives Italy a direct interest in Russia's game in the Balkans. Naturally, Vienna and Berlin are astounded and disgusted at this sudden development, and they take no pains to conceal the fact.

Rumors about the German Emperor's ill temper continue to come, but they are now accompanied by signs that the German public, too, is getting angry. The dismissal of Bronsart Schellendorf from the War Ministry is rather the worst thing which the Emperor has yet been persuaded to do by his "kitchen Cabinet" of favorites, for the reason that it closely touches the army, with which not even Emperors can afford to trifle. Discipline is so omnipotent in the army that of course not a word has been heard from it, but it is well understood that Bronsart was sacrificed because he urged reforms in the present mediaeval star-chamber system of courts-martial, and that all the progressive military leaders are dismayed and exasperated by his removal. The German press is speaking with great plainness about the affair, and there promises to be, when the Reichstag meets, an open debate on the whole subject of the Emperor's unofficial advisers.

There are reports this evening that the latest Franco-German frontier incident is likely to develop unpleasantly. A group of young French soldiers, who seem to have been intoxicated, crossed the frontier and went half a mile into German territory at Wurtzelstein. In the course of their boisterous frolic they stripped off the coat of a German soldier on furlough and carried it back with them. Another account says that the Frenchmen merely found the coat in the house of a peasant, to whose absent brother it belonged, and that they cut off the buttons and brought it away. The German Foreign Office, of course, complained, and now there is a rumor that the answer of the French Government was unsatisfactory. It is impossible to verify the report.

Vienna is decorating on an extravagant scale and in wild haste for the Czar's visit next Thursday, and the special six horses that have been assigned for the use of the imperial visitors are drilled daily not to shy at crowds, flags, or brass bands. All the grooms spend an hour daily bawling "Hoch!" into the ears of these horses, so as to accustom them to cheering. Nearly 20,000 troops are to line the way from the station to the palace. This is more soldiers than Vienna has ever seen thus employed. Paris, too, is already repaving the street in front of the Russian Embassy, and will soon be in the frantic throes of decoration on a scale never dreamed of before. The fears lest violence may be attempted have created a veritable panic in the Parisian official mind, and it is announced that foreigners who are in France during the period of the Czar's visit must have their passports ready to show at any moment, and must expect the most minute police surveillance. These precautions far exceed anything the late Czar ever thought essential in foreign capitals, and make one wonder whether personal terror is one of the afflictions under which Nicholas II. is struggling.

Now that the Upper Nile is at last in a condition to be traversed by steamers, a lively dash forward to Dongola by the British is a matter of days. For the past few weeks there has been a sharp censorship in the English camp over both telegrams and mail letters, so the public here is quite in the dark as to the amount and character of the opposition which the Sirdar expects. This, however, disturbs no one, since it is taken for granted that the dervishes are played out as a serious fighting force. Such public interest in the Soudan affair as exists is absorbed in the problem of what is to happen after Dongola has been occupied and the Caliph chased out of Omdurman, for this is universally assumed to be included in the plans of the campaign. When the expedition was first announced, last Spring, these dispatches reflected Sir Charles Dilke's suspicion that nothing less than the conquest of Darfur and Equatorial Africa was its ultimate object. At that time the Ministry indignantly repudiated such an idea, but now we hear of a Congo State force advancing northward to help clear this dark and little-known land, and if it happens in the end that the whole Nile Valley and the road into Uganda are rid of dervish control, and that somehow it has all come to be British territory, no wise man will be surprised. The French at least firmly believe that this is what is intended, and it is likely that the British or the Belgian advance will find French posts near the sources of the Nile in unexpected places. This prospect must be kept in mind as a possible occasion of trouble, but no one here regards it with apprehension.

The French occupation of Timbuctoo, whatever its material results, has proved to be of remarkable service to the students who are grappling with the archaeological problems of Africa. Félix Dubois is now publishing in L'Illustration as a serial the results of his explorations there. His text is plentifully illustrated by photographs, and to judge from the first chapters it has been a long time since such a strikingly original and valuable book has appeared. The architectural and ethnographic remains of early Egyptian colonies near Timbuctoo are especially noteworthy.

The recent popular rage for books about mountain climbing is said to show, from the publisher's point of view, some signs of abatement, but its effects on the public will make this a memorable year in the Alps. Already the fatalities among the climbers for the season exceed the total which used to be considered bad for a space of ten years. Until last year the Predigstuhl, in the Tyrol, had been considered inaccessible. Then it was climbed for the first time, and this year there have been five ascents, two of which resulted in fatal accidents, and numerous adventurous persons are now on the spot preparing for an attempt to reach this "Pulpit." As for the Alps proper, lives are thrown away weekly on all sorts of foolhardy ventures by people who, having read Whymper and Conway, decline to take the advice of guides or to conform to any of the old rules governing mountain work.

It is safe to predict that there will be an unprecedented attendance to-morrow at the little German Catholic church in Whitechapel, where the nephew of the King of Saxony is to make his first appearance as a priest and to preach at high mass. There are four lives between Prince Max and the throne, so there was no dynastic objection to his following his vocation and taking orders, which he did some months ago, but why he wanted to come to England and do rough mission work in the East End of London is not understood. It appears that both his family and some, at least, of the English priesthood discouraged the idea, and the Leipsic and Dresden press pointed out that Saxony also was an extremely good field for missionaries, but the young man had his own way.

Although the Belgian papers deny the rumor, I hear it is believed in Orleanist circles that a marriage has really been arranged between Prince Albert and Isabella, the third sister of the Duke of Orleans. One of the Duke's sisters is already Queen of Portugal, another is the wife of the heir presumptive to the crown of Italy, and for the third to wed the heir to the Belgian throne will be to give the Orleans family a very full measure, indeed, of dynastic prestige.

Students in the Scotch universities have the power of impeaching an unpopular professor before the university court, and of securing his dismissal if they can prove a case against him. The Aberdeen undergraduates have just succeeded in a suit of this sort and secured the dismissal of the Professor of Biblical Criticism on the quaint ground that he is too orthodox, and hence failed to initiate them into the higher forms of modern criticism. That such a complaint should be regarded as valid in Aberdeen, of all places on earth, strikes Englishmen as a remarkable sign of the times, and the papers are full of it.

The idea of a steamer with the vessel proper supported on a series of rollers is said to be old, but the practical experiments to test its utility just begun in France attract great attention as a novelty. The vessel launched at St. Denis on Wednesday is to be fitted at Rouen with engines, and will make a trial trip across the Channel some time in October. She is of 280 tons burden, and, with 200 horse power, is expected to make 25 knots an hour. If the test is successful, the inventor, Ernest Bazin, will plunge at once into the greater task of building an ocean liner with huge wheels, which, his friends say, he believes can cross from Havre to New-York in sixty hours. This is all in the air just now, of course, but engineers agree that October's experiment will be of extreme interest and possibly of great importance.

It seems as if every week brought some fresh note on the changes which the bicycle is making in popular tastes and habits. A year ago all of fashionable London was quite daft over the notion of skating on artificial ice, and the rinks made such huge profits that speculators formed a company to build a great national skating palace. Now this company has gone into the hands of a receiver, and another enterprise, similar, though less ambitious, is also on its last legs. The explanation is the one which serves to account for everything nowadays—namely, that everybody is cycling.

Ten weeks hence the use of motor carriages at the rate of fourteen miles an hour will be legal on English roads, and shrewd men in the cycle business believe that this new development in locomotion will be even more remarkable than cycling in its general effects on the country. The great manufacturing firms of Leeds, Preston, and Bedford have already made big preparations for the new industry, but apparently the bulk of it will be centred at Coventry, the town which first had the intelligence to grasp the possibilities of the bicycle trade.

The London Times has a learned column to-day from a correspondent, whose name is not given, but who is important enough to get big type, exhaustively examining the question when the twentieth century begins, and by what seems to be perfect logic he demonstrates that it will be on Jan. 1, 1901. H. F.

Suicide in Fairmount Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Lewis F. Wills, aged fifty years, Street Supervisor of Atlantic City, N. J., committed suicide in Fairmount Park this morning by shooting himself in the head. Wills was a prominent member of the G. A. R. of Atlantic City and was also a member of Byrne Commandery, Knights Templar, of Camden, N. J., and of the I. O. O. F. The pistol with which the deed was committed had evidently been bought for the purpose, for a box in which it had been purchased was found beside the body. Wills was $2,100 short in his street accounts with Atlantic City, and, while his bondsmen will make the amount good, it is supposed the discovery of the shortage led him to kill himself.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Aug. 22.—Charles Cox and wife of Lunenburg, with another lady, were driving under the Fitchburg Railroad bridge on Main Street last night as a freight train was passing. The horses became frightened and ran away, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Cox violently to the ground. Mr. Cox was picked up unconscious. Mrs. Cox was able to walk to a house near by, but soon became unconscious and died from her injuries. She was fifty years old. The other occupant of the carriage was Mrs. W. O. Manning, who was not hurt. Mr. Cox is Tax Collector of Lunenburg.

Blood Vessel Burst in His Head.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 22.—John G. Haux, for several years first Selectman here, died to-day at his home, in North Avenue. He awoke early complaining of a pain in his head. A physician was summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Haux had expired. Death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel. The deceased was fifty-seven years old, and leaves a wife and seven children.

Horatio D. Parker Accused of Theft.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Horatio D. Parker, a prominent lawyer, seventy years old, was arrested this morning charged with the embezzlement of $11,000. He resides in Cambridge.

Sea Gate. Ideal spot for residences by the sea, fronting Atlantic Ocean, overlooking the Narrows; exclusive and restricted; reached by private yacht of Norton Point Land Company. Address William P. Rae Company, agents, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.—Adv.

MINISTER TERRELL TO RESIGN.

Cause of the Tension Between Him and the Administration.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 22.—It is believed here that A. W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, either has resigned or soon will place his resignation in the hands of the President, and within two months will return to this country. This information is said to come direct from Mrs. Terrell, who gave it out, it is said, not expecting it would be made public. According to the story, while the resignation has not been asked for point blank, Mr. Terrell became satisfied it would be acceptable, and acted on the knowledge.

Persons in Fort Worth who are intimate with the family of the Minister—and he has a brother living here—are not surprised at the reported action. They have known that there has been friction between him and the State Department for some time. This friction resulted from letters written by Minister Terrell to friends or relatives in this country, one of which was to his brother, J. C. Terrell, of this city. It contains this statement:

The policy of the English Government is responsible for the massacres in Armenia. Had it not been for that policy there would have been no bloodshed. Besides, the Congress of the United States, in the utterances of members on the floor, abusing the Porte and the Sultan, gives offense here and destroys my influence.

Upon the publication of this utterance, Secretary Olney asked Minister Terrell to visit Washington at the earliest opportunity. With the invitation went a suggestion that the Administration was not pleased with the publication of his letters, and a warning to be more cautious, lest disagreeable results followed.

Minister Terrell made the visit and explained that the letters complained of were written to members of his family, and he did not expect they would find their way into print. This explanation failed to satisfy either Mr. Olney or President Cleveland, and the Minister was so given to understand. Mr. Terrell is a man who cannot stand much discipline, and at the conference he showed it so plainly that the result was a rupture that has never been healed, and which resulted in his determination to tender his resignation. Notwithstanding that strong efforts were made by Minister Terrell's friends in Texas to keep this matter quiet, it leaked out, and the knowledge of the Minister's intention to resign is in the possession of more than one leading politician of Texas, one or two of whom reside in this city.

A HEAVY STORM IN CHICAGO.

Much Damage Done to Property by Strokes of Lightning.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Shortly after midnight last night this city was visited by a heavy rainstorm, accompanied by a series of electrical storms, which did great damage to property, especially in the southern part of the city. Electric cars, telegraph and telephone lines in all parts of the city were affected. The barns of the Chicago City Railway Company at Sixty-first and State Streets were struck by lightning at 3 o'clock and a section of the roof sixty feet square dashed through the building to the first floor, carrying with it the third and second floors and four cars which were stored there. It is estimated that the damage to the City Railway Company will amount to from $15,000 to $20,000. The work of repair was commenced at once, and the open cars were run again before night.

The Chicago Brick Company's plant, at Forty-first and Leavitt Streets was struck by lightning at 3 o'clock this morning and a damage of $15,000 resulted. The entire building collapsed and the machinery is buried in the debris.

Lightning struck with damaging effect in Englewood, Hyde Park, and South Chicago. Buildings were attacked in every section, and the telephone service throughout these suburbs was seriously impaired. Bolts of lightning descended almost incessantly and the rain fell in a perfect deluge. Between 3 and 4 o'clock something like nine alarms of fire had been sent in and calls for assistance poured into the Hyde Park and Englewood Stations until the lightning had cut off all communication by telephone. No loss of life has been reported.

FREE SILVER CLUB SURPRISED.

Elected a Sound-Money Man President—His Speech Not Relished.

A free-silver club was organized Thursday night up in the wilds of Guttenberg, N. J. About fifty persons attended. Nearly all signed the roll, and then Joseph Allgeier was elected President by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Allgeier took the chair and called the meeting to order. He was called on to make a speech and said he would be very happy to do so. The speech he made almost stopped the breath of the free-silver men.

Mr. Allgeier told them plumply and plainly that free-silver meant ruin to all the industries of the town. He went on to show that a gold standard was the only safe rule; that it was absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the country, and that the election of Bryan meant bankruptcy.

Several silver men tried to stop him, but he kept right on until he had finished and then the meeting adjourned in confusion. Another meeting is to be held to-morrow night. It is expected that a new President will be elected.

Does What Mr. McKinley Wouldn't.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Gov. Bushnell to-day issued certificates of restoration to citizenship to B. O. Manchester, John Daly, George W. Doner, F. C. Tanner, W. J. Gill, and Charles Neuendorf, members of the Toledo Board of Councilmen in 1892, who were convicted of accepting bribes for the passage of certain legislation. A determined effort was made during Gov. McKinley's régime to secure clemency for them, but opposition from many citizens here prevented Major McKinley from taking the desired action.

The President Fishing All Day.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 22.—The President and Dr. Bryant spent all day among the ponds between here and Plymouth, leaving at 9 o'clock this morning and returning about sunset to-night. The party had fairly good luck with some fish, but caught very few bass, for which they went in quest.

Died While Trying to Save.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 22.—Nellie Bailey and another woman were caught by fire in a two-story dwelling house last night. A strange man went with the Police Sergeant to bring the women out. The Sergeant was driven back by the flames. The stranger was overcome and he and the women perished.

Boy Hangs Himself in a Cellar.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Aug. 22.—At 8 o'clock last night the lifeless body of Edward Ordell, twelve-year-old son of George Ordell of Jeannette, was discovered by his mother hanging from a joist in the cellar.

Edward was last seen about 7 o'clock playing with his companions.

The cause of the suicide is unknown.

Torn by a Lioness.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Frank Swope, a canvasman employed by a circus that is exhibiting here to-day, was this morning terribly clawed by a lioness. Before keepers could rescue Swope his right arm was stripped of its flesh to the bone, and his right side fearfully lacerated. The injuries will probably prove fatal.

MR. HOKE SMITH RESIGNS

The President, with Seeming Reluctance, Accepts the Retirement.

SUPPORT OF SILVER THE CAUSE

Secretary's Note Sent Immediately Following the Chicago Convention, but Not Acted On Then.

A SUCCESSOR HAS NOT BEEN NAMED.

Excellent Work in the Interior Department, Particularly in Respect to Patents and Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, will retire from the Cabinet Sept. 1. His resignation was sent to the President a few hours after the action of the Chicago Convention became known to the country.

Mr. Smith took the ground that, inasmuch as he would be obliged to support Bryan and Sewall, it would relieve both the President and himself from much embarrassment if he should sever his connection with the Cabinet.

Mr. Cleveland's opinion coincided with that of Mr. Smith. The President did not, however, hasten to accept the resignation. Weeks passed without any sign from him. His letter of acceptance was received by

Hoke Smith.

Mr. Smith only a few days ago. In it the President expressed his regret at being obliged to agree to the severance of their official relations, and complimented the Secretary upon his success in the administration of the affairs of the Interior Department.

It is declared on high authority that the President entertains a feeling of deep regard for Mr. Smith. There can be no doubt that Mr. Smith is one of Mr. Cleveland's strongest admirers.

Although Secretary Smith has steadily refused to discuss for publication the fact of his resignation, he was obliged to-day to make a statement which removed the last doubt that existed regarding his intention to retire to private life. Some time ago he appointed a commission to investigate the charge that there were 400 fraudulent names on the rolls of the Choctaw Indans. The commission reported, and next Tuesday was set as the day for hearing arguments in the case. The wife of one of the counsel became dangerously ill, and application was made to-day for an adjournment.

Secretary Smith instructed Chief Clerk Warmock of the Interior Department to say to the lawyers that unless the case could be taken up this week he would be unable to hear it at all.

The officers of the department hardly require this announcement. They had seen more significant signs. For more than a week the Secretary has been packing up his effects preparatory to leaving Washington. All of his belongings, which have been kept at the Interior Department, are now boxed and on their way to Atlanta. His house on K Street is nearly dismantled. When the hour comes for him to turn his back on the department Mr. Smith will be ready to take the train for his Southern home.

While the intimate friends of the Secretary declare that he pursued a high-minded course in forwarding his resignation to the President, he is being criticised for taking a step which is not one whit less inconsistent than would be his retention of office while differing with the President and his associates regarding the nominations made at Chicago.

His resignation is based on the fact that in the recent public controversy in Georgia between Mr. Smith and Mr. Crisp, both declared their intention to support the nominees of the convention, no matter what the platform might be. In a speech delivered in December, 1895, before the Georgia Legislature in reply to Crisp, Mr. Smith asserted that the nominees of that convention must be sustained regardless of the character of the platform.

This expression, his friends say, attested to his fealty to party organization. It is now being used as a strong card by those who excuse his action. The speeches referred to were in the interest of sound money. Mr. Smith went up and down Georgia proclaiming that free silver would bring disaster to the country. His critics here—and there are many of them—say they do not see how he can lay any claim to consistency if he shall take the stump for Bryan and Sewall, who stand for all the evils that Mr. Smith predicted in his speeches only a few months ago.

Mr. Smith's friends say it would be very disagreeable for him to remain in the Cabinet and act in opposition to the views of the President and the other members of the Administration regarding the nominees. The Secretary's critics do not see that he would have a more embarrassing experience than he assuredly will have when he asks the voters of his native State to support candidates who represent the evils which he so ably attacked in his controversy with Mr. Crisp.

The opinion is freely expressed here that Mr. Smith occupies a position which most public men would do their utmost to avoid.

It is but just to Secretary Smith to say

Continued on Page 5.

A DISASTROUS FREIGHT WRECK.

Much Property Ruined, but, Luckily, No Lives Were Lost.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A most disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Central Hudson Railroad one and one-quarter miles east of Fairport, ten miles from this city, about midnight, piling the tracks of that road with demolished cars and engines. Shortly before midnight a train drawn by Engine No. 572, standing on track No. 3 waiting for another west-bound train, to take water, was run into by the Syracuse and Rochester local running between Dewitt and East Rochester, and drawn by Engine No. 571. The head of the train of No. 572 was rounding a sharp curve, but the lights in the caboose were in a position to be seen for a mile down the track.

Engineer Woodford of the local train was seen at the wreck shortly after the trains came together. He stated that he did not have any signals thrown out against his train, and that he did not see the lights on the train pulled by Engine No. 572 until it was too late to stop his train. He reversed his engine, and stuck to his post. Engine No. 571 is a complete wreck, having telescoped the caboose and nearly a dozen freight cars loaded with valuable freight. In the caboose of the standing train were several of the crew, and their escape from instant death is miraculous.

The members of the crew who were in the caboose of the forward train were spilled out into the wreckage, which is scattered all over Tracks 1, 2, and 3. The rear brakeman, named Mitchell, is severely injured, and, like other members of the crew, badly bruised. Engineer Woodford was severely shocked by the collision, but not seriously injured. The crew of the local train were mostly on deck when the crash came, and they were thrown from the train with great force. The local train consisted of sixty cars. The contents of the last ten cars were scattered about in all directions. A carload of caskets consigned to Crane & Breed, undertakers of Cincinnati, were nearly all demolished.

The wreck caught fire from the lamps in the caboose, and several cars were destroyed before help arrived. The head brakeman ran to Fairport and notified the operator to telegraph to Dewitt for a wrecking crew. The pilot and wooden cross beams of the engine of the local was burned away when help arrived. The front of the boiler was crushed in, the smokestack was torn off, the bellhangers bent, the driving rods twisted like wire, the cylinder head blown out, and the machinery was all demolished. Railroad men say the loss will reach $50,000. It could not be ascertained who was to blame for the accident, but the engineer of the local will likely be called upon for an explanation.

A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL MISSING.

He Disappeared Two Weeks Ago and Nothing Is Known of Him.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Aug. 22.—The disappearance of Prof. Kenneth Mathieson, Principal of the Bernardsville public school, who left here on the 8th inst., has caused his wife and family and their many friends much anxiety. On Aug. 7 he went to New-York City and purchased some new furniture and an upright piano, and returned home the same evening. The next day he visited the village to purchase some groceries, and failed to return.

The following day his wife became alarmed, and informed the neighbors, but their efforts to find him proved futile. Two days after his disappearance his wife received a letter from him, dated and posted in Port Jervis, N. Y. He stated that he would return soon, and requested an immediate reply as to how the family were. His wife answered the letter at once, but it still remains at the Port Jervis Post Office uncalled for.

Mathieson is about fifty years of age, light complexion, and smooth face, of medium build, and has a strong Scotch accent. He has been Principal of the school for the past eleven years, and was highly respected. It is thought that the intense heat had affected his mind.

Lord Russell Goes to Niagara.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—Lord Russell and his entire party left here this morning in a special car attached to the 9 o'clock train for Niagara Falls. They will be guests of the Cliff House. Before leaving, Lord Russell expressed himself as being very much pleased with his visit here, and spoke in the highest terms of the courtesies shown himself and party.

Jockey Killed While Hunting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 22.—Jockey Vernon Wilson, aged fifteen who had ridden with success the last season on Cuticils and other good horses, was accidentally killed at Pine Grove yesterday afternoon while hunting. He was a son of Samp Wilson, the well-known trotting horse man now in Boston.

THE WEATHER

Predictions for to-day are for local showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather and winds shifting southwesterly; slightly warmer during the day.

The barometer has fallen in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and in the extreme Northwest. It has risen in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and at Central Rocky Mountain stations. It is lowest north of Lake Huron, and high to the east of New-England and over Colorado.

The weather was warmer yesterday east of the Mississippi and in Montana, and cooler from the Mississippi westward to the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has fallen decidedly in Northern Texas, with local rains and high, northerly winds.

Local showers and thunderstorms were reported from the Northern States, and from the East Gulf and Florida coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	58	63	66
6 A. M.	57	65	68
9 A. M.	64	64	69
12 M.	66	65	69
3 P. M.	67	67	71
6 P. M.	66	68	71
9 P. M.	67	68	71
12 P. M.	66	68	71

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69.50
Weather Bureau	68.00
Corresponding date 1895	64.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 2, Column 1.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Frederick Allen was arrested Friday night at Seven Valley, York County, Penn., charged with being the leader of a gang of counterfeiters who have circulated a lot of spurious coin in the northern part of the State.

—Three men named Kyler, Carson, and Holmes were struck by a train last night while riding on a handcar bound from Nepigon to Wolf River, Ontario. Carson and Kyler were instantly killed; Holmes was slightly injured.

—The baggage station at Elberon, N. J., was entered by housebreakers Friday night and three trunks broken into. Little of value was taken.

—Olaf Scherlin, a Newark teamster, was knocked from his wagon by a trolley car Friday night and injured internally. He may die.

Sea Gate. Allements of beauty, refinement; accessibility to New-York; exclusive for residences; reached by private yacht Norton Point Land Company. Address William P. Rae Company, agents, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.—Adv.

BRYAN TAKES THE STUMP

OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN WITH A SPEECH TO DUTCHESS FARMERS.

Wears His Alpaca Coat and Tries to Duplicate His Chicago Effort—Declares that This Is a Time for Common People to Think—Attacks the Handlers of Money and Draws a Parallel with Demetrius—A Large Crowd Listens.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—William J. Bryan opened the political campaign in earnest to-day at Madalin, a town in Dutchess County. He delivered his first actual campaign speech since his nomination, and showed an earnestness in delivery closely resembling that which brought about the demonstration in his honor at Chicago the day before he was selected as the Democratic standard bearer. Mr. Bryan was in excellent voice and evidently made a good impression on his auditors.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Perrine, drove over to Madalin at 3 o'clock from Upper Red Hook. A number of houses along the five miles of road were decorated with flags, and the town of Madalin and the adjacent village, Tivoli, were also made attractive by a display of bunting. At the outskirts of Madalin a Reception Committee and a brass band greeted the candidate, and, with the band in front, a procession was formed for the entry into the town. Fifteen hundred persons were gathered about the speaker's stand, which was situated in a large pasture, used in all campaigns for political meetings. Mr. Bryan was loudly applauded as he came in sight.

John J. Lenz, candidate for Congress in Ohio on the Democratic ticket, was delivering an address at the time, and he spoke for more than an hour after the Bryan party appeared, devoting himself entirely to the money question, and frequently gaining applause. It had been intended that Senator Stewart of Nevada should follow Mr. Lenz, but the threatening aspect of the heavens and the desire of Mr. Bryan to get back to Upper Red Hook early brought about a change in the programme, and the Democratic Presidential candidate was allowed to take the place of the venerable "father of the free-silver cause."

Frank S. Ormsbe, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, presented Mr. Bryan in a few words. He called him the "hero of the hour" and the "next President of the United States." There was an outburst of handclapping as the candidate stepped forward, and then a cheer, and more cheers. A small cannon, that had punctuated Mr. Lenz's remarks at irregular intervals, boomed out a salute the band played, and a delegation from the Bryan and Sewall Club of Saugerties waved transparencies enthusiastically. The people composing the audience were crowded together in front of the stand, and there was a rush forward from those in the rear when Mr. Bryan started to speak. He wore again to-day the old black alpaca coat in which he was attired when he made the famous Chicago speech. His voice, after his long rest, was clear and strong, and he appeared to the best advantage. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: The presence of a number of persons who are prepared to discuss at length the issue of the campaign will make it unnecessary for me to occupy a great amount of your time. I appreciate this opportunity of presenting to you, even briefly, some of the points which I deem worthy of your consideration.

"We are entering upon a campaign which is a remarkable one in many respects. Heretofore, at least in the last twenty-five or thirty years, each party has gone into the campaign practically solid, presenting a united front against the opposing party; but in this campaign there has been practically a bolt from every convention which has been held. What does it mean? It means that convictions are deeper this year than they have been heretofore; it means that people are not so willing now as they have been to allow the platform of a party to control their actions. Men are thinking this year with more earnestness and intensity than they have been thinking in recent years, and the result of this thinking will be manifested when it comes to register the will of this great Nation, and between that time and this hour we expect to present to those who must act upon the questions the issues of this campaign.

"When our party at Chicago wrote the platform which it did, we knew that it would offend some people. No party can take a plain, strong, emphatic position upon any question without offending somebody. We declared in that platfrm what we believe was right; we described there the policies which we believed were best for the American people, and whn we did we knew that it would alienate some. Let me read one of the planks of that platform.

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

"That is one of the planks. [Voice in the crowd: 'It is a good one.'] That was not put in there to attract the love of those who have grown rich out of the Government's extremities. [Applause.] We did not expect those who have a passage-way from the Federal Treasury to their office to join with us in closing up the passage. We did not expect those who are making a profit out of the gold standard and out of the embarrassment it brings to the Treasury to join with us in putting an end to the gold standard. Why, if we had so expected, we would have expected in the face of all the history of the party.

"If you remember, the good book states that some eighteen hundred years ago a man named Demetrius complained of the preaching of the Gospel because it interrupted his business. He did not go out and say to the world, 'Our business is being injured, and we are mad.' What did he say? He said: 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.' [Applause.] We have some to-day who are very much like Demetrius. They know that the restoration of bimetallism will destroy the business in which they have been engaged. But when they make public speeches they do not say that the Democratic Party is wrong because it interferes with their business. What do they say? They say: 'Great is sound money. Great is an honest dollar.' [Applause.]

"I say this platform was not written to attract their votes. It was written because we want to des[illegible] business in which they are engaged.

"But, my [illegible] have made

a profit out of the Government's financial policy array themselves against the Democratic Party, may we not expect those who believe that we are right to come to our rescue and fill up the ranks that are being depleted by their desertion? [Applause.] If we must part company with those who believe in a Government of syndicates, by syndicates, and for syndicates, may we not appeal with confidence to those who believe that a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth? [Applause.] If these men who pride themselves upon their prominence in the business world and who glory in the title of business men are going to make a business out of politics, are going to use their ballots to increase their incomes, I beg you to consider whether the great toiling masses of this Nation have not a right to make a business out of politics for once and protect their homes and their families from disaster. [Applause.]

"I have not been in the State of New-York long; I have not met many of your people, and yet in the short time that I have been here I have met enough Republicans who said that they were going to vote our ticket to make up for every Democrat that ever deserted us, and we welcome the coming guests as we speed those who are parting. [Applause.]

"Now, my friends, this is a practical question. It is a question which you must consider for yourselves. The gentleman who has preceded me has very properly told you that you were competent to settle these questions for yourselves. The founders of our Government never conceded that the time would come when there would be only a few people in this country who were competent to settle great public questions. [Applause.] If they had they would have written in the Constitution that on most questions everybody could vote, but on the money question only financiers could vote. [Laughter and applause.] It is hollow mockery to grant to the people a right in your Constitution and then deny them the privilege of exercising it. I assert that the people of the United States, those who produce wealth as well as those who exchange it, have sufficient patriotism and sufficient intelligence to sit in judgment upon every question which has arisen, or will arise, no matter how long our Government may endure. [Applause.]

"Great as local questions are, economic questions in their final analysis are great moral questions, and it requires no extended experience in the handling of money to enable a man to tell right from wrong. And more than that, this money question will not be settled until the great common people are upon it. No question is settled until the masses settle it. Abraham Lincoln said that the Lord must have loved the common people, because he made so many of them. He was right about it. There is another evidence that the Lord made the common people and made a great many of them. It is because the common people are the only people who ever have supported a reform that had for its object the uplift of the human race. I do not mean to say that there have not been exceptions to the rule. I do not mean to say that you have not found among the masses at all times those who were ready to betray those who toiled for them if they could see some chance of personal elevation, but I do mean to say that those who have gone beyond the ranks of the common people are entirely unmindful of the claims of brotherhood upon them. But what I say is that as a general rule the common people here and everywhere have been the support and the only great support of every measure of reform. Now you have a right to take this question, examine it and form your own opinion, and the ballot is given to you in order that you may express your own opinion when you come to vote and not be requested to accept some one else's opinion.

"And I am going to call your attention to a few things for you to consider when you are trying to make up your minds what you ought to do. Now, our opinions are all divided as to the policy which should be pursued. You take the gold-standard Democrats. Some of them say they ought to come out openly and indorse the Republican candidate. So far as he is concerned, and others say 'No, that would be dangerous, because unless we have a candidate of our own there would be a great many Democrats who would be foolish enough to vote the Democratic ticket of the common people.' [Laughter.] And there they are divided. They all want the same object. They all want the election of Republican candidates, but they cannot agree as to the best method to effect it through Republicanism. [Laughter.] But, as I say, they are divided as to the means of getting at it, and think that they can defeat a Republican candidate better by having a candidate of their own to fool Democrats with, than they can by openly supporting the Republican ticket. Not only are they divided there, but they are also divided all the way through when they come to argument.

"Why, some of them will start out to know that the gold standard is a good thing, and after one of those spankers has gone on to write something in favor of the thing the gold standard is then another speaker comes along and says that it is a mistake to say that the gold standard is good; the gold standard really is not good. What we want is bimetallism, but we cannot have it until somebody helps us. [Laughter.] Now those two arguments are not consistent. If the gold standard is a good thing, why should they want bimetallism, and if they ever have two men make a speech in the same night the chances are 10 to 1 [laughter] that one of them will praise the gold standard as a good thing, while the other will tell you how anxious he is to get rid of it.

"Well, then, they come to the details of the argument. One man says the reason why he does not want free coinage is that he does not think that the Government should pass a law that will enable the silver miner to take 50 cents' worth of silver bullion and convert it into 100 cents, and make the difference, and he will get rod in the face and become indignant at the idea that the Government should attempt to rob some individual in this way. Of course he may have been in favor of a system of taxation that would give 200 or 300 per cent., but that does not count. It is a terrible thing to allow the silver miner to make that profit. Then the next man who comes up says: 'No, that will not be a matter of fact, the stamp of the Government adds nothing to the value of the metal, and that the free coinage of silver simply means that you convert 50 cents' worth of bullion into a fifty-cent dollar, and nobody makes any profit out of it.' [Applause.]

"Now, I say that the chances are that if you have two men making speeches on the same platform in favor of our not taking any action until some foreign nation helps us, you will find that one of them will, in all probability, make one argument, and the other will make the other argument, and very often the same man makes both arguments. You can see the absurdity of it. If the silver miner, under the law of free coinage, finds that his silver bullion is raised so that which is now worth 50 cents will be worth 100 cents, then there are no fifty-cent dollars, and if the other man is correct and the law adds nothing to the value of the metal, and you simply convert 50 cents' worth of silver into a fifty-cent dollar, then the mine owner has not made a cent.

"Well, then, you will hear other men. If two men speak against our position, one of them probably will say that there has been no fall in prices, and he will denounce the people who are complaining that gold has risen in price, and after he has proved that to the satisfaction of every man who does not think, then his colleague will tell you that not only have prices fallen, but that it is the greatest blessing in the world to have prices fall. Now, these two are not consistent, but it follows all the way through. Why is it? It is because our opponents have no theory, no principle, no policy upon which they are prepared to stand and fight, and they do not dare to say that the gold standard is a good thing, because no party in the history of this country has ever declared in favor of a gold standard, and they do not dare to say that the gold standard is a bad thing, and then tell 70,000,000 of liberty-loving people that they have got to suffer until some foreign nation brings them relief. [Cries of 'That is right!']

"My friends, I want you to remember that in the discussion of this money question there are certain fundamental principles, and when you understand these principles you understand the money question.

"I was out in a portion of the country where they irrigate on a large scale, and I found enormous plants. In investigating this the thought occurred to me, what principle underlies the subject of irrigation? It is that water runs down hill. When you understand that water runs down hill all you have to do is to dig a ditch with a slant and you can carry water wherever you want. So it is with the money question. You have got to find out the fundamental principles which underlie the subject, and when you understand them you understand the money question. What is the principle that underlies it all? It is the law of supply and demand, which applies to money as to everything else. You know that if the [illegible] next year of a certain article [illegible] greater than the crop this year, that that article will fall in price; if the crop is much smaller than this year that article will rise in price. You know that the law of supply and demand reaches and controls all sorts of property. It reaches and controls money as well as other forms of property. Increase the amount of money more rapidly than the demand for money increases and you lower the value of a dollar. Decrease the quantity of money while the demand for it increases and you increase the value of a dollar. Now, when you understand that then you understand the essence of the money question.

"When you understand that you understand what its effect is on you, and then you can tell where your interest lie. When you understand that principle then you understand why the great crusade in favor of the gold standard finds its home among the holders of fixed investments, who by such legislation raise the value of the property which they hold. [Applause.]

"For this I can quote you authority which your opponents dare not question. I have called attention, and I shall continue to call attention, to a remark made by Mr. Blaine in Congress on this subject. He said that the destruction of silver as money and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect upon all forms of property except those investments which bring a fixed return of money; [Applause] that these would be enhanced in value enormously, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every species of property. [Applause.]

"My friends, there is a statement that no man who has respect for his reputation would dare to dispute. The establishing of gold as the sole unit of value throughout the world and the destruction of silver as a standard money means that you will destroy the value of all property, except money and investments that call for a fixed amount of money. It means that you will give to these investments and to this form of property (money) an advantage over every other form of property. When you understand the effect of the policy and then understand that the desire for it is manifested most among those who hold the fixed investments or trade in money, I think you will come to the conclusion that I have come to, that the fact that the gold standard is a good thing for them is the principal reason why they are in favor of a gold standard. [Applause.]

"Now, my friends, when you make up your minds that the gold standard is a bad thing, then the only question that you have to consider is how you can get rid of it? They can raise objections to the plan which we propose, but I want to suggest that you are interested, not so much in knowing the objections to our plan, as in knowing what plans they have to relieve the condition. Why don't they propose something? It is because they do not know what ought to be done. If so, they are poor people to lead you out of bondage. [Laughter.] Is it because they know and will not tell? If so, they haven't the candor that ought to be possessed by those who would redeem the people from their suffering and distress. [Applause.] They say that our dollar will be a fifty-three-cent dollar. Well, now, my friends, they refuse to apply to the silver that is produced in the world the law of supply and demand. We say, increase the demand for silver by legislation, and that new demand, acting with the demand now in existence, will operate upon the price of silver. We say that that new demand will be sufficient to consume all the silver presented at the mint, and, being sufficient, will raise the value of silver bullion to $1.29 throughout the world. [Applause.]

"We have reason for our belief. They simply say it won't do it and then sit back and propose absolutely nothing. Now, my friends, I have known some of our opponents to use this sort of argument: 'Why,' they say, 'if the free coinage of silver makes a silver dollar equal to a gold dollar, then it will be just as hard to get a silver dollar as it is to get a gold dollar.' Do you know what they overlook? They overlook the fact that when we bring silver into competition with gold we increase the supply of standard money; that while the silver dollar will be worth as much as the gold dollar, it will be easier to obtain with the products of toil a silver dollar or a gold dollar than it is to-day. [Applause.]

"Our complaint is that the same hostile legislation which has destroyed the demand for silver and has driven down the price of silver when measured by gold also has increased the demand for gold and driven up the price of gold when measured by other forms of property, and that the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver will operate to bring more money into circulation. [A voice, "That is what we want."] and lessen the strain that has existed for gold, and that by increasing the demand for silver we bring silver up until gold and silver meet at the ratio now fixed by law, and a silver dollar and a gold dollar will be of the same value all over the world. [Applause.]

"But I have spoken beyond the time I expected to. I simply want to say this. If there is any person here who is afraid that under the policy proposed by the Chicago platform we are going to have a flood of money, and that you will be drowned in it, we cannot appeal to you for support. But if there is anybody here whose experience is such that he is willing to risk the disastrous consequences of that flood upon him we ask you to consider whether we are not entitled to your vote.

[A voice: "Are you a Democrat?"]

I think that the principles which I advocate are Democratic.

[A voice: "Are you a Democrat?"]

Yes, I am myself that, but you can call me any name you please. You cannot sever me from what I believe to be good for the people. [Tremendous applause.]

Friends, I want you to stud. this money question for yourselves. I want you to understand that if bimetallism is to be restored the United States must take the lead. [Applause.] We have waited for more than twenty years to have the benefits of bimetallism brought to us by those whose interests are opposed to ours. I assert that the American people not only have the right, but have the ability to legislate for themselves on every question, no matter what other nations think about it. [Long applause.]

The man who says that bimetallism is desirable, and yet that the United States is impotent to bring these advantages to our people, has made an admission that I shall not make. We appeal to you to remember that the United States is the only Nation that stands ready to protect its own people from every danger, foreign or domestic. [Applause.] Other nations may protect their people as they should, but our Nation is the only nation that can protect the American people. [Applause.] If we need relief from the gold standard we must secure it for ourselves. And if we must secure this relief for ourselves we can only secure it through a party which believes in the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

Mr. Bryan made another change in his New-York State itinerary to-day. Instead of remaining in Albany on Tuesday from 4 P. M. until 10 P. M., he will speak there in the afternoon, and will leave at 7:45 P. M. This early departure will afford him an opportunity of speaking at stations between Albany and Syracuse that would have been passed in the middle of the night if the original schedule had been followed. Some of the places along the road are Schenectady, Little Falls, Amsterdam, Palatine Bridge, Utica, Rome, and Oneida. Mr. Bryan is now due at Syracuse at midnight. Instead of at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as previously arranged.

MR. HILL'S SUPPOSED INVITATION.

Believed in Albany that Mr. Bryan Has Been Asked to Wolfert's Roost.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—It is understood to-night that Senator Hill has sent a letter to Red Hook, inviting Candidate and Mrs. Bryan to be his guests at Wolfert's Roost, during their stay in Albany, on Tuesday. When asked as to wether such an invitation had been extended, Senator Hill replied:

"I have nothing to say at present on the subject."

At the conference of representatives of campaign clubs with a committee from the Democratic City Committee to-night, to arrange for the reception of Mr. Bryan on Tuesday night, a resolution was offered that Senator Hill be invited to preside at the meeting. The resolution was sidetracked and the matter of arranging all details left to a committee of which Norton Chase is Chairman.

TUESDAY'S MEETING IN ALBANY.

A Report that Senator Hill Will Entertain Mr. and Mrs. Bryan.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The Democratic City Committee met to-night and adopted a resolution indorsing the platform of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago and pledging its support to Candidates Bryan and Sewall. A sub-committee was appointed to arrange with the various clubs for the reception of Mr. Bryan on Tuesday, when he is to speak here.

After the City Committee meeting a conference with representatives of the clubs was had, and a Citizens' Committee of 100 was appointed to receive Mr. Bryan. A motion to ask Senator Hill to preside at the meeting in City Hall Square next Tuesday evening was referred to the Chairman, Norton Chase, for the purpose of getting rid of it.

It is reported here to-night that Senator Hill has invited Mr. and Mrs. Bryan to be his guests while in the city.

Just

Now Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you great good by purifying your blood, giving you appetite and sweet, refreshing sleep.

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is the best—in fact The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WILL SUPPORT THE BRYAN TICKET.

Consul General Anderson of Montreal Explains His Position.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 22.—Dr. Wendell A. Anderson, Consul General at Montreal, the veteran Wisconsin campaigner, has decided to support Bryan. In reply to a letter from a man in this city he writes as follows:

"I am just in receipt of your favor of the 15th inst. inquiring what my position is on the political situation and whether I am in favor of the Chicago ticket. In reply I must say that in common with thousands of our Wisconsin Democrats I was disappointed with the Chicago platform, especially upon the silver question, and doubtful as to the proper course to pursue, although I did not and do not apprehend the dire results from Democratic success so freely predicted by political opponents and some of our Democratic friends.

"However disappointed I was, it seems to me there would be inconsistency and poor consolation in indorsing the platform or supporting the nominees directly or indirectly of the party which has for years been denouncing Democrats for their hostility to silver and which would be ready again, judging from the past, to trade silver for protection if occasion required and opportunity offered.

"But replying more specifically to your question, you may say I will abide by the action of the Democratic Convention to the extent of supporting the candidates of that convention."

QUIET AT "COBWEB HALL."

Mr. St. John Expected Back Monday—Mr. Keeney's Visit.

"Cobweb Hall" is what some politicians are beginning to call the St. John headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel. That is because everything is so quiet and peaceful there these days.

Treasurer St. John did not return yesterday from his retirement at Fire Island.

"We expect him back Monday," said Press Agent Bayard, "but, really, we do not believe he will be visible before Wednesday. He has so much mail to attend to. Really, there is about a ton of it awaiting his attention."

There is a rumor that O. Teall will resume his appearances at the headquarters to-morrow. George P. Keeney, President of the Association of National Silver Clubs and National organizer of the Silver Party, arrived at Democratic Headquarters yesterday from Washington. Mr. Keeney reports the National headquarters, in Wormley's Hotel, adjoining Democratic headquarters, as being thoroughly organized and in working order. He will remain a few days in the city and will announce complete plans for the New-York State organization Monday. He will leave for Chicago in a few days to complete plans for the Convention of National Silver Clubs, to be held in this city on Sept. 23.

THE CONNECTICUT FIGHT.

Silver Men Call Primaries—Gold Men Will Not Recognize Them.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—A call for Democratic primaries was issued by the silver town committee to-day.

It is signed by James S. Martin and all the old members of that commitee except Hutt of the Eighth Ward. It is stated by the gold men that this call is issued without authority. The authority to call town primaries comes from the State Central Committee, and none has been given yet. The silver town committee did not even receive authority from the Provisional State Committee, as they style it, that was partly appointed by the silver conference held in New-Haven Thursday.

The only primaries that the gold Democrats will recognize will be those to be called by Chairman William J. Mills, who is still at the head of the gold town committee, and has not been legally succeeded by anybody, and who will receive his authority from the Democratic State Central Committee.

BRYAN AND SEWALL INDORSED.

The Cayuga County Convention Disappoints the Democrats.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Democrats of the two Cayuga districts to-day named the following delegates to the Buffalo Convention: First—James C. Stout, John Mack and Timothy Sullivan; Second—Michael R. McCartin, Samuel Rooney, and W. A. Hager.

The local leaders were averse to the adoption of any resolutions touching upon National politics, but a free-silver delegate in each convention succeeded in having resolutions adopted indorsing Bryan and Sewall.

This proceeding has aroused considerable feeling in the local Democracy, to remain silent on matters pertaining to the Chicago Convention until the meeting of the State Convention.

Results of the Idaho Fusion.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 22.—Frank Stuenenberg was nominated for Governor by the Democrats, R. E. McFarland for Attorney General, George S. Stone for Treasurer, and B. F. Hastings for Mine Inspector. The Democratic platform adopted reaffirms allegiance to Democratic principles and the Chicago platform, and demands the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Populist platform favors woman suffrage, indorses the St. Louis platform, and demands several things of local interest. The following is the ticket nominated by the Populists: Congressman—J. G. Gunn of Ada; Lieutenant Governor—C. C. Fuller of Shoshone; Secretary of State—George J. Lewis of Blaine; State Auditor—James H. Anderson of Washington; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Louis Anderson of Latal.

Baltimore's Last Horse Car to Go.

From The Baltimore American.

The last horse car in service in Baltimore will soon make its final trip. This car runs on Ann Street, between Bank and Thames, on a track of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, and only on market days during market hours. Col. Walter S. Franklin, President of the road, says that a contract has been made with Mr. Frank H. Sloane, electrical engineer, to make it an electric line.

Gov. Stone's Double Quest.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—In the event of Mr. Bryan's election Gov. William J. Stone will be asked to sit in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior. It is stated, however, that Gov. Stone's explanations for a seat in the Senate to succeed George G. Vest are to be fostered, and work in his interest in this connection has already been begun.

TO WELCOME VICEROY LI

CHINATOWN INTENT ON A HOSPITABLE RECEPTION OF THE VISITOR.

Plans for Elaborate American and Flowery Kingdom Banquets—Celestials Lament Lack of Time to Procure Fireworks—Rumors that the Prince of Wales Accompanies the Earl—Some Table Delicacies for the Grand Occasion.

Li Hung Chang is coming all the way from Peking to see Chinatown, and all Chinatown is going to see Li Hung Chang.

That quarter of New-York which is under the sleepless vigilance of "the Six Companies" is agog and agape with the great news. The magic name of the Viceroy, the man who stands next to the Emperor, and who, the Chinese say, is the real Emperor of China, is being whispered today by thousands who first learned it in the Middle Kingdom. Li Hung Chang was a great man when most of the present residents of Chinatown were children. He is in his seventy-second year, and Chinatown is young, as the people go back to China before they grow old.

Great are the preparations making to welcome Li to New-York. The Chinese will not leave all the ceremonies to the United States Government. They are preparing to co-operate with the city and National authorities; and they are preparing also to give him a genuine Chinese welcome on their own account.

The vastness of the occasion and the fear that they cannot prepare an adequate and fitting reception in the short time allowed them have brought consternation to the hearts of the Chinese. They feel that the eyes of all China are watching them, and they cannot afford to fail in their duty.

"If Earl Li had told us three months ago that he was coming to New-York," said Chu Fong, the Chinese merchant, last night, "we would have given him the greatest reception ever seen in America. But he wouldn't tell us. He is a jolly fellow, Li, and he was afraid we would spend too much money on him."

"Why would it require three months to get ready?" asked the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who had found Chu Fong in his store, at 20½ Pell Street.

"Oh, we couldn't get in this country the kind of fireworks the Chinese wanted. We wanted to get a big picture of Li in fireworks that would have stretched across the Bowery, and that would have lighted up the Chinese quarter and the whole city. If Li had only told us in time we would have shown New-York what fireworks in China are like. It would have taken us three months to get them from China."

Chu Fong was very full of his subject. He has lived in the United States since he was a child, and being able to speak English fluently, and as a man of great prominence and prosperity in Chinatown, he has been given charge of the preparations for the reception of his distinguished countryman. He has mastered the business sense and shrewdness of two continents, but he has not succeeded in mastering the English "r." He confided in the reporter that he intended wearing at the reception to Earl Li "a long silk lobe of light blue."

Mr. Chu said that the full details of the great reception could not be known until Wednesday. Some matters, however, had been settled.

Li will arrive on Friday, the 28th, on the steamship St. Louis. Chinatown will be in readiness early on that day. The preparations will be completed by Wednesday night, and the deputation of Chinese will be ready to meet Li as soon as he is in New-York Harbor. A steamer has already been engaged, and as soon as the news comes that the St. Louis has been sighted off Sandy Hook the Chinese will go to meet her. It is proposed to take the Viceroy aboard and steam back up the harbor, with banners waving, music playing, and a salute of guns.

The Chinese deputation will be composed of the most prominent and influential residents of Chinatown. Among the more distinguished of the Chinese selected to welcome the Viceroy are Sze Shu Chong, the Chinese Consul; Chu Yung, President of the Six Companies, sometimes called the Mayor of Chinatown; Hay Wah, President of the Association of Merchants; See Chops, Chu Fong, Kin Tong, and Song Chong, all of them, except the Consul, being prominent merchants.

The ceremonies arranged by the Government in honor of the famous visitor were described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday. The Chinese Consul and other prominent Chinese will accompany Li under the escort of Major Gen. Ruger with a detachment of the Sixth Regiment of United States cavalry.

Chu Fong stated that Li will stay at the Waldorf Hotel because there is no residence or hotel in Chinatown suitable to his princely state. Li will be entertained in Chinatown, and will dine there, but he will be quartered at the Waldorf as the guest of the United States.

Chinatown is preparing two grand dinners for Li. Each is to be a marvel in its way. One is to be entirely American, the other exclusively Chinese. The American dinner is to be given at Delmonico's or at the Lexington Opera House. Chu Fong prefers Delmonico's, as he says it would be more elegant, and he adds that nothing but the most elegant will do for Li and the Chinamen who delight to honor him.

The Chinese dinner will probably be given in Chinatown, at the Mon Say Won Restaurant, and it will be the grandest, costliest, and rarest entertainment ever given by the Chinese of America. Chu Fong ran over the menu in a few days to complete plans for the Convention of National Silver Clubs, to be held in this city on Sept. 23.

Li Hung Chang,

The Chinese Viceroy, for Whose Entertainment Chinatown Is Making Great Preparations.

Chinamen were discussing it as a settled fact. It was hard enough to prepare for the Viceroy, but the Viceroy and the Prince of Wales together! Too much was being expected of it.

Another source of interest and trepidation is the Chinatown idea as to the object of the Viceroy's visit to New-York. The Chinese call Li "Bai Seung," which Chu Fong says means "next to the King or Emperor." They say he holds the empire in his hand and can do what he pleases. His name or title, as it is both, "Hung Chang," means a great and learned man.

One of the Chinamen told the reporter that Li comes to buy warships with which to whip Japan. He will look at the United States navy and buy the Indiana or any other ship or ships he fancies, and send them to China, so that Japan cannot catch him sleeping again.

Chinatown realizes that it will never see such another occasion, and is preparing to make the most of it. Even if it cannot import gigantic pyrotechnic pictures of Li in time for the ceremonies, it will shoot off enough fireworks and light enough paper lanterns to illuminate the entire city of New-York.

A Parody.

From The Fortnightly Review.

A parody must necessarily be sportive, or it would not belong to the great family of the ludicrous; but the laughter, or the smile, which it excites need not be at the expense of the composition imitated. Pope speaks of his imitation of one of the satires of Horace as a pardgy; but the laugh which he raises does not fall upon Horace. So, you will remember in the "Dunciad" he most effectively parodies certain noble lines of Denham's "Cooper's Hill"—lines addressed by that poet to the River Thames:

Oh, could I fly like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without o'erflowing full.

Fine verses, indeed, are these: perhaps the finest example of that strength with which Pope, in a well-known line, rightly credits Denham. And assuredly, Pope by no means intended to ridicule them, when he addressed the unhappy Welsted:

Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine inspirer, Beer;
Though stale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; o'erflowing, though not full.

I think, perhaps, the finest parody I know is Clough's "New Decalogue":

Thou shalt have only one God; who
Would be at the expense of two?
No graven images may be
Worshipped, except the currency.
Sweat not at all, for, for thy curse,
Thine enemy is none the worse.
At church on Sundays to attend,
Will serve to keep the world thy friend.
Honor thy parents, that is all
From whom advancement may befall.
Thou shalt not kill, but needst not strive
Officiously to keep alive.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.06
Belcher	.26	.26
Best & Belcher	1.10	1.10
Bodie Consolidated	.76	.69
Bulwer	.40	*.38
Challar	1.92	1.95
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.03	1.85
Crown Point	.25	.22
Gould & Curry	.54	.54
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.24
Mexican	.35	.33
Mono	.21	.21
Ophir	.90	.96
Potosi	.87	.89
Savage	.53	.51
Sierra Nevada	.43	.42
Union Consolidated	.40	.37
Utah	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.34	.33

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 22.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.03½	.03¼
Anaconda	.46	.48
Argentum	.47	.47
Blue Bell	.02½	.03
Consolidated	.08¾	.08
Elkton	.92	.92
Gibson	.44	.44
Golden Fleece	.98	.97
Isabella	.43	.42
Jefferson	.14	.14
Mount Rosa	.10	.10
Pharmacist	.08	.08
Portland	1.20	1.17
Union	.24	.24
York	.06¼	.06¼

FOUR GIRLS ON A SCHOONER.

Made a Long Voyage and Now Spin Wonderful Yarns.

The Gypsum Empress is one of a fleet of Nova Scotian schooners which bring gypsum from Windsor, N. S., to New-York. She's a stanch tern of 780 tons. Another of the fleet is the Gypsum King, and there are other gypsums, but this story has to do with the Empress.

Sailors are not called upon to make declarations to the Custom House officials as to the contents of their kits, ordinarily, but the brawny and brown-visaged skipper of the Gypsum Empress yesterday went to the Barge Office, with four gay sailors in tow, that they might declare themselves.

Their names were not on the shipping articles of the schooner as able-bodied seamen, but all claimed the moral right to the A. B. abaft their names, which they consented to give to a member of the Surveyor's staff, as follows: J. M. Carew, A. M. Roach, A. Cliff, and L. Simpson.

The last-named gave Stapleton, S. I., for a hailing port, while the others hailed from Brooklyn—"Twenty-three days out," as they cried in unison. They ambled, sailor-fashion, along the Battery, having not yet got rid of their sea legs—for they had just come ashore—and, as they finally lined up before the official an occasional hitch at the waistband was noticed.

"Anything dutiable, Miss Carew?" asked the official.

The young ladies looked aghast. Miss, indeed! Such a handle for'ard of a name; and A. B.'s, too. But "a woman's only a woman," and they were all women—very young women, very fair, and very brown.

But they were all good sailors. Capt. Robarts vouched for that. He's known them since they were little girls, but that didn't prevent his being gallant. He did wish they would luff up a little, though, when, in recalling their belongings they displayed as possibly dutiable goods, cleverly carved belaying pins they wore in their belts.

"Oh, we had such a squall! That was Tuesday, you know. Nantucket Shoals bore two points south of west. We got all the small sails in under storm lashings and headed her up into the wind, but the strain just snapped the spanker boom like a pipestem. The Captain made these belaying pins out of the splinters. Don't you think he was good? We don't have to pay for them, do we?"

It was learned that the enthusiastic sailors shipped July 30 at this port for Windsor, whence they sailed for New-York again Aug. 8.

The most exasperating calms and dispiriting fogs marked the early part of the homeward voyage, but a grampus, or cow fish, some twenty feet long, enabled Miss Roach to bring her Kodak into play. Then, too, each kept a log on her own account, each day's record being introduced with an appropriate quotation from Longfellow and variously illustrated with nautical subjects.

The logs were not produced, but their graphic features could be surmised from the faithful recounting of their adventures. Large skeins of sea yarns, undutiable, they brought ashore, with them in abundance.

The skipper, one of the kind who keeps up a lot of thinking, didn't know whether to be pleased or not with the free sheet the girls were giving their yarns. When they declared they had kept all the watches he was quick to express the hope that they had left the chronometer.

He squirmed a little when they told about two waterspouts they had seen. That was near Cape Cod, on Tuesday. They had just been taking photographs of three mammoth whales, at least sixty feet long, and disporting themselves "hard by on the port hand," as they all echoed at once. The whales were just too lovely for anything.

Then came the waterspouts, swirling like nymphs in a serpentine dance. They were responsible for the squall which snapped the spanker boom. One of them came so near, one of the fair sailors was sure, that if the schooner had been of the topsail variety, it could have encircled its yard arm about its waist.

And, oh! such a grand storm—thunder and lightning—a deluge!

"No; we did not photograph it. It was shameful, we had to go below. If the Captain would have let us, we could have used the lightning for a flashlight picture."

Then, as they all declared that the Captain was entitled to great credit for bringing them through it all without even swearing, the bootenin said, "Come, girls, I must take you home. Nobody'll ever believe a sea yarn after this, and Jack will be out of a job."

And the four sailors tacked toward the South Ferry. They had enjoyed a month's sail as passengers on a working schooner, and were all sure that no yachting party ever had such fun.

BRIDGE PLATFORMS REARRANGED.

Board Flooring Removed from the New-York Terminus.

Travelers on the Brooklyn Bridge to-day will see the platforms at the New-York station stripped of the board coverings on which they have stood when waiting for cars, ever since last November, and will have fewer steps by one to climb in ascending to the bridge cars.

Master Mechanic Dempsey, with 120 men, started to remove the flooring at 11 o'clock last night. The flooring was raised and carried away in sections, and it did not take long to lay bare the asphalt floor that will now be used as the permanent floor of the station. To appreciate the significance of the final removal of the wooden floor it must be remembered that the same flooring had been laid and taken up three times during the year while work on the pavement platform was being done. The difficulties under which the construction of the New-York terminal have been carried on are shown by this fact as well as by any.

The New-York terminal facilities are like two legs, on each one of which, alternately, the traveling public has been obliged to walk. The day is fast approaching when both legs can be used at once, and then twice as many trains will be run over the bridge in a given time as are now. The necessity for using one leg at a time is what has caused the frequent laying and removing of the temporary platform floor.

The New-York station has two platforms, with two tracks between them, while each platform has a track outside of it. Both platforms have been in use right along, owing to the necessity for having one for inward and one for outward bound travel, but only two tracks have ever been in use at once. The two tracks at the south of the respective platforms are on a temporary trestlework, and are about a foot higher than the other two, which are the permanent tracks. As they are now ready for use in connection with the permanent platforms. The temporary tracks at their elevation of a foot above the others had to be placed at that height owing to the necessity for getting room beneath them to operate in, while the work of laying the iron girders for the foundation of the roadway was going on.

Temporary floors accordingly had to be laid to give the passengers a platform level with the car floors, and this work was still further complicated by the necessity for laying a permanent platform, which was to be of asphalt, a foot below the surface of the temporary platform. In order to accomplish this the brick arches to sustain the platforms were laid.

The lowering of the platforms makes the two higher of the four railway tracks useless, as they are of a height corresponding to the old platforms, and enables the two railway tracks, the permanent ones, to be used now for the first time. To accomplish this the switches had to be changed last night while the work of tearing up the platforms was going on, so as to enable trains to be switched from the main line to the lower grade.

In place of the temporary trestlework a permanent roadway will be laid of brick and concrete, on which the new and permanent tracks will be placed. Then the bridge will have double the track facilities it ever had.

The Pullman Palace Car Company is building new cars especially designed for motor cars, and the General Electric Company is building electric motors to equip them with, and when these are finished the present cumbrous system of shifting engines will be discontinued and all the shifting will be done by the motor cars, one being attached to each train to do the shifting at each end of the bridge. Although the cable will still be retained as the motive power of the bridge, the motors will, it is thought, prevent delays in supplying power in case of accident to the cable.

LYMAN ANDREWS UNDER ARREST.

Charged by His Wife with Desertion and Non-Support.

Lyman Andrews, private secretary to Andrew H. Green of the Greater New-York Commission, was arrested in his office in the Western Union Building yesterday by a detective from Yonkers, N. Y., on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Andrews, who charges him with desertion and non-support.

Mr. Andrews was taken to Yonkers and arraigned before Acting City Judge Reilly. At the request of Alfred Bigelow, of this city, the examination was postponed until Aug. 25. Mr. Andrews was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

On leaving the court Mr. Andrews went to the office of Mrs. Andrews's attorney, where a consultation was held, and it was afterward said that the matter would probably be settled without further recourse to the court.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have been married about eighteen years, and have eleven children, whose ages range from three to sixteen years. Mrs. Andrews moved to Yonkers about two years ago, renting a handsome house at Morris and Riverdale Avenues, and it is alleged she was always in trouble, her children causing her much worry. Several times it was necessary to call upon the police to subdue them, it is said.

Mr. Andrews visited the house at least once a week until recently, and appeared to be very fond of the children. Mr. Andrews brought an action three months ago against his wife for divorce. The case was tried in this city and he was defeated. An application that the custody of the children be awarded him is now pending before a referee.

While Mrs. Andrews resided in the Morris Avenue house, Mr. Andrews paid all the bills and ordered that credit be given Mrs. Andrews whenever she desired it. When the divorce action was begun, Mrs. Andrews gave up her house, and has since lived at The Pines, a Summer hotel, just outside of Yonkers. She has three of the children with her, the others being in a boarding school.

When seen yesterday afternoon Mr. Andrews said it was only a slight misunderstanding, and declined to talk further about the case. His lawyer was equally reticent.

Mrs. Andrews could not be seen, and her counsel refused to discuss the case beyond saying that it would probably be settled out of court, and that Mrs. Andrews would not sue for divorce.

INSANE FROM HEAT.

Three Persons Affected with Religious Mania and One Dies.

Two women and a man were taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning suffering from insanity, believed to have been due to the recent heat.

One was Agnes Rooney, nineteen years old, who has been ten months in this country, and who aroused forty inmates of the boarding house at 236 Third Avenue out of their sleep Friday night with blood-curdling cries.

One of the men boarders, who had the courage to go to the place whence the sounds came, broke in the door, and found the girl kneeling on the floor praying.

The girl had been employed during the late spell of hot weather with a New-Jersey family. The heat had been so trying on her that she was found most of the time in the cellar, and some of the time saying her prayers. She was finally discharged and sent back to this city.

Mrs. Margaret A. Burke, thirty-two years old, who lives at 76 Second Avenue with her three children, aged ten, eight, and four, had her mind affected by the heat and began to call Buddy for her dead husband, and told her children that a large sum of money was coming to them. She awoke all the other tenants in the house early yesterday morning. They notified a policeman, who sent for an ambulance. She died from acute mania two hours after admission to the hospital.

The man discovered insane was another instance of religious mania, and is believed to be a victim of the heat though drink, the doctors say, had something to do with his case. He is Herman Hansen, a Norwegian sailor twenty-four years old, who came from Philadelphia early last week.

Policeman Rohrbeck saw Hanson on his knees, seemingly praying, on Grand Street near the ferry, with the rain beating on his upturned face and surrounded by a crowd of curious persons.

The sailor had a few lucid moments, when he said that he had been suffering from the heat and that he did not know what he had been doing for the last week.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW-ENGLAND, partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, possibly local showers southerly winds. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, local showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather, cooler in southeaster

M'KINLEY TALKS AGAIN

THE CAMPAIGN IS ONE OF PROTECTION AND SOUND MONEY.

A Large Pennsylvania Delegation Visits the Republican Candidate at Canton—He Speaks on the Issues and Declares that the Democrats Want to Cut Their Dollars in Two—The Crowd Cheers and Applauds His Words.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 22.—The most notable political demonstration of the campaign occurred here at noon to-day when 1,200 voters from New-Castle, Ellwood, and other points in Lawrence County, Penn., arrived on two special trains and, enlivened by the music of two bands, a drum corps, a calliope, and a brass howitzer, marched up to the McKinley residence to call on the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The delegation was made up of workingmen, mechanics and farmers. There were also present a hundred or more old soldiers. A great many banners bearing inscriptions were borne in the procession. One read: "We want our factories started, not rich mine owners made richer"; another said: "Sixteen to one—sixteen men out of work for one who has it," and another had this inscription: "Give us back the prosperous days of the McKinley tariff."

The visiting delegation could not find standing room on the spacious McKinley lawn, and scores had to remain in the street.

The calliope screeched popular airs, the bands played and cannon boomed, and the great crowd shouted when Major McKinley appeared on the porch. It was a stirring and long-continued demonstration. It was several minutes before Col. Oscar L. Jackson of New-Castle, a former colleague of Major McKinley in Congress and the spokesman of the visiting delegation, could make himself heard. Among other things he said:

"We have a prosperous country, but it is not doing as well as it should. With others we have felt the bad effects of unfriendly legislation which followed the elections of 1892. Even since that time we have been looking forward to this year with settled faith that the American people would surely correct in 1896 the mistake of 1892. It will not admit of doubt that a large majority is now in favor of protection. That is the real question to be settled this year, and we want to do our part to keep this before the people. We consider the much-talked of money question a false issue, raised by designing men for selfish purposes. Republicans are not asking for any change in this respect. For many years we have had good money, and we only want it kept good.

"We claim in all that is best to occupy a leading place among the great nations of the earth. Undoubtedly, then, we should have money that is recognized as the best the world over. We are not the people that should go back to cheap, poor money, and when that question does come up we want all we have to be good, equal to the best.'

When Major McKinley stepped on a chair to address his callers, the cheering burst forth again. After it had subsided, Major McKinley spoke. His voice was in excellent condition. He said:

"Mr. Jackson and my fellow citizens of Lawrence County: It gives me a very great pleasure to welcome the citizens of a neighboring State to my city and to my home. I note with great satisfaction the message which your eloquent spokesman brings to me, that the people of Pennsylvania have lost none of their devotion to the great principles of the Republican Party, and that this year they will give to the Republican National ticket an unrivaled Republican majority. [Cries of 'We will do that, all right!] Nor am I surprised, my fellow citizens, that this is so. We have had three years of bitter experience under a policy which the Republican Party has always opposed, and there has been nothing in that experience to win us to that policy, but everything to increase our devotion to the old policy of protection, which stands opposed to it. [Applause.] I was glad to meet my distinguished friend, Col. Jackson, with whom I served in the Congress of the United States, and to hear in his eloquent voice, as I have often heard it in the halls of the National House, speaking for the great doctrine of the Republican Party, the success of which involves the highest prosperity and welfare of the American people. [Cheers.]

"My fellow-citizens, the earnest thought of the people this year is directed to the present condition of the country, and how best to improve it. This is the thought of every mind, and the prayer of every soul. Nobody is satisfied with our unfortunate business condition, and the great body of the people want, and mean to have, a change. What shall the change be? Shall it be the continuance of the present Democratic party, under which the cries of 'No! No!'] a leadership advocating all the policies of the Democratic Party which have been injurious to the American people, and rejecting all which are good, wholesome, and patriotic, and which have received the approval of the people of the country? [Great cheering and cries of 'No!'] One wing of the Democratic Party which controlled the Chicago Convention is just as much in favor of free trade as the wing of the Democratic Party in control of the Administration. [Applause, and cries of 'That's so.'] Most of those prominent in that convention were conspicuous leaders in the assault upon our industries and labor made by the Fifty-third Congress. They are devoted to this un-American and destructive policy, and were chiefly instrumental in putting upon the statute books tariff legislation which has destroyed American manufacturing, checked our foreign trade, and reduced the demand for the labor of American workingmen.

"It stands opposed to reciprocity, too, the splendid results of which were so signally manifest during the Administration of President Harrison. [Applause.] The people of this country have condemned the policies of this party in these particulars in every election since 1892. [Applause.] They are only waiting now for a chance to register again, and all along the line unitedly to show their opposition to this free-trade heresy in the general election next November.

"If there was, therefore, but one question—that of protection against free trade—we have it just as sharply drawn and as distinctively presented through the Chicago Convention wing of the Democratic Party as we had it through the united party in 1892, and a triumph this year for the Chicago platform would be a signal victory for free trade and for the continuance of free-trade legislation, which has already resulted so disastrously to the American people and entailed upon the Government deficient revenues, and upon the people diminished trade abroad and starvation wages at home.

"This wing of the Democratic Party believes not only in free trade, but it believes in free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. [Cries of 'Down with free silver.'] Having diminished our business, they now seek to diminish the value of our money. Having cut wages in two, they want to cut the money in which wages are paid in two, and we will not have either the one or the other. The other wing of the Democratic Party is as patriotically standing for the public honor and is opposed to free silver, because it believes that such a policy would disturb existing values, contract the currency of the country by depriving us of the use of gold and putting us upon a silver basis, thus creating widespread panic and bringing to every American interest serious injury. My fellow-citizens, will the people turn to that party for relief [cries of 'No! No!'] whose policy has created the conditions under which we are suffering and from which they are crying out to be relieved?

"What we want now is business activity and confidence. With business confidence restored, money will invest in private and public enterprises, and when so invested labor will be well rewarded, and the toil of the husbandman will be fully requited. Without confidence, money will be hoarded and the wheels of industry stopped, and what that means many of the men before me know. Then the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the laborer, and those of other useful occupations alike will suffer. Gentlemen, confidence lies at the foundation of active and successful business operations. We cannot restore confidence by a proposition to debase the currency of the Government and scale down public and private obligations. Such a proposition strikes at the very life of credit and business. It makes it harder to get money for legitimate and worthy enterprises by deliberately proposing to pay back what has been already borrowed in a depreciated currency. The people, irrespective of party, will unite in defeating a financial scheme which will confiscate the partial earnings of labor in the savings banks and building and loan associations and the investments of the people in insurance companies, and I do not believe that the American people will ever consent to have the pensions of our soldiers repudiated by a single farthing.

"The people want neither free trade nor free silver. [Cheers.] The one will degrade our labor, the other our money. We are opposed, unalterably opposed, to both of them. We have tried the one in a modified from the disastrous results to every American home, and we are strongly opposed to making an experiment with the other.

"My fellow-citizens, the people have a chance this year to take the Wilson law off the statute books and put a good American protective tariff law in its place, which will provide adequate revenues for the Government and gladden the home of every American workingman. They have a chance this year to prevent a free-silver law from going on the statute book, and thus keep our money of every kind now in circulation as good as gold and preserve our National name above reproach. If they do not improve the chance now, they will not have such another opportunity for four years.

"Does the workingman, the manufacturer, and the farmer want the Wilson bill to remain on the statute books four years longer? [Cheering and cries of 'No! no!'] Do they want reciprocity, which will give us a foreign market for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, to remain off the statute books for four years more? Do they want any law enacted which would compel them to receive for their wages and products dollars worth less than one hundred cents? [Cries of 'No!'] These are questions which every voter in the country must answer in his conscience and by his vote next November. Gentlemen, what shall the answer be?

"I thank you most heartily for this call and for your expression of good will and for the assurance which Mr. Jackson has given me of your unfaltering support of Republican principles. It will afford me sincere pleasure, I assure you, to meet every one of you personally."

A LETTER FROM MAJOR McKINLEY.

Read at a Campaign Flag Raising in Woodstock, Conn.

WOODSTOCK, Conn., Aug. 22.—At the flag raising to-day under the auspices of the Woodstock McKinley and Hobart Campaign Club, of which Dr. George Austin Bowen, Surgeon General of Connecticut, is President, there was a large attendance and enthusiastic speeches were made. Among the letters read was the following from Major McKinley:

CANTON, Ohio, July 25, 1896.

Clarence W. Bowen, Esq.:

My Dear Mr. Bowen: I note with much satisfaction that the Republicans of Woodstock intend to be among the first to start the campaign ball rolling. Our friends must not flatter themselves that the Republican Party has an easy task before it. I have no doubt whatever as to success, but in order to make the victory thorough and emphatic, there is need of earnest, persistent, and intelligent work. Probably never in the history of the Republican Party has there been a greater necessity for a campaign of education and organization. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The reading of the letter was received with loud cheers.

JERSEY SOUND-MONEY MEN MEET.

Democrats Will Have State Convention in Trenton Wednesday.

A meeting of the State Committee of Sound-Money Democrats of New-Jersey was held behind closed doors at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday. Henry D. Winton of Bergen presided. The object of the meeting was to discuss plans for the State Convention, to be held at Taylor's Opera House, Trenton, next Wednesday.

After the meeting adjourned, Chairman Winton said that very little was done that was of public interest. All that was necessary to say, he said, was that the discussion was solely in connection with the State Convention, and was purely informal.

He said the committee had decided that the State Convention should reaffirm the sound-money platform that was adopted by the regular State Democratic Convention in Trenton last May, and to choose delegates to the Chicago Convention.

He also said that former Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild would attend the convention and make a speech.

The sound-money Democrats of Hudson County will meet at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, Monday afternoon, at the call of Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, and Otto Crouse, of the County Committee, to elect delegates to the State Convention of sound-money Democrats, to be held at Trenton, next Wednesday.

Leather Men to Organize.

A meeting of the Hide and Leather Sound-Money Association will be held at 28 and 30 Spruce Street at 3 o'clock to-morrow to complete organization.

TO AID THE DESERVING POOR.

A Scheme to Have Them Clear and Cultivate Land for Themselves.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 22.—Frederick Gardner, the General Secretary of the Orange Valley Young Men's Christian Association, is the originator of another novel plan to provide work and shelter for the poor of this vicinity. He is accepting offers of the use of woodland property in the mountains and vicinity from property owners who wish the land cleared. This land he will turn over to the deserving poor, with the stipulation that if they clear off the tract assigned to them they may have the timber and also the land for four years, for which term a lease is to be made, and which will insure the improvement of the property for the benefit of the owner as well as the occupant. Considerable property, including a large tract of woodland owned by George Spottiswoode, has already been turned over to Mr. Gardner in furtherance of the project.

The vacant lots and tracts of land which were given over to the poor for cultivation at the commencement of the season under the supervision of the Bureau of Associated Charities, and a committee of citizens, of which Thomas B. Burnett, the Overseer of the Poor, is Chairman, have all borne good fruit, and the yield of vegetables, largely potatoes, on the many garden patches will be big.

Some 500 bushels of potatoes have been raised, and Mr. Burnett, who is arranging for a display by these farmers from necessity at the State Fair at Waverly, is confident that some of their products will win premiums.

TIRED OF HER CHINESE HUSBAND.

Mrs. Lizzie, Wife of Lew Wah, Seeks a Divorce in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Lew Wah has filed in the Chancery Court a petition for divorce from her husband, Lew Wah, who conducts a Chinese laundry at 284 Mulberry Street. The petitioner was formerly Lizzie Fenerstein, who lived with her widowed mother, Mrs. Kate Fenerstein, at 161 Walnut Street.

Lew Wah, when he first met Lizzie, kept a laundry on the ground floor of the Walnut Street house. That was four years ago, and she was then fifteen years old. He became smitten with her, and one day they went to the office of Justice of the Peace Seidel and were married. That was on Dec. 26, 1893. There was quite a stir in the Fenerstein household when Lizzie's marriage became known, and her mother kept her away from her Celestial husband. Lew tried repeatedly to get her to return, but failing began writing objectionable letters to her mother. Attached to each letter was a silver certificate partly burned, by which he meant to convey the impression that he had money to burn. He was arrested and imprisoned for using the mails illegally and for mutilating United States currency.

Now Lizzie claims that she married Lew without realizing the seriousness of the ceremony, and was in utter ignorance of the meaning of the marriage compact. Lew Wah denies this and claims the whole thing was explained to her by the Justice, whose affidavit corroborates this statement.

MR. HANNA TAKES A REST

AT MARBLEHEAD, MASS., FOR A QUIET SUNDAY.

Before He Departs Makes Two Trips Down Town, and Rumors Are Started that Subscriptions Are Not Coming in Rapidly Enough to Suit—Edward Lauterbach, Senator Proctor, and Committeeman Kurtz Among His Callers.

Marcus A. Hanna, tired out with several days' hard work in this city, took the 6 o'clock train for Boston last evening, and will spend to-day with his brother-in-law, J. F. Rhodes, at Marblehead, Mass. His lieutenants say he will be back to-morrow.

Before he started Mr. Hanna was asked what he thought of the situation.

"I think the disease has yielded to treatment," he said. "The campaign of education is having its effect. The situation is encouraging everywhere."

"Are you ready to furnish any figures?"

"The sentiment is not sharply defined enough as yet to warrant giving out figures. Gen. Grosvenor is home from Europe. Perhaps he will furnish some figures soon. You remember he is very good at figures."

"The silver men," continued Mr. Hanna, "are carrying on a vigorous campaign. In Chicago they hire sidewalk orators to go out and engage in debates."

Some one asked Mr. Hanna what he thought about Maine. He smiled and said that, inasmuch as one of the Democratic candidates was from Maine, he would not be surprised if that State did not give any more than the normal Republican majority. The factional disputes in Delaware and Virginia, Mr. Hanna said, had been settled.

"There are now no acute cases of factional differences," he said. "The issues of the National campaign are too overshadowing."

Mr. Platt and Mr. Hanna met again yesterday, and had a short talk. Mr. Platt, it is said, assured Mr. Hanna that the nomination for Governor to be made at Saratoga would be one that would help the National ticket in this State.

Mr. Hanna was as busy yesterday as any man could be within a given number of hours. He made two trips down town in a cab, and the political gossips of course said he was pushing along the business of collecting necessary contributions for the campaign fund. It was further said by these gossips that the subscription books were not filling up with the rapidity that had been looked for.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, had a very long talk with Mr. Hanna at the headquarters yesterday morning. Beyond saying that the interview was a very pleasant one Mr. Lauterbach would not talk.

There has been a story, perhaps without foundation, that Mr. Hanna has not been wholly satisfied with the campaign in this city up to date. The general understanding now, however, is that the Carnegie Hall mass meeting Thursday night will open the Republican campaign in this city in arnest. By that time the Platt State and local machine will have disposed of the momentous question of whom Mr. Platt will nominate for Governor, and will be in a position to go to work for the National ticket.

Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont was another one of Mr. Hanna's early callers yesterday. He was on his way to Washington, where he will remain a few days. He did not want to talk for publication, but was convinced that everything was ripe for Republican success.

National Committeeman Charles L. Kurtz of Ohio, who is also Chairman of the Ohio State Committee, was also with Mr. Hanna yesterday for some time. He expressed the belief that whatever silver sentiment had obtained in that State was rapidly waning, notwithstanding the desperate efforts employed by the silver managers. Mr. Kurtz said that for fully a month Columbus and other cities in the State, as well as manufacturing villages, have been overrun by political "fakirs." These are curbstone orators, who generally work with a confederate, who assumes to be a gold man, and who finally pretends to be convinced, and announces that he has changed his mind and will vote for silver. Quantities of silver literature, Mr. Kurtz said, are being distributed in Ohio, but the Republican organization is in good shape, and is doing efficient work.

"Ohio," Mr. Kurtz said, "will give a decisive and very significant majority for McKinley."

A long-distance telephone message was received from the Republican headquarters in Chicago stating that there is a gradual but constant increase in the silver section of the sentiment in favor of sound money. Chairman Elliott of South Dakota, however, reported that the Populists were flooding that section of the country with "Coin's Financial School" and that it was having a somewhat serious effect.

DID NOT PERISH IN THE DESERT.

Apparent Proofs that E. M. Clark Is Still Alive and Well.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A press dispatch printed about two weeks ago stated that E. M. Clark, formerly of Glens Falls, and a companion had perished in the Mojave Desert, in Arizona. A letter received by Horace W. Bell of Glens Falls threw some doubt on the truth of the report. The letter was from J. A. Gallup, Secretary of the Masonic lodge at Pomona, Cal.

Mr. Gallup says a report is current in Pomona that E. M. Clark had read his own obituary while sojourning in Texas, probably in El Paso. It is now definitely known that Clark is alive and well, and that he did not perish on the Mojave Desert, as was reported by the New-York and other city papers. The following letter, received by Herbert Austin of Glens Falls, is self-explanatory:

POMONA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Aug. 14.

H. W. Austin:

Dear Sir: Yours of July 30, 1896 at hand. In answer to your request in regard to E. M. Clark, I would say that I had a telegram from Mr. Clark, dated El Paso, Texas. He is on his way East, I think. If I hear from him further I will write you. I am awaiting a letter.

J. J. COYLE.

This letter would seem to settle the question definitely.

A Sound Currency.

The following letter from the venerable ex-Senator James W. Bradbury of Maine was read at the convention of the sound-money Democrats of that State in Portland on Thursday, Aug. 20:

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 20, 1896.

Dear Mr. Holman: Please give to the convention my congratulations and tell them I stand with them upon the old Democratic platform.

A sound currency, that will not cheat the wage earner.

The sacred preservation of the National credit and honor.

No repudiation of the earnings of honest toil for the benefit of co-operate stockholders.

No annual bounty of millions to the rich owners of silver mines.

And I trust an end to the free-coinage agitation by a thorough death of the scheme, that would restore confidence, revive business, and bring back to the people the prosperity this agitation impaired. Yours truly,

JAMES W. BRADBURY.

Unanimous for Sound Money.

From The New-York Electrical Review.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Railway Age of Chicago, has issued a call to the railway men of the United States, requesting them to organize for the preservation of sound money, "in support of the country's prosperity and the country's honor." This is a good move. As to the electrical field, we have yet to learn of any member of it who desires to debase our currency or permit it to be one whit less valuable than the standard of all the other enlightened countries of the world.

HEAVY RAIN AT LONG BRANCH.

A Great Number of Arrivals Noted at the Hotels Yesterday.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 22.—A heavy rainstorm set in here early this morning which had the appearance of being a lasting one. It rained at intervals until noon; after that time the weather was pleasant overhead but very disagreeable under foot. When the guests at the hotels arose this morning nearly everything looked like disappointment to them for the day. Saturday is considered one of the principal days of the week at the shore, and if it proves to be bad weather on that day it has a tendency to keep people from leaving the city for the country over Sunday.

Mrs. Harry C. Stokey of Brooklyn, accompanied by her daughter, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woolley.

Mrs. M. J. Parker and daughter, Miss Margaret B. Parker of Trenton, N. J., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Parker.

Miss Mae Buckley, a charming young lady of Bordentown, N. J., is a guest for over Sunday of Miss Ruthie White of North Long Branch.

Mrs. Harry D. Cozens, wife of the manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's office at Des Moines, Iowa, is visiting Mrs. Ettie Henderson on Cedar Avenue.

Miss Antoinette Bennett and Miss Florence Stanton gave a yachting party to a number of their friends in honor of their guest, Miss Bizien of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

To-night a reception was tendered Mrs. J. H. Greenap at Elberon.

Miss Geraldine B. Harrison of Philadelphia gave a jolly straw ride to a number of her friends on Thursday.

Mr. P. Bradlee Strong, son of Mayor Strong of New-York, will spend the month of September at Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lundgrew and three children, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Allstrom, returned to their home in Schenectady, N. Y., yesterday.

Miss Marion Ellmore of New-York is the guest of Miss Edith Chester.

Miss Mabel Henkinson and Miss Dorothea Wicks of Lebanon, Penn., are being entertained by Mrs. Alexander Raines.

Mr. Alexander James of Auckland, New-Zealand, is among this week's arrivals.

Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the whistling prima donna, gave a short concert to an immense audience at Pleasure Bay. Her best selections were "The Handicap" and "Rondo Venzan."

Joseph Fish of New-York, a well-known musical director, had a very narrow escape from serious injury while riding a wheel on Broadway at this place. Mr. Fish collided with a delivery wagon and was thrown to the asphalt pavement with great force. He received several bad bruises.

The guests who arrived at the Howland Hotel to-day were: Baron N. Lyon, London, England; E. M. Dorris, I. L. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Olga Nethersole, Paris, France; E. G. Morse, Boston, Mass.; G. G. Learned, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Carrie Florsheim, Shreveport, Ind.; S. Herrmann, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Miss A. E. Gaskill, Walpole, N. H.; Walter E. Goldzier, James E. Spigelberg, L. J. Friedenberg, Adolph Falck, E. Falck, L. J. Bigart, S. Frank, Miss Madge Dean, Mrs. Walerie Bergen, Mrs. Madge W. Watson, A. H. Selwyn, A. Reuben, Joseph Gideau, Carrie W. Colburn, J. W. O'Connor, Mrs. A. J. Jackson, George E. Cohn, C. E. Colman, Henry Jacobs, Herbert Amerson, Mr. and Mrs. George Hildebrandt, Misses Ella and Bessie Ackerman, Samuel Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Ellingood, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Uberstein, Aaron Josephs, Lewis B. Durham, H. B. Thurston, Miss Tessie Schwab, and Miss Jessie Florsheim, all of New-York.

To-day's arrivals at the West End Hotel include William Borneman, P. E. Heller, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hall, Waltham, Mass.; P. H. Zaa, Lowell, Mass.; S. T. Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y.; G. Knoblauch and wife, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. C. McDowell, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ferth, the Misses Herron, Carl J. Rodenbach, Mr. and Mrs. August E. Eisenevcin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Bouscaren, New-Orleans, La.; C. Overton, Washington, D. C.; E. A. Jacobs, Julius Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Max J. Lissauer, M. M. Mirabeau, Max T. Kallman, May MacNally, Thomas B. Browner, Louis H. Browner, Henry Hess, I. Pfeiffer, Alfred Adler, Edward A. Stern, E. E. Starrs, L. V. O'Connor Hermann Bolte, Miss F. Marks, Robert S. Lansburgh, Percy W. Lansburgh, Richard A. Cunningham, John B. Fischer, T. G. O'Connor, Dr. E. J. Gallagher, F. Zeigfeld, Jr., Edward Block, M. Wineburgh, Charles E. Adler, Walter W. Brown, C. E. Hagerty, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Goldsmith, Estelle B. Warsaw, G. Spencer and wife, all of New-York; William C. McDowell, Baltimore, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baliss, Hartford, Conn.

SWINDLERS WHO CUT A DASH.

They Lived in a Splendid Villa and Wore Borrowed Titles.

Paris Correspondence of The London Telegraph.

Count Gruloff, an alleged magnate from St. Petersburg, but in reality a commonplace Frenchman named Gérard, has been arrested, together with a woman called Marie Desprès, who passed as his wife, for heartless swindling. They not only defrauded tradesmen of goods, but obtained considerable sums of money from two old Flemish dames who believed them to be wealthy and influential members of the old Muscovite nobility, and who are now in Paris almost destitute.

The adventurers began operations here in the beginning of the Summer, when they arranged for the purchase of a splendid villa at Joinville-le-Pont for £10,000. Profiting by the unavoidable delay caused by the vendor's business man, the so-called Count and Countess took possession of the villa without paying a penny, and soon stocked it with plate, furniture, and general commodities obtained on credit. Most of the tradesmen who were applied to were obfuscated by the grandeur and the manners of the adventurers, but one upholsterer told them plainly that he had misgivings, as he had gone to the references offered and was told that the two customers were unknown. Hearing this, the pair resolved to decamp from the villa, and did so as soon as possible, having previously sold at short prices a good many of the articles sent to them on trust.

The police succeeded in arresting the swindlers in a small flat in the Rue Saint Dominique, near the Champs de Mars. With them in their habitation were the two old Flemish women, who could not speak French and who had to be examined with the assistance of an interpreter. They stated that they had met the persons, whom they rigidly called M. le Comte and Mme. la Comtesse, in a borough outside Brussels. In that place the two adventurers created a profound impression, as they always drove about in a carriage and pair and spent a lot of money.

One day the pseudo Count sounded the old ladies as to their finances, and, finding them to be in possession of funds, offered to take them to Paris and assist them in establishing a business which with a comparatively small outlay would eventually increase their capital. All he wanted was the sum of £1,200, which at the end of the year would blossom into £4,000. Dazzled by the prospect of golden prosperity, his victims drew 30,000f. from their bank and handed the money over to Count Gruloff, alias Louis Gérard.

All then started for Paris, the "Count" purchasing first-class tickets and laying in a stock of cold chicken, ham, and Bordeaux for the six hours' journey. He showed the two ladies the sights of Paris at their own expense, and then took them on a tour through France, which they had to pay for. He and the sham Countess said their prayers on their knees in the grotto at Lourdes with their pious victims, and, after some jars of consecrated water had been obtained at the Virgin's shrine, the return journey to Paris was effected. The old women were accommodated in the little flat near the Champs de Mars while their friends were getting the château ready at Joinville-le-Pont.

The precious couple are now lodged in less comfortable places, and their unfortunate dupes, who are nearly octogenarians, will be sent back to Brussels, where they have friends who may help them in their misfortune.

American Iron Sold in Europe.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 22.—It developed here to-day that frequent shipments of Alabama iron have been made lately to Liverpool and other European cities, through the ports of Mobile and New-Orleans. Liverpool and Genoa, Italy, have been the largest buyers. It is claimed by prominent iron men that the parity of prices in Europe and America has been destroyed by the continuous agitation of the silver question and lack of confidence thus produced, and that iron can now be sold for a better price abroad than at home, especially as there is almost no demand for home consumption. Speculators who are buying to hold for better prices are reported to be the only home purchasers.

DIED UNDER A SIDEWALK

A HOMELESS MAN'S LIFE ENDED IN A FIFTH AVENUE AREA.

He Was About Sixty Years Old, and Had Been in the Habit of Sleeping in the Place on Rainy Nights—The Policeman on the Post and the Janitor of the House Took Pity upon Him—He Would Never Give His Name—Case of Alcoholism.

A life went out like a candle yesterday morning under the sidewalk of Fifth Avenue, just below Thirty-fifth Street, and one of the minor tragedies of life in a great city came to its end.

Patrolman George T. Leeson found a homeless old man sleeping in the basement entrance to the apartment house at 365 Fifth Avenue, the night of the big rain two weeks ago.

"I found him there," said Policeman Leeson yesterday, "about 4 o'clock in the morning, sleeping on a pile of papers and with his overcoat over his head. I stirred him up a little and said: 'What are you doing here, old man?'

"He replied: 'I'm keeping under cover here to get out of the rain.'

"And I said: 'Stay there, old man.'

"I couldn't turn the old man out in that rain, you know. I've seen him there two or three nights since. He was there only when it rained. You see, it is a basement, and it gave him a nice shelter from the rain."

The flight of stone steps that lead down into the basement turn abruptly to the right and terminate under the sidewalk. At the end of the flight was a space about four feet by two feet, with a stone floor. Here the old man was accustomed to make his bed, using the lowermost of the stone steps for a pillow and covering himself as well as he could with his overcoat, which, unlike most of his class, he retained in spite of his destitution.

"Whenever he slept here," said Policeman Leeson, "he made his bed down there with paper, and when I awoke him in the morning he would carefully gather up the papers and carry every bit of them off with him. He was very careful about that. The janitor let him sleep there, but didn't want the papers left behind in the morning.

"He was so old and feeble that I let him sleep there and never turned him out until daylight. I would not have let him stay there if he had been a young man, but I couldn't drive him out. He never came there to sleep unless it was raining. I think on clear nights he slept outdoors somewhere.

"Well, this morning I came along about 4 o'clock and he wasn't there. When I looked down again, some time after 5 o'clock, he was there. As it was about daylight I called to him, but he did not get up, as he usually did when I called. His head turned over to one side and he opened one eye. I saw that something was wrong. So I felt of his chest and his heart and saw that he was breathing slowly and that his heart was faint. I ran across the street to the Manhattan Club and telephoned for an ambulance. When the ambulance arrived the surgeon said the man was dead. We took the body to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and then sent it to the Morgue.

"He was a nice, quiet old fellow. He never had anything to say about himself, and was polite whenever any one spoke to him. I once asked him what his name was, but he would not tell me. He said it did not make any difference what his name was. You see, men like that cannot bear to talk about what they have been or about their friends. It just breaks their hearts to be reminded of their better days."

The janitor of the apartment house said: "When I asked him once where he lived, he said: 'I live up in Harlem, but it's too far to get there in the rain.'

"Of course, he didn't live anywhere, the poor old fellow. I used to give him some bread in the morning when I found him here.

"The dead man was about sixty years old. He had black eyes and gray hair and beard. He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighed about 150 pounds. He wore a soiled white linen shirt, laced shoes on his stockingless feet, cassimere trousers, a black waistcoat, a brown Spring overcoat, and a black derby hat. The letters "W. H. P." and "R. J." were found on his shirt.

After making an autopsy, Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon reported that he thought the man's death was due to chronic alcoholism.

The body had not been identified at a late hour last night.

RHODESIA IS OPHIR.

At Least Such Is the Conclusion of an English Archaeologist.

From The London News.

The "Monomotapa," which forms the subject of Mr. A. Wilmot's new book, is the modern Rhodesia. The work, to which Mr. Rider Haggard contributes a short introduction, has nothing to do with the Chartered Company. It ends with 1830, when the last Dominican monk left Monomotapa, and is entirely concerned with the identification of the land with the "Ophir" of Solomon and the ancient Phoenicians. It contains the results of Mr. Wilmot's researches into such literary references to Monomotapa as are to be found in the Vatican and Lisbon libraries.

It is likely that Rhodesia will become a fruitful field for the archaeological digger, as well as for the digger after gold. The archaeologist Mr. Bent, who in 1891, after the occupation of Mashonaland, was one of the first modern Europeans to examine the wonderful ruins of Zimbabwe, has proved (to the satisfaction of most authorities) that these buildings were either by the Phoenicians or by a people (Arabian) whose worship was the same as theirs. The most probable, though not the absolute, conclusion is held to be that Monomotapa was not only Phoenician, but also that it was the Ophir mentioned in the Old Testament.

Mr. Wilmot has been able to prove that the Portuguese settlers of the sixteenth century had visited Zimbabwe, and that the place was then and for generations after occupied by the King of Monomotapa. In the seventeenth century the native population, from which the Mashonas of to-day are descended, was overrun by a savage, fierce race, which is now represented by the Matabele and other Zulu tribes. The new invaders are described as the Huns of South Africa. Portuguese civilization, such as it was, disappeared before them, and the very name of the old native kingdom was forgotten until the period of British expansion and exploration began.

The architecture and decoration of the Zimbabwe ruins are the same as those of Phoenician remains in the Mediterranean islands and Asia Minor. Crucibles and other implements, ingots, specimens of art work in gold, discovered at Zimbabwe, indicate that the place was a Phoenician gold mining settlement many centuries before the Christian era. It also seems clear that the cruel, hideous Baal worship of the Phoenicians was established there.

From the Phoenician age to the Portuguese the history of the country is a blank. But it is certain that Monomotapa was at all times regarded by Eastern nations as a land rich in gold. It is a dubious compliment to the English to call them, as Mr. Wilmot does, the modern Phoenicians. Their ancient namesakes were as cruel a people as any known in history. The old Phoenicians were great colonizers and explorers, they were the chief traders and carriers of the ancient world, and the most adventurous seamen, but there, we hope, ends the resemblance between the English and the traders of Tyre, Sidon, and Carthage.

Solomon's Ophir, if such it really was, became one of the fourteen missionary provinces of the Dominicans who succeeded the Jesuits in Ophir, the country was named "the province of the rosary." The story of the martyrdom of the Jesuit Father Silveira in 1561, as related by Mr. Wilmot, bears in some respects a striking likeness to the Platonic description of Socrates's death. The volume contains some illustrations of Phoenician remains and a copy of a fine map in the Vatican library. In this map, first published in 1623, Monomotapa is well filled up, probably from details supplied by the Roman missionaries.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Rate War at Baltimore Gives Southern Shippers Cheap Rates.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The rate war between the Bay Line and the York River Line broke out afresh to-day, when the latter announced that it would meet the cut in passenger rates put into effect by the Bay Line July 17, and would go under the latter's cut in freight rates on Norfolk business. The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company has also taken a hand in the fight, and announces that, beginning next Monday, it will meet the cut of the York River Line.

The action of the York River Line is in retaliation for the reduction by the Old Bay Line in passenger rates via its James River route from Baltimore to Richmond from $2.50 to $1, and the freight rates from 25 cents to 10 cents per 100 pounds on first-class shipments, with a similar reduction on all other classes and commodities. The action of the York River Line would seem to indicate that hope of compromising the differences has been abandoned, and that now it must be a fight to the finish.

The railroad companies which are back of the two steamship companies in their fight are temporarily hand-tied. United States Judge Simonton, before whom the Seaboard Air Line vs. the Southern Railway case was recently argued, has not yet disposed of the injunction suit, and the rate slashing will, therefore, be confined to the points reached by the boats.

Beginning Monday morning the York River Line and the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company will put into effect a passenger rate between Baltimore and Newport News and Norfolk of $1, and $1.50 for the round trip. Freight rates will be reduced to 5 cents per 100 pounds on the first three classes and 3 cents per 100 pounds on the remaining classes. The Bay Line, it is expected, will promptly meet these reductions, and possibly cut under them, having been the aggressors throughout the fight.

The Transcontinental Rate War.

The rate war between the transcontinental railways, North and South, is humming along merrily. The Southern Pacific Company and its connections, the Union Pacific line excepted, are joined in a movement which is cutting into the business of the Northern lines. In this movement the Southern lines have the assistance of the San Francisco shippers in the tea trade, who are trying to make San Francisco the central point of distribution for tea. New-York for years past has held this position. Freight rates on tea are now only a little more than one-half of what they were a month ago. Rates that are now $1 for 100 pounds were then $1.50, and the prevailing less than car load rates, which are now at $1.50 per 100 pounds, were formerly $3 per 100 pounds. The lines that have joined in the low tea rates are the South Pacific, Rio Grande and Western, Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Burlington and Missouri River, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific Coast, Atlantic system via New-Orleans, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. In connection with the several lines mentioned, the Southern Pacific has issued a special rate on tea from all points in the territory extending from Colorado to Chicago, and points common therewith, and from Wisconsin to New-Orleans.

No Reduction in Hay Rates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—In the matter for an application for reduction of the rates on hay, the Iowa State Railroad Commission handed down its decision yesterday. Ten months ago the classification was so changed that the rate for hay was advanced, and the minimum carload was reduced from 24,000 to 26,000 pounds. In the decision rendered yesterday the Commissioners held that the present classification will prove satisfactory if shippers will give it a fair trial, and refuse to change it. They, however, consent to a further reduction of the minimum weight, making it 18,000 pounds for thirty-foot cars, and graduating it down to 14,000 pounds for smaller cars. The shippers generally testified at the hearing that they were satisfied with the minimums, and wanted the classification changed. There will be a vigorous protest from hay shippers when the decision becomes public.

Bargain for a New Station.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Aug. 22.—At the request of the Erie Railroad Company, a special meeting of the Borough Council was held last night. The Erie's representative, Mr. Allen, said that the company had decided to accede to the Council's demand that the road build a new passenger station to cost at least $10,000, in consideration of the Council's passing an ordinance granting the Erie the right to build two additional tracks through the town, permission for which had been refused until the line agreed to build the new station, which must be completed by June 1, 1897.

Loud Talk but Small Loss.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern said yesterday of the rate cutting in the Northwest, that it is not as serious as Eastern people evidently think it is, when measured by actual results. On the gross business out of Minneapolis, for instance, he figures that if the rates had not been cut the profit would perhaps have been about $25,000 more to the railroads, and when it is remembered that this must be divided among a good many roads, it is relatively of not much importance.

Hospital and Relief Service.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 22.—The Plant system of Railways has established a hospital and relief department, membership in which will be a requisite to employment in any department of the system after Jan. 1, 1897. About 3,500 of 5,500 employes of the system have already become members of the department. A stated amount is set apart from wages for its maint

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,289 Broadway, (82d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
GENEVA, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
MAINE, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ROME, Italy: Loescher & Co.

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 23, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

LI HUNG CHANG.

LI HUNG CHANG has actually left Europe, and is on his way to this country. That a Chinaman of the highest rank and position should have undertaken such a voyage of exploration as that of which the present is the first or the penultimate stage is a fact which, it is to be hoped, will appear hereafter more significant than it does now. The coronation of the Czar was the occasion of the journey, but was, in fact, only its pretext, as it was its starting point. Since the dawn of modern history, since the time of MARCO POLO, the West has been trying to understand the East. Until the revolution in Japan of thirty years ago, the East has made no effort to understand the West, and has not even betrayed a reciprocal curiosity. China has maintained up to the present time the same torpid apathy. This apathy was broken in upon a good many years ago by LI HUNG CHANG'S own endeavors to make real use of the military civilization of the West by employing European officers, of whom GORDON is the most famous, and by giving them a free hand. These endeavors were not quite nullified, but they were deprived of much of the effect which they ought to have had by the fact that the man who made them was not only the most enlightened man, but the only enlightened man, in a community of three hundred millions; and that to his desire to modernize China, though only for purposes of national defense, the Mandarin class which prevails opposed an ignorant and inert contempt.

Nobody has ever had a fairer chance than the Viceroy of Tientsin to say "I told you so." The attempts which he made, and in which he was for the most part baffled, to modernize and Westernize the Chinese Army and Navy were taken up a little later by Japan and were pushed to their proper conclusions. When the war actually came it was seen that the Japanese had done what "the greatest Chinaman of the century" had vainly endeavored to induce his countrymen to do. The result was that a nation of forty millions overthrew and put to shame a nation of three hundred millions. The Chinese themselves had relied upon this numerical preponderance, as many foreign observers relied upon it at the beginning of the struggle, and had accordingly assumed the arrogant air of a great nation annoyed by the incursion of a savage tribe. At the end of the war it was the turn of the Japanese to take this tone, although, to do them justice, they refrained from taking it.

So far as the present voyage of LI HUNG CHANG is concerned, it is plain that the counselors of Pekin are far more ready to accept his report upon the manners and customs of the "foreign devils," as seen at home, than they would have been before the war was fought and decided, and that his recommendations will now go much further.

There appears, however, to have been an exaggerated estimate in Europe of the extent to which they would go. The spirit of LI HUNG CHANG'S reception, both in Germany and in England, has been manifestly commercial, and he has been regarded as a man who had power primarily to "place orders." The exposition of this point of view has been almost ludicrous at times, and must have afforded an experienced and somewhat cynical statesman, in the possession of the Cathayan equivalent of a sense of humor, much amusement along with his annoyance. For it cannot be otherwise than annoying to a tourist to have purveyors of war material attaching themselves to his suite, and "drumming" at odd hours. The fact that LI has acquired a handsome competence in the course of his official career seems to be accepted by the persons who yearn to set up China as a military power as a proof that the buyer is representative, which he is not, is read[illegible]isten to reason on his own account. Upon this head, however, and in allusion to the current statement in the European press that the Chinese tourist is "the richest man in the world," a well-informed English writer declares that there are men in Paris, in London, in New-York, and in Chicago who could very easily draw their checks for amounts exceeding LI HUNG CHANG'S fortune. The same writer adds that, if the manner of acquisition were also to be embraced in the comparison, the Oriental method of getting rich would lose nothing by being confronted with the Occidental.

It is particularly to be hoped, in view of the travels of the eminent Chinaman in Europe, that no commercial taint shall attach to his transit of the United States, and that only such of our salable products may be brought to his notice as he may himself express a desire to see. The official arrangements made for his reception here seem to be entirely becoming and appropriate, assuming that some official recognition is to be made of the visit of an eminent foreigner in an unofficial capacity. According to this programme, the shop will be "relegated to the second plane." If LI HUNG CHANG were twenty years younger, great things might be expected for his own country from his visit to Europe and America. Even as things are, the visit ought not by any means to remain fruitless.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

We have had occasion to call attention to a mistaken spirit of neutrality as to the moral issues of this campaign shown by some of the religious papers. It is, however, so far as the religious press has spoken, rather the exception than the rule. And it is to be noted that the strongest papers, those that command the greatest influence, papers like The Examiner, The Outlook, The Zion's Herald, The Independent, in this city, are the most clear and decided in their tone.

This is not surprising. If there ever was a crisis in the history of this country when the teachings of the Gospel of peace and justice were involved in the duty of the citizen it is the present crisis. We do not for a moment think that the great body of Mr. BRYAN'S supporters are dishonest or desire advantage which they see to be dishonest. We do not question Mr. BRYAN'S own sincerity, though it can only be granted at considerable expense to his common sense. But it remains true that the Bryan policy, the body of doctrines and measures that fairly may be called Bryanism, must in practice cheat a vast proportion of the people. Those who would be worst cheated are those who are least able to bear it. It is also true that the logical and inevitable effect of Mr. BRYAN'S teaching is to sow envy and uncharitableness in the hearts of large classes and to stir them to conduct which would imperil law and order and work the most serious mischief to these classes themselves.

Against such influences it is the duty of religious teachers in the pulpit or the press to contend with all their might. The contest may be and, so far as we have observed, is conducted in a tone of Christian kindness and reasonableness, and not the less effectively on that account.

MR. BRYAN DISTRUSTS THE PRESS.

Mr. BRYAN, in a number of his speeches since taking up his march into "the enemy's country," has spoken with a curious mingling of alarm and resentment of the newspapers. He began it before he reached Chicago, and he has kept it up at intervals since. Two ideas seem to be in his mind. One is that the newspapers are all against him. The other is that they do not represent popular opinion, which, in the regions he has traversed, he professes to find much more favorable to him than the newspapers had led him to think that it would be.

The first impression is substantially correct. The newspapers are practically all against him, and against the revolutionary and dangerous ideas which he is trying to spread. This is particularly true of the stronger journals, but it is hardly less so of the smaller papers throughout the country. The fact is easily explained. As a class, the newspaper writers are, necessarily, well-informed, clear-headed, quick-witted men, familiar with the interests of their readers and the principles that govern them. Their views in regard to the broad issues involved in this canvass are not shallow or fleeting, but are based on knowledge and study and observation and on discussion with practical men of affairs. For this reason they readily see through the sophistries, delusions, and fallacies that captivate Mr. BRYAN and his followers. They are not deceived as to the value or effect of a fiat currency, whether of silver or paper. They are just as devoted to "the poor," the "many," the "toilers," &c., as Mr. BRYAN is, and with the best possible reason, since almost every man of them has belonged to that class and has worked his way out, not by demagogy, but by industry, brains, and honesty. But they know better than Mr. BRYAN seems to know what are the real needs as well as the rights of that class; that they need just as good money as they can get and have a right to it.

But Mr. BRYAN has no right to accuse these men of misrepresenting public opinion. There is no ground for such an insulting charge. Opinion is represented in the press in two ways. One is in the news columns. We cannot say that here it is always fully and accurately represented, but in the main it is so. There is just as much honesty, fidelity, and care in this part of the newspaper business as there is in any other business, and a good deal more than there is in the kind of politics that Mr. BRYAN affects. The other mode of representing public opinion is in the editorial columns. Here an editor—which, we believe, Mr. BRYAN claims to be—ought to know that no man fit for his profession undertakes merely to reflect the ideas of the community in which his writing is published. He would not amount to much if he did. Nevertheless, when Mr. BRYAN finds about all the newspapers agreed in opposing him, he may be sure that they do fairly reflect public opinion. They could not well help it. One editor or a few editors might simply advocate views peculiar to themselves, but if a multitude of them all take the same view, it is pretty certain that that view is taken by the great body of sensible and thinking men. These, in the long run, really guide public opinion.

On the whole, then, we advise Mr. BRYAN to cease from his scolding of the newspapers. Their attitude is a discouraging fact, but it is a sure sign of what the body of the people are thinking. Let Mr. BRYAN bear it as best he can. He will not change it by his petulant complaints.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMENIANS.

In the interest excited by the insurrection in Crete attention has naturally been diverted from the Armenians. Their situation has in some respects been improved, but is still pitiable in the extreme. The efforts of the missionaries and Red Cross agents have relieved much suffering and prevented much loss of life. The Turkish Government, too, is on the whole less aggressive in its tyranny, but as it has grown weaker financially its power to restrain the unruly elements of its population has diminished, and on every hand there are threats and corresponding dread of new uprisings of the Kurds and more lawless Turks. Under these circumstances it is not unnatural that there should arise a doubt as to the value of continued help for the Armenians in the shape of charity. Would it not be far better to assist some at least to emigrate and commence life again under conditions that offer some hope? This has been expressed by some of those in Turkey and by some in this country. The Armenian Relief Association, a different body from the National Armenian Relief Committee, has published a pamphlet, in which it indorses this idea and proposes a fund of $1,000,000 to carry it out.

Unfortunately the scheme is thoroughly impracticable. First, a place must be found. Where shall it be? In Persia, Russia, or on this continent? The rest of Asia and Europe are already overcrowded. Persia would be little, if any, better than Turkey. Russia does not want them. Where in this country could they go? They are utterly unfitted for life in South America. It is doubtful whether those who have means could be persuaded to leave, and to take those who are absolutely destitute, transport them half round the globe, and support them while they were getting accustomed to their new environment would be a herculean task. The million dollars might thus relieve 10,000 out of the 1,500,000 who remain in the disturbed sections of the empire. But another most important difficulty is the opposition of the Turkish Government, which not only refuses to allow them to leave the country, but even to change their residence. Any effort sufficient to overcome this would, if differently exerted, secure them protection where they are.

Hard as the problem is, the only thing to be done for the Armenians is to continue the help hitherto given in the form of food, clothing, tools, &c. Miss CLARA BARTON, who has left Constantinople for a little rest, will return in the Fall and continue the work she has carried on in connection with the missionaries. There are many indications that a change will come soon. Russia is apparently weakening in her support of Turkish tyranny, and, more important still, the foreign bondholders are becoming anxious. If the Armenians can be helped over the next few months they will have a fair chance of recuperation. It is nonsense and worse to talk of their emigration.

AN ENGLISH PRODUCT.

Suppose some of our agitators should take the trouble to study Lord RUSSELL as a possible and actual, if not a representative, English product. We hear a good deal of talk these days of the danger to this country of following the lead of England, of being under "English domination," and of having the springs of our National life defiled by English infiltration.

Here is an English jurist and statesman (for he is the latter by the way in which he conceives the duties of the former) holding practically the highest place on the English bench by that "life tenure" which we are asked to despise, enjoying a salary of $40,000 a year, bearing the title of Baron, and in every way surrounded by all the dignity of official rank. And he has worked his way to this from a station as modest, as unfavored, and as unpromising as that, for instance, to which Mr. BRYAN himself was born. What he has gained he has gained by brains and character, toil and courage. All of which shows, not that the English social and political system is better than ours, but that it is largely based on that equality of opportunity which we sometimes fondly imagine is peculiar to our own.

Moreover, as is pointed out by our London correspondent, Lord RUSSELL from the high rank that he has so richly earned exerts a powerful influence upon the opinion of his countrymen. He is, says our correspondent, in his general political views essentially a "republican." That is to say, we suppose, he believes in the right of the people to govern themselves, and has confidence that in the long run, under representative government, the people can and will do this better than it can be done by any single class, hereditary or other. His own talents and integrity have given to these views an authority which even those most opposed to them are bound to respect. Now that Lord RUSSELL is with us, and by his words is doing so much to bring the two peoples into closer and more cordial relations, it is pertinent to remind those who are trying to spread ill feeling toward England that the strongest possible tie between England and America is that the vital principle of her political system is the same as that of our own.

THE DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

There is promise of a civilized system of disposing of the household refuse of the city, and there ought to be a general co-operation of citizens and authorities to give it success. The barbarous plan of dumping a foul mixture of ashes, garbage, and street sweepings into the very gateway of the harbor should be abandoned as speedily as possible. It requires constant vigilance to prevent it from clogging the ship channels, and no vigilance seems to be sufficient to put a stop to the nuisance of the drifting of the lighter and fouler material to the beaches.

The Street Cleaning Department has been engaged upon this problem for a year and more, and one result is an advantageous contract for disposing of the most troublesome element of city refuse, that known as garbage. The works for the cremation of this stuff by a contractor on Barren Island are not yet completed, but by the first of next month the department expects to be able to send this material there. For the success of the plan it is, of course, absolutely necessary to enforce rigorously the requirement that the material shall be kept separate from ashes and from other dry refuse. This requirement has the force of law, and its enforcement is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health and the Police Department. All owners of houses or landlords are required to provide separate receptacles for ashes and for garbage, and though a third one for paper, bottles, rags, sticks, and other refuse of that sort is not specifically required, it is necessary for a full compliance with the ordinances because the mixture of such material with either ashes or garbage is forbidden.

The Street Cleaning Department has been having much difficulty in securing compliance with the salutary requirements of the law and the city ordinances in this matter. It has inveterate habits of slovenliness and negligence to deal with, and it should have every support from decent citizens and from the authorities in compelling a reform of those habits. In many cases landlords have refused or neglected to provide the receptacles required. In other cases householders, janitors of apartment houses, and occupants of tenements have refused or neglected to make use of them. Various excuses have been made, including the irrelevant one that the material is still mixed in the carts or at the dumps. If this has been so, it is now stopped or soon will be, but in the meantime it is important to enforce the practice of putting ashes, garbage, and the other refuse in separate receptacles for delivery to the carts.

Thus far the police and the Magistrates have been lenient in dealing with persons arrested for violating the ordinance, but it is time for them to begin to be severe. A few unworthy property owners and householders have had the bad grace to appear as defenders of filthy practices and enemies of civic cleanliness by protesting against the enforcement of the legal requirements. The stern exaction of penalties in a few cases will put a stop to this. The task of cleaning the streets of the city has been brought to a high degree of success. That of disposing of the refuse in a decent and economical way is yet to be accomplished, and any person who persists in hindering the efforts now being made to put New-York in this respect in the rank of civilized cities should be treated like other violators of law until they cease from troubling.

CAN PRIMARIES BE REGULATED?

The tumults and disorders in some of the Republican primaries and Assembly District Conventions in this city and the charges of fraud and irregularity in local management which have been rife in the organization for the last year indicate that the present law for the regulation of such party proceedings is quite ineffectual.

Party organizations have thus far had the character of voluntary private associations, subject to their own rules as to membership and voting rights and to their own regulation as to modes of proceeding. This is practically recognized in the present law, and such evils as fraudulent enrollment are not touched by it, and to all intents and purposes the conduct of meetings is without legal restraint. Even such requirements as are laid down are ignored with impunity, as nobody tries to have penalties enforced.

The presumption of the law has been that the members of one party were agreed and could be trusted to manage their own organization affairs without cheating each other or depriving each other of rights, but where facts do exist this presumption does not hold good. Men of the same party, at least those who take an active part in political management, are not willing to trust to an open and honest expression of the choice of the majority of the party membership in choosing officers and delegates in its organization or in making nominations for public office. In their contentions for control they deprive some of the right to take part at all, pack primaries with persons not entitled to take part, and resort to trick and device and even to violence and disorder to secure an advantage.

All this is disgraceful to American politics and to American citizenship, and raises the question whether it is not possible to devise some system of so regulating primary political action by law that every citizen will be protected in his right to a voice in nominating candidates for his own party. It may be that primary elections for the choice of party delegates and conventions for the nomination of local candidates should be placed under safeguards similar to those which protect the citizen in voting for public officers and having the effect of his vote respected.

THE ANNUAL MISERY IN LABRADOR.

The fishermen and their families whose homes are on the coast of Labrador are suffering again for want of the necessaries of life. Their misery has been described during the last two weeks in dispatches which excite the pity and sympathy of the philanthropic. They are starving, it is reported by trustworthy observers. They have scarcely any clothing and are trying to sustain life by eating seaweed. But such has been their condition throughout a considerable part of every year for a long time past. The recent dispatches are virtually a repetition of the reports of last year and the year before. Undoubtedly these unfortunate people suffer severely, but we suppose they do not actually die of starvation. The number of them was originally small, but a majority of the residents survive from year to year the privations which cause so much misery.

We cannot understand why these fishermen and their families remain on that bleak and inhospitable coast to be threatened with starvation annually. There are very few places on the earth's surface which are less attractive as homes for human beings the year round. We understand that these fishermen are intelligent and industrious. The fact that they do live from year to year, in spite of most discouraging and hostile conditions, indicates that they are endowed with rare fortitude and exceptional ability to withstand the buffetings of adverse fortune. We think now, as we have thought in years past when the familiar annual accounts of their misery were published, that the same courage and the same ability to battle successfully with exceptionally hard conditions might win for these dwellers in Labrador a very good livelihood, and even something more, if they could be taken away from that bleak and icy coast and be established in the settled agricultural districts of Canada or of this country, or in coast towns where men are employed in the fisheries. And if they should thus be transplanted, the civilized world would be spared the annual twist of philanthropic heartstrings which is caused by the recurring accounts of their extreme suffering and destitution.

We suggest to the missionaries who bring these harrowing stories every year from Labrador that they should raise a fund to be expended in moving these unfortunate persons to a more hospitable clime.

We should be pleased to see the religious press give generous expression to their sympathy with the suffering Cretans. It is not much of an island for missionaries, but the inhabitants of Crete are human beings. They suffer as acutely under Turkish misrule and massacre as our friends the Armenians.

In noticing the death of the widow of TENNYSON—technically, we believe, she bore the title of the Dowager Lady TENNYSON—The London Spectator notes the story that it was to her that the poet referred in the lines of "In Memoriam":

"You say, but with no touch of scorn,
Sweet-hearted you, whose light-blue eyes
Are tender over drowning flies,
You tell me Doubt is devil born."

However this may be, it is inevitable that the influence of his wife was deeply felt by TENNYSON. We should doubt, however, whether it was wholly in the direction of what are generally recognized as feminine qualities. His verse before his marriage—1850—was distinctly more effeminate and of less firm fibre, less virile scope, than afterward. Lady TENNYSON was a niece of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and may well have brought to her husband some of the qualities of that simple and heroic sailor.

There is many a reader of THE TIMES who knows, by the experience of thirty-odd years ago, that Gen. MOSBY had a habit of going straight and swift to his objective. He has not lost his skill, as he shows in his open letter against the Chicago ticket. "I was opposed," he says, "to the Bland silver bill in 1878, because I regarded it as repudiation in disguise, and the first financial step in the descent to Avernus, where COXEY and BRYAN are trying to lead us." "Bimetallism," he adds, "by which is meant the coinage and circulation of two metals on private account, with full legal-tender value, is a dream that can never be realized. Of course the Government can coin both metals, but only the inferior will circulate. On the recognition of this principle the English monetary system was founded. But, says the Coxey platform, that is British policy, and we ought not to follow it. And so, I answer, is the United States habeas corpus and our great inheritance of free institutions." It is to leadership of this sort, and not to that of the Blands and Tillmans that we believe the South will prove faithful.

The reports from all over the country, particularly from the Northwest, agree that the free-silver delusion takes very slight hold of the Germans and Scandinavians, who form so considerable a part of the population in many parts of the Union. It is not flattering to the native American pride that the victims of this curious mental aberration should be almost exclusively Americans. It is, of course, in part to be explained by the fact that those among whom the free-silver notion makes its worst ravages are the poorer white population of the former slave States, who are members or descendants of a class who suffered almost more from the debasing mental and moral influence of slavery than the slaves themselves. But even in the South it is found that men resist the contagion of free silver in the proportion that they are industrious, self-supporting, and what is known in the country as "forehanded." The man who has made his way, though modestly, who has even a small property stake in the Republic, who has something to lose and expects to go ahead and not fall behind, finds nothing to attract him in repudiation, whether he be of American or foreign birth or descent.

"Bar-Maids" Is Not Bad.

From The London World.

The East, so long changeless, is changing rapidly at last. Even India has given a lead to England in the matter of the lady barrister. Miss Cordelia Sorabji, a Parsee damsel, who is as well known at Oxford as at Poona, is the very newest of new bar-maids, and conducted her first case with such success at the Poona Sessions Court that her client, who was accused of manslaughter, was acquitted.

LEARNS OF HER DAUGHTER'S DEATH

Mrs. Clemens Faints When the News Is Broken to Her.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the American Line Steamship Paris were the wife and daughter of Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) whose eldest daughter, Olivia Susan Clemens, died on Tuesday night last, at the home in Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Clemens, who was expected also, had started, with his wife and Miss Clara, the second daughter, when news of their eldest daughter's illness reached them, but was detained on business at the last moment in Southampton. He, therefore, was advised of the death by cable while Mrs. Clemens and the sister were on the ocean.

They were notified by Dr. Rice, a friend of the family, who boarded the Paris at Quarantine. The mother was prostrated and swooned when the news was conveyed to her.

A carriage awaited the party at the pier, and they went directly to the Grand Central Station.

Mr. Clemens sailed from Southampton yesterday for New-York.

PERSONALS.

"In looking back over the session of Parliament that has just come to an end," says the Saturday Review, "it is clear that one man has bettered his position enormously, both in the House and in the country. For years past members of Parliament have recognized that Mr. Chamberlain is the ablest living debater; but his extraordinary cleverness seemed strangely lacking in just that indefinable quality without which no one can hope to rank among statesmen. But in this session Mr. Chamberlain has risen to the height of the imperial argument, and now leads the Unionist Party with the happy vallancy of genius. His name is now being perpetually coupled with Mr. Balfour's, and every Unionist admits that the party could not do without him. And the improvement in his position in the House is not to be compared with the improvement in his position in the country. Where he was formerly coldly admired he is now liked and trusted; he is regarded as having championed England against the German Emperor, and every one acknowledges that when need was he acted with wisdom and boldly."

—Dr. Gilles de la Tourette, the great authority on neuropathy, has been appointed head doctor to the Paris Exhibition of 1900. He will have a large staff. There will be an exhibition of medical and surgical progress, and attention will be prominently called to the development of nervous diseases in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It appears that some French doctors lay to the charge of coffee the excitability of the generation of writers who were the precursors of the Revolution and of the advocates who accomplished it. Voltaire and Robespierre were intemperate drinkers of coffee. Michelet says that the want of coffee consequent upon Napoleon's Continental blockade so depressed France as to make the return of the Bourbons not only possible but welcome. There had been for some years before a coffee famine. Those used to coffee were out of their wits with joy when they could have it cheap again.

—The Emperor of Russia has subscribed 2,000 rubles to the Lavoisier Monument International Fund of France. This subscription was set on foot two years ago by the Academy of Science, at the instance of M. Berthelot. Nearly $10,000 has now been collected, and it is hoped that a worthy monument will be ready for inauguration in May, 1900. Alsace has contributed about $500, Germany $800, England $300, and Austria-Hungary $500. The French Minister of Public Instruction will give $1,200, and the City of Paris $2,000. Lavoisier, the father of chemical science, has waited nearly a century for his statue. All the gas companies of France have subscribed to the fund.

—Baron von Nopesa, manager of the Royal Theatre at Buda-Pesth, and M. Dolsy, musical critic of the Neues Pester Journal, a few days since fought a duel, the trouble being a difference of opinion as to the artistic merits of one Herr Mahler, who will be recollected as one of Sir Augustus Harris's conductors during the German opera season at London a few years ago. The manager, it seems, got the worst of it, and was slightly wounded in the throat, and (which was probably still more awkward) on the nose. But honor was satisfied, and the ability of Herr Mahler was justified, although the means would here hardly be considered either logical or convincing.

—Most things in the way of ships' compasses are stamped as the patent of Sir William Thomson. The very latest make carry this name in brackets underneath that of Lor Kelvin. In spite of his more than four-score years, the great scientist is in excellent health, and is still bent upon the development of beneficent designs for the safety of those who go down to the sea.

Mrs. E. N. R. McLean on Arbitration.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen, delivered an address to the American Bar Association upon a topic chosen by himself, namely, international arbitration. The fact that Lord Russell selected this as his subject is tangible evidence of the genuine vitality of the movement for world-wide peace. I take the liberty of addressing to you this letter, in the interests of the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for it is due to this chapter that it should be known by all those interested in the trend of its patriotic work, that two months ago that body memorialized the arbitration conference of this country, expressing its earnest desire to co-operate in its work of international importance.

Thus this chapter places itself on record as the first organization of women officially co-operating in such movement. On the Fourth of July the Regent of that chapter addressed the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in Convention Hall, at Saratoga, upon the subject of arbitration. To-day the Lord Chief Justice of England addresses the leading men of this country upon the same topic. The New-York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, feels that it is a legitimate source of gratification that it should be in accord in sentiment, and, as far as possible, in practical co-operation, with great men in a great movement of the greatest countries of the world—the English-speaking countries. E. N. RITCHIE M'LEAN.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1896.

Only the Silly Suffer.

From The Saturday Review.

The Vaccination Commission easily holds the "record" in the long-distance competition of royal commissions. It sat for over seven years, and now that it has reported, the finding of the majority should settle the question.

That vaccination is a good thing, and that, with proper precautions as to purity of lymph, &c., it should be universal, is now, as before, placed beyond question; but the commission is of opinion that some individual liberty should be allowed, and that repeated "vaccination prosecutions" only lead to persecution and to the making of martyrs of a little handful of silly people. Smallpox is now sufficiently under control, and those who are vaccinated in infancy and revaccinated at the age of twelve are so protected that when cases do arise it is the silly people themselves who suffer.

And this is as it should be. There are a great many things that our medical high priests would like to see made compulsory, but life is too short, and it is impossible for us to be inoculated for all the complaints against which some "lymph" has been prepared.

A Good Place to Draw the Line.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A "woman's train" was run over a New-York Railroad on Thursday. It was managed by women, and the young wife of the Mayor of Syracuse took the engineer's place. The now popular women's enterprises are commendable as a rule, but would it not be better to draw the line at railway trains? Handling such dangerous things, which are entrusted only to men of long experience, is carrying enterprises a little too far, even when, as in this case, an experienced engineer stands beside the adventurous amateur.

HONEST MONEY LEAGUE'S WORK.

To Furnish Speakers for Debates on the Silver Question.

The Democratic Honest-Money League has accepted the challenge issued by the Central New-York Chautauqua for a debate on the money question. It will take place on the grounds of the assembly at Tully Lake on Aug. 27 and 28.

Mayor McGuire of Syracuse will take the Bryan (silver) side of the argument. Lindley Vinton of this city will champion sound money. He is a well-known member of the Reform Club, and a convincing and well-equipped speaker on the great issue of the day.

There will be a great gathering of the rural voters at Hornellsville, N. Y., next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, when the Farmers' Club has its annual fair. Mr. Bryan will be there on Saturday, and will make a speech. The Democratic Honest-Money League has been invited to provide the speakers for a Democratic honest-money day. The day preceding Mr. Bryan's effort has been selected. Major John Byrne, the President of the league; Capt. F. S. Ferguson of Alabama, and Robert A. Kelly, well known in Tammany councils, will champion the cause of sound money and true Democracy.

It has not yet been decided whether W. Bourke Cockran will begin his speaking tour in Maine or Virginia. He will speak twice a week. Perry Belmont will start in Brooklyn. Other dates and places are under consideration.

The enrolled members of the Democratic Honest-Money League will meet this week at headquarters, 25 West Twenty-fourth Street, to elect and recommend to the Committee on Organization several sub-committees to organize the Congressional and Assembly districts.

Sound-money Democrats not affiliated with other organizations are invited to enroll in person or by mail. It is especially desired that active young men, who can volunteer their services in connection with the proposed district organizations should now transmit their names. The league officials and the members of the committee will be at the headquarters daily until 6 P. M. to receive and enroll callers. Democrats proposing to vote for any ticket other than that nominated at Chicago are eligible.

ILLINOIS GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Next Tuesday's Convention Will Be a Large and Earnest One.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Reports received at the Illinois gold Democratic headquarters from the counties of the State indicate, according to a statement made by Secretary Spangler, that 90 counties of the 102 are sure of being represented at the State Convention here next Tuesday, and conventions in the other counties have been called to choose delegates. Mr. Spangler estimates the number of delegates who will be in the convention at 1,000.

Ex-Congressman Forman came in yesterday from East St. Louis and said he would not be a candidate for Governor, but he may be nominated for Attorney General. The most prominent person mentioned for Governor is Gen. John C. Black, United States District Attorney here. A deputation will wait on him at his Summer home to ask his acceptance, which will be tantamount to a nomination, it is believed.

Controller of the Currency Eckels telegraphed from Ottawa that the County Convention held there had been a great success, and there would be a complete delegation to the convention.

Ex-National Committeeman Cable telegraphed that he would head the Rock Island County delegation, thus disproving the reports that he had backed out of the movement.

BASIL GORDON BOLTS.

Cannot Support Bryan and the Chicago Platform.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Basil B. Gordon, ex-State Senator and ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee of Virginia in a letter gives his reasons for repudiating Mr. Bryan, and announces that he will vote for McKinley, "because he represents the money standard of every fully civilized nation in the world, as against a dwindling handful of Mongolian and mongrel nations, who still cling to the cheapest metal."

Mr. Gordon says Mr. Bryan's speech in New-York "was free from false rhetoric and dignified in tone, but when it reached the critical point he had nothing better to offer than a naked assumption."

Continuing, Mr. Gordon says: "When an untried experiment is submitted to me, offering doubtful advantages in case of success and admitted loss and dishonor in case of failure, I cannot long hesitate as to how my vote shall be cast."

MONTANA IN DOUBT.

Even Congressman Hartman May Fail of Election.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A letter received at Republican Headquarters here from the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Montana asserts that Montana is by no means certain to return a majority in favor of silver, and that even Mr. Hartman, who has not been renominated yet, may have difficulty in obtaining an indorsement from his own people.

The letter says that while there is a strong silver sentiment in that portion of Montana where the large mines are situated, the chief sections of the State are devoted to agriculture, and the inhabitants are more interested in protection for their wool industries than in free coinage. In the meantime the letter says that in the Sixth Minnesota District, where Representative Towne is seeking to secure an independent re-election to Congress.

Sound-Money Democrats in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 22.—One hundred and fifty sound-money Democrats have notified the committee that they will attend the Sound-Money Democratic State Convention to be held here next Tuesday. Many of the leaders of the party in the State will participate. Secretary of Agriculture Morton telegraphs to-night that he cannot be present. He says: "Be assured that I am thoroughly in accord with your patriotic movement in behalf of the organization of the real Democratic Party in the State of Kansas. The need of the hour is a political organization of the United States, devoted to the fundamental principles of popular government."

Circulating a Blaine Speech.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Republican Congressional Committee has issued an edition of one million copies of the speech delivered by James G. Blaine, in the Senate, Feb. 7, 1878, against free coinage. It is the speech quoted from by Mr. Bryan, and the committee proposes to give it the widest possible circulation.

It is divided into subheads, calling attention to the different ideas prominently advanced and is intended to refute the assertion made by the Democrats that Mr. Blaine at any time advocated the free coinage of silver.

Maine's Gold Democrats.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 22.—The gold Democrats of this city met at the City Hall and organized for the campaign against Bryan and Sewall under the name of the Honest Money Democratic Club of Bangor. Ex-Mayor Charles L. Snow, a delegate to the Chicago convention, was chosen President and other prominent Democrats were made officers.

Thanks for Favors Not Extended.

From The Paterson (N. J.) Press.

The editor of The Press was shown this morning a lithographed letter of which the following is a copy:

LINCOLN, Neb.

I thank you for your kind expressions of good will. Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN.

This letter was addressed to a prominent business man who often comes to this city. He never sent Mr. Bryan any "expressions of good will" or half any communication with him. What can be the purpose of this curious circular must be left to conjecture. It is probable that millions of copies of the lithograph—which is a very clumsy imitation of autograph manuscript, and without any date—have been sent out, but it would seem as if it was a great waste of trouble and postage.

CAPTURED A REBEL CAMP

FIVE HOURS OF FIGHTING BEFORE IT WAS SURRENDERED.

Nineteen of the Insurgents and Four of the Spanish Forces Reported Killed—Four Officers and Twenty-three of the Spanish Privates Wounded—The Camp Was Near Aguacate, in the Province of Matanzas.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—Col. Albergoti reports that, after an engagement which lasted five hours, his command captured a rebel fortified camp situated near Aguacate, Province of Matanzas.

The rebels lost nineteen killed.

The Spanish losses were four killed, and a Major, Captain, two Lieutenants, and twenty-three privates wounded.

SALE OF THE UNIQUE COMPLETED.

Believed to Have Been Purchased for a Cuban Filibuster.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22.—The sale of the swift steamer Unique, the negotiations for which have been under way for some time, was closed yesterday. The nominal purchaser is a Mr. McGonigle of Chicago, who is said to represent other people. The purchase price is private, but it is supposed to be about $36,000. It was announced a few days ago that the Unique was to be purchased for the Cuban insurgents, and this report has not been denied. McGonigle refuses to state for whom the purchase was made. If for the Cuban cause, the Unique will be taken down the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean.

She is 153 feet long, 23 feet beam, and was built at St. Clair, Mich., in 1894 by C. McElroy. She has developed a speed of over 20 miles an hour, running in the passenger traffic between Port Huron and this city, but constant misfortune has befallen her in machinery giving out. As a filibustering vessel, the Unique can easily run away from anything in the Spanish Navy.

Will Be Tried by Civil Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A note was received at the Department of State to-day from Consul General Lee, at Havana, stating that he was informed on the 15th inst. by the Captain General of Cuba that the case of George F. Aguirre has been transferred to the civil jurisdiction. Mr. Aguirre is charged with rebellion. He was arrested a few weeks ago while entering the port of Havana to take advantage of the amnesty proclamation issued by the Captain General, and was turned over to the military authorities for trial. Gen. Aguirre being a naturalized American citizen, Consul General Lee requested a civil trial.

Spain Asks No Reparation.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—In an interview to-day Señor Canovas del Castillo stated that the Government would not demand reparation from the United States for the insult to the Spanish flag by citizens of Key West, Fla., for the reason that the United States had not demanded reparation for the dragging on the ground and tearing of the American flag by students and other members of a mob in Barcelona some months ago.

Referred to the Cuban Rebels.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The Separatist plot which has been discovered in the Philippine Islands is believed here and also in Manila to have been organized by a committee of Philippine refugees in Hongkong having relations with the Cuban rebels.

Capt. Coventry Released.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Capt. the Hon. Charles John Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry, who on July 28 was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for his connection with Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, has been released from the Holloway Jail, the prison physicians certifying that further confinement would be dangerous to his life. Capt. Coventry is suffering from the effects of a wound received in the fight between the raiders and the Boers at Krügersdorf.

Ran Down a French Schooner.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Italian ship Francesco Ciampa, Capt. Maresca, from Swansea Aug. 19, for San Francisco, arrived at Falmouth to-day with her bowplates bent and her frames broken. She reports that on Aug. 20, off the Scilly Islands, she ran into and sank the French schooner Mojette, from Iceland for Poutrieux. Ten of the schooner's crew were saved and fourteen were drowned.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge.

Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., died in San Francisco Friday at the home of her son, Edward Selfridge, at the age of eighty-nine years. The immediate cause of death was old age. Her maiden name was Louisa Carey Soley, and she was the daughter of Squire John Soley of Charlestown, Mass. She went to California recently on a visit to two of her sons in San Francisco—Frank F. Selfridge and Edward A. Selfridge.

Mrs. Selfridge was the wife of the oldest Rear Admiral in the United States Navy. He was appointed a midshipman from Massachusetts in 1818 and was retired in 1866, after more than fifty-five years of continuous service. The other sons are in the United States Navy now. One of these, Thomas O. Selfridge, is also a Rear Admiral. Another son is a Lieutenant Commander, James R. Selfridge.

Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., who survives his wife, is ninety-one years of age. For many years Rear Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge have resided at Washington, D. C.

The plans of the family are not yet settled, but it is probable that the remains of Mrs. Selfridge will be brought East for interment. The blow fell heavily on the aged husband.

Reinstated in Office by the Court.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Justice Edwards has granted a motion providing that a mandamus shall issue compelling the Board of Health of this city to reinstate William H. Hannan as Register of Vital Statistics. The motion was made on the ground that Mr. Hannan was removed without cause, and that veterans of the war should, according to law, receive preference. Mr. Hannan was removed in June. An appeal will be taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Four Died in the Flames.

HUNTSVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The dwelling of Mrs. Quaife, a widow, was burned last night, and Mrs. Bernard Phillips, the daughter of Mrs. Quaife; Mrs. S. Quaife, her daughter-in-law, and the latter's two children perished in the flames. Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Quaife lost their lives in attempting to save the children. Jessie Phillips, the daughter of Mrs. Phillips, was burned so badly her life is in danger.

James Perrine's Dog Tax Paid.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 22.—James Perrine of Jamesburg, was released from Middlesex County Jail to-day, friends having paid the $3.50 poll and dog tax, which he had been unable to pay because out of work.

The Best Medium.

From Printer's Ink.

The best "quality of circulation" is the circulation that reaches the people the advertiser wishes to reach—the people who are apt to buy the article.

BREECHES MAKERS TO STRIKE.

Union and Non-Union Workmen to Go Out To-day.

The knee pants makers have decided to go out on strike to-day for a reduction in hours and an advance of wages. Their union passed a resolution to that effect on Wednesday, and the non-union workmen have signified their intention of striking too. Altogether there are some 1,800 men engaged in this branch of the clothing industry.

A strike committee has been appointed to manage the strike, and will make its headquarters at Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, and draw up a new agreement, which the contractors will be required to sign before they can get back their men.

Another committee was appointed to call out all the men in the shops who did not attend the meeting at which the strike was resolved upon.

The striking Brotherhood Tailors held a mass meeting to collect the 10 per cent. assessment on the wages of those who are working. Some money was taken in, and also $200 was obtained by a collection. A committee that has been calling on the constituent unions of the Central Labor Union reported that $20 had been obtained from the shirtbuilders and housesmiths. The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood said that the strike would not be called off until all the strikers shall have found employment.

Manager Schoenfeld said he had heard from Boston that the garment workers there would strike and try to settle with the contractors on the same basis as the New-York Brotherhood of Tailors is doing.

ALABAMA STRONG FOR SILVER.

Nearly All the Delegates to Congressional Conventions Indorse It.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 22.—County conventions to select delegates to Democratic Congressional Conventions were held in every county in Alabama to-day. So far as could be ascertained from reports received to-night the result would seem to be as follows:

In the First District G. W. Taylor of Marengo is probably the nominee, having carried Clarke and Marengo Counties. In the Second District Congressman Jesse Stallings had no opposition. In the Third H. D. Clayton of the Eufaula National Committee from Alabama had everything his own way. In the Fourth ex-Congressman C. A. Robbins of Dallas, T. S. Plowman of Talladega, and J. Craig Smith, State Treasurer, polled even strength, and it will take the Congressional Convention at Selma to decide, with several dark horses to hear from. In the Fifth it is close between Willis Brewer and ex-Congressman J. E. Cobbs. Congressman Bankhead has everything his own way in the sixth.

The Seventh is in doubt, with J. V. Winston of Gadsden in the lead. The Eighth is between Congressman Wheeler and Judge William Richardson of Huntsville. There is a split in Colbert County, which will decide who wins at the Congressional Convention at Decatur. Richardson has the majority on temporary organization. In the Ninth ex-Congressman O. W. Underwood had no opposition. Silver is assured the entire State, except in the First District, Mr. Taylor being a gold Democrat.

TROLLEY CAR CLIMBS THE GUTTER.

Injures Four Passengers and Tears Off Its Roof.

Trolley Car No. 335 of the Bergen Street line, in Brooklyn, last night jumped the track at the corner of Hoyt and Bergen Streets, ran up on the sidewalk, severely injured four passengers, and tore its top off. As the car was an open one it was almost a wreck when its progress was stopped.

The car was on its way up town, in charge of Motorman James Laruffle, and reached the transfer station at Hoyt and Bergen Streets at 11 o'clock. Instead of taking the switch, it plunged dead ahead, and ran in under an awning that surrounds the transfer station, and about thirty feet along the sidewalk. The heavy iron rim about the awning got under the roof of the car and ripped it clear off.

When the car came to a standstill so that it was possible to get off of it, the motorman took to his heels and ran—where, nobody knew, so sudden was his disappearance.

There were eight passengers in the car at the time—four of them were slightly injured. John Beck of 13 Dean Street had his chin, face, and scalp cut, and his wife, Eliza Beck, had her face bruised. John McNulty of 325 Albany Avenue, a cripple, had his right leg seriously injured, and Edward J. O'Rorke, a Post Office employe, who lives at 978 Bergen Street, was hurt about the back and head. All were able to go home.

RACE-TRACK BUILDINGS BURNED.

Stables, 300 Sulkies, and Exposition House in Buffalo in Ashes.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Fire started in the exposition building, and in the covered half-mile track at the Buffalo Driving Park simultaneously, about fifteen minutes after the last of the spectators who witnessed the Grand Circuit races this afternoon had left the track.

The exposition building and half of the covered track were burned. One man named Martin, a hostler, who was taken into the covered track in an intoxicated condition just before the fire started, is thought to have been burned to death.

The horses in the stables surrounding the track were rescued with much difficulty. Six dwelling houses on Puffer Street were totally destroyed and five others badly damaged. It was one of the hardest fires on record in the city to fight, twenty firemen being overcome by heat.

In the exposition building were stored all the election booths of the city, together with 300 racing sulkies. All were destroyed.

Beyond doubt the fire was of incendiary origin. The loss will be over $200,000.

DIAMOND SMUGGLERS ACTIVE.

Large Consignments of Unset Gems Sent in from Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The operations of a gang of alleged diamond smugglers, whose headquarters are believed to be in Toronto, have troubled the United States customs authorities during the past six months.

The gang in this city is engaged in sending diamonds to the United States, thereby saving 30 per cent. duty. Unset diamonds from any country are admitted into Canada free, and American firms have, it is said, agents in Canada, to whom shipments are made by European houses.

The United States Government has been watching the importation of unset diamonds coming into Canada, and to-day two American secret officers arrived in Toronto to look after a shipment of unset gems valued at about $300,000.

Senator Hill and J. B. Stanchfield.

It was stated last night at the Hotel Normandie that Senator Hill would come down from Albany and spend to-day at Normandie-by-the-Sea, where he will meet John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, one of the Democratic candidates for Governor.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Candidates.
Twenty-first Penn.....	Rep.	E. E. Robins
Tenth Ohio.....	Dem.	T. S. Hogan
Twenty-seventh N. Y..	Rep. ..	*Theodore L. Poole
First Mississippi.....	Dem.	*John M. Allen
Second Mississippi.....	Dem.	W. V. Sullivan
Fourth North Carolina.	Rep. ..	Patrick T. Massey
First North Carolina...	Rep.	†Harry S. Miner
Fifth Kentucky.....	Dem. ..	John Young Brown
Eighth North Carolina.	Pop.	R. Z. Linney
Seventh Mississippi..	Rep.	J. S. Yetterby
Twelfth Texas.....	Dem. ..	James L. Sleyden

*Renominated. †The Populist candidate.

Low Rates, G. A. R. Encampment, St. Paul.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, Aug. 29, 30, and 31, excursion tickets from New-York to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2 to 4, at the exceedingly low rate of $25, good to return until Sept. 16, with extension to and including Sept. 30, if deposited with Joint Agent at St. Paul on or before Sept. 16.—Adv.

CANDIDATES IN BUNCHES

SARATOGA OVERRUN WITH MEN WHO SEEK PREFERMENT.

Platt Arrives and Announces that Morton Will Not Consent to a Renomination—The Miller Men Intend to Make a Vigorous Fight for Recognition—The McKinley League Opens Headquarters and an Energetic Fire on the "Boss."

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—This village never before has seen so many candidates for Governor in a bunch as are here to-night. They have been coming in on every train and establishing headquarters in the cottages, which are now called "Candidates' Row." They expect to be nominated at the Republican State Convention Tuesday, and they are on exhibition before a crowd of politicians which is unusually large for the Saturday before convention week.

Ex-Senator Platt arrived from New-York about 8 o'clock to-night, bringing information that Gov. Morton had sent him a letter in which he said he could not be a candidate again. This seemed to relieve the minds of some of the candidates, who have been afraid the Governor would be taken up to prevent trouble. Mr. Platt at once was visited by the friends of the leading candidates. He will be the most popular man in the village until he gives out a hint as to his preferences. This may be to-morrow, or perhaps not until Monday.

It is seldom that so many men have been in the field at this stage of a campaign, and that there are so many hopeful ones now is due largely to the fact that Mr. Platt has not yet weeded out any of the aspirants by making known his own choice. He has not taken any one into his confidence this year, and the result is confusing. As one of his lieutenants jocularly remarked to-night: "There are about 600 delegates waiting for orders."

The list of Gubernatorial candidates who have opened headquarters, with their claims and their boomers, is as follows:

George W. Aldridge of Rochester—His friends claim 275 or 300 delegates. He is on the ground personally directing the canvass, and is assisted by Senators Parsons and Harrison of Monroe County, Congressman Browster, A. G. Wright, Judge W. E. Werner of the Supreme Court, Editor Willard of The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Sheriff Hannan of Monroe, Jacob Snell, Superintendent of one division of the canals, and others.

Speaker Hamilton Fish of Putnam County—His headquarters are Cottage 14, in charge of E. H. M. Roehr of Brooklyn. His boomers are Assemblyman George J. Austin, Julius Maher, ex-Justice Meade, and Frederick S. Gibbs of New-York; Horace Curry of Westchester, E. W. Addis of Putnam, Philip Reinhard and Amasa Thornton. He claims to have about 180 votes. Among these are claimed 70 in New-York and 60 in Kings County.

James Wadsworth of Livingston County—Is in charge of his own canvass, and is making a still hunt. His friends claim his entire Congressional District, which would give him about 35 votes. They hope that Mr. Platt will prefer Wadsworth to either Fish or Aldridge, and they would rather have Mr. Platt's support and all that that means than all the rest of the convention.

Frank S. Black of Rensselaer County—Has headquarters and claims the delegates from his own county and "Lou" Payne's Columbia, making, with one or two scattering supporters, 30 votes. Mr. Black's interests are looked after by C. V. Collins, Charles S. Frances, and C. Whitney Tillinghast, second. They are going to bring up a carload or so of "rooters" from Troy Monday. Mr. Black is to preside at the convention as temporary Chairman. He is rated an rator of such power that he will fire the hearts of all the delegates, and possibly nominate himself by his speech, as Bryan did.

State Controller James A. Roberts—Has headquarters in one of the cottages. Deputy Controller Morgan of Erie County is manager. Mr. Roberts will be here to-morrow. His claim is 165 votes, of which 40 are from Erie County, 7 from Allegany, 10 from Cattaraugus, 18 from Chautauqua, 8 from Cayuga, 6 from Clinton, 5 from Lewis, 6 from Jefferson, 2 from Seneca, 6 from Ulster, and 6 from Oneida. The others they expect to get in scattered lots all over the State.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton—With his manager, Barnett H. Davis, of Wayne County, arrived to-night, and established headquarters. Mr. Saxton's friends claim 150 votes or thereabout. The list includes the anti-Platt men in New-York and Kings Counties.

Senator Edgar T. Brackett—Being a villager, Mr. Brackett naturally has headquarters. He claims about 20 votes.

Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara—Has no headquarters, but his friends say he will receive the support of his county.

Col. Archie Baxter of Chemung—Is expected to open headquarters to-morrow morning, and 20 votes are put down by his friends as his strength at the start.

This does not by any means exhaust the list. Senators Lexow and Krum are here, and if worse came to worse could be persuaded to take the nomination. James J. Belden is also here, not looking for anything, but to help fight the Platt machine. Congressman E. B. Odell, Jr., who was once after the nomination, also is on hand, and there may be others.

There will not be so many hopeful men forty-eight hours hence. There will be a conference to-morrow, at which Mr. Platt will be the presiding genius, and unless all the leaders are much mistaken, "As goes Platt, so goes the convention," for Mr. Platt controls the delegates completely.

Comment has been made here scores of times to-day by Mr. Platt's friends that this situation is one of the most striking illustrations ever seen of Mr. Platt's great power in State politics, when 600 or 700 delegates wait until he indicates for whom they shall vote before they have any preference.

Warner Miller is here, and his chief lieutenant is Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall. They are decidedly ugly over the proposition of the Platt men to throw out the Miller delegation from Herkimer County. "If it is done, it will be the greatest outrage in the politics of this State for years," said Mr. Burleigh. But among Platt men there is a desire for revenge for Mr. Miller's behavior at St. Louis, and in squads they have been volunteering their services as members of the Committee on Credentials, where they may help pitch Mr. Miller outside the breastworks. Mr. Burleigh says that Mr. Miller surely will have a seat in the convention, for if his delegation is shut out he will be substituted as a delegate from some other county which is anti-Platt. "And there will be a fight on the floor of the convention you bet your life there will," added Mr. Burleigh, "if they shut him out."

The McKinley League is here. It has headquarters near those of Controller Roberts, and its flag bear the words, "We have come to stay." Representatives of the league are doing all they can to stir up and aggravate the bad blood between themselves and Mr. Platt. Some one has caused large placards to be posted in front of a prominent building, on the principal street, on which are recited in large type passages from the report on "fraudulent enrollment" in New-York City. The placards inquire, "Who is Mr. Platt?" and are generally calculated to rouse the Platt men's ire to fighting pitch.

With all this bad blood between the two factions, and with so many ambitious candidates, the convention promises to be interesting.

The second place on the ticket may bring further interesting developments. Col. Timothy L. Woodruff is the only candidate who has a headquarters opened. All Brooklyn apparently is for him. Elaborate Woodruff badges are seen on all sides. Titus Sheard and Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego have some supporters for this place.

TO CONTEST SEATS AT SARATOGA.

The Albany Mihollanditos Send a Delegation for That Purpose.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The Albany Mihollanditos, under the lead of John F. Montagnani, to-day went through the farce of a meeting, to appoint alternates to Saratoga, to contest the seats of the regularly elected Republican delegates. The convention was held in the City Hall, and thirty-three delegates were present. No roll was called, and it was taken for granted that these thirty-three represented themselves and some others.

Mr. Montagnani said that it was not the purpose of the convention to disrupt any organization faithful to party trust, but that it recognized that it was its paramount duty in the present situation to be Republican and patriotic, to lay aside petty disputes and personal selfishness. He charged that the entire management of the Republican Party in this State was directed by personal abuse, vituperation of the most scandalous kind, to prevent the nomination of McKinley.

Resolutions arraigning the regular Republicans and calling them traitors, which had been typewritten by Mr. Montagnani, were adopted by a viva voce vote. While these charged betrayal of the candidates by the regulars, they at the same time praised Hobart over McKinley.

The contesting delegation to Saratoga named to-day is headed by Howard N. Fuller, who led a hopeless canvass for Mayor several years ago, and has ever believed that he was sold out by his party. The delegation contains the names of no prominent business men or lawyers outside of ex-Mayor Strong of Cohoes, Smith O'Brien, and Mr. Montagnani.

VACANCIES WERE NOT FILLED.

Trouble in Fourteenth District Republican Camp to Wait Convention.

Only a few of the Republican Chairmen in the Fourteenth Assembly District met at 323 East Thirteenth Street, the district headquarters of the regular Republican organization, last night, in response to the call of the leader of the district, Frank J. Drummond, to fill the vacancies in the County Committee caused by the resignations of George M. Haas and C. C. Wissemann.

Leader Drummond waited until long after 9 o'clock in hopes that more Chairmen would arrive, but finally announced that an informal meeting would be held. Eleven election district Chairmen were present, and Mr. Drummond held proxies from four more. The "informal" meeting was held behind closed doors. When it adjourned it was stated that action had been deferred until after the State Convention had been held.

Before the meeting Mr. Drummond said he had the right to fill the vacancies himself, but this he waived and left to the Chairman of the election districts. He admitted that 15 out of 43 election districts had gone over to the opposition, and said that the Chairmen of these districts not only had not been invited to last night's meeting, but would not be admitted if they came. They did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Wissemann and Mr. Haas resigned several days ago. Their action is said to have been because Leader Drummond would not consent to give the anti-Platt men representation among the delegates to Saratoga.

MR. PLATT GOES TO THE SPRINGS.

It Is Said He Has with Him a Genuine "Boom" for the Governorship.

Thomas C. Platt started for Saratoga yesterday afternoon on the "Saratoga special," from the Grand Central Station.

He carried a gripsack, which is understood to have contained the only real "boom" for the Governorship. All other "booms" will sink into insignificance when Mr. Platt is ready to unpack this one. To whom does the boom belong is the question. It will only take a few days now to solve it.

Mr. Platt had several traveling companions. Aboard the train were National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs, Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, Clarence W. Meade, L. L. Van Allen, Charles M. Murray, and Cornelius N. Van Cott.

State Chairman Charles W. Hackett is still ill. He is at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, and was reported last night to be mending rapidly. He caught cold several days ago, and has been laid up ever since. Mrs. Hackett is with him. He may be able to get to Saratoga in time for the convention. His friends believe that he will certainly be able to resume work at the headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, before the end of the week.

Niagara County Nominations.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Republican and Democratic Assembly districts of the First District of Niagara County held their conventions in this city this afternoon. The Republicans nominated Henry E. Warner of North Tonawanda, the present member, and the Democrats nominated E. J. Turner of this city. Resolutions were adopted by the Democrats indorsing the silver platform and the nominations of Bryan and Sewall.

Instructed for Stanchfield.

WATKINS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Schuyler County Democratic Convention, held here this afternoon, elected Frank L. Moran, John G. Reynolds, and M. T. Fish delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed for John B. Stanchfield for Governor. George W. McMemer was nominated for the Assembly.

SAYS HER DOG IS A SUICIDE.

Trixy, Mourning for Boxer, Jumped from a Roof.

Mrs. Tindel of 505 Sixth Avenue had two cocker spaniels. Now she has none.

Boxer was given away. Trixy, overcome with grief at the separation from her companion, committed suicide.

Mrs. Tindel took the grief-stricked Trixy to the roof last evening. Trixy grew more melancholy as she gazed out over the city. Then she jumped. When Mrs. Tindel reached the street the poor dog was dead. Mrs. Tindel says Trixy committed suicide.

Peasants Emigrating to Siberia.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to The London Times says that Russian peasants who had emigrated to Siberia are now returning in great numbers to their native villages. Their reasons for so doing are various. Some say that they could find no water; others that the soil which they were expected to cultivate in Siberia was poor or insufficient; others again that there were no churches or that their women could not accustom themselves either to the climate or to the inhabitants of Siberia, and that they were seized with homesickness.

Nevertheless, there is so great a rush of immigrants into Siberia that the staff of the Trans-Siberian Railway is still experiencing the greatest difficulty in effecting their transport with the inadequate rolling stock at its disposal. The block, indeed, is such that the greater part of these poor people are reduced to camping out in the open air near the overcrowded stations, having nothing to shelter them but huts hastily constructed with brushwood, wretched tents, or even their own carts covered over with oilcloths. They suffer terribly from hunger and exposure.

Many of them, it seems, left their homes in the hope of bettering their condition, without asking the permission of the authorities, and, consequently, no provision was made for them. They have no land, tools, building materials, live stock, or seed, nor any capital to start with. So they are to be seen wandering round the stations in a miserable condition, and neither the railway nor the Government officials seem able to do anything to help them.

Arkansas Nominee for Prohibition.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

In answer to a letter from the Rev. J. R. Carson and the Rev. G. W. Wheatly, Geo. Jones, (Democratic candidate for Governor of Arkansas,) made the following reply:

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter in which you ask my answer to these questions:

1. Do you favor the prohibition of the saloon traffic?

2. As Chief Executive would you approve any measure passed by the Legislature for its suppression?

In reply I will say that I look upon the saloon traffic as one of the very worst evils afflicting our country, and if it were in my power, it should cease absolutely, not only in Arkansas, but everywhere. Should the Legislature pass a bill to suppress it, it would meet my hearty approval as Chief Executive of the State.

DAN W. JONES.

MR. HOKE SMITH RESIGNS

Continued from Page 1.

that his associates and subordinates in the Interior Department are sorry to know that he is to retire. He assumed office in May, 1893, and has gained a high reputation as an executive officer. In every department of the immense bureau over which he has presided the work is now current. For the first time in many years the appeals from the General Land Offices have been brought forword, until now there is no delay in attending to the cases. These appeals in 1893 were two years or more in arrears.

Mr. Smith regards as one of his greatest achievements the decision which prevents fraudulent delays in the matter of procuring patents. The performances of the Berliner people in delaying valuable patents in the interest of the telephone monopoly led to action by the department which will prove a source of great good to the country.

It is well known that in the first year of Secretary Smith's administration he turned back into the Treasury $25,000,000 appropriated for pensions. The spirit of civil service reform has been encouraged in all the bureaus of the department. In the Indian Bureau particularly the merit system is rigidly enforced, and there is strict investigation of the conduct of employes.

Mr. Smith's efforts to advance the forestry system of the country has met with great success. He enlisted the aid of the National Academy of Science and secured an appropriation of $25,000, to enable it to proceed with the organization of a forestry system. It is said at the department that there is now practically no friction among bureau chiefs, and that the work is proceeding along purely business lines. This is ascribed to the sound principles established by the retiring Secretary.

The fact that Mr. Smith is soon to leave Washington naturally creates much talk concerning his successor. Up to this time the President has not indicated his choice. At the Interior Department the name of John M. Reynolds, the Second Assistant Secretary of the Department, is frequently mentioned. Mr. Reynolds has not heard a word from the President on the subject, which is regarded here as unfavorable to his chances.

MR. SMITH IN LAW AND POLITICS.

Not Popular, but Keen in Business and Newspaper Management.

Hoke Smith was a new man in National politics in 1892, when he began to advocate the renomination of Mr. Cleveland. He was thirty-seven years old, having been born in Newtown, N. C., in 1855, where his father, Hildreth H. Smith, a New-England man, was teaching in a State college. Prof. Smith married Miss Mary Brent Hoke, daughter of Gen. Robert Hoke, whence comes the Secretary's first name.

The father, after an experience in Texas, went to Atlanta, and in 1873, when Hoke Smith was eighteen years old, he was admitted to the bar. He was six feet one inch tall, symmetrically proportioned, with a large, frank, resolute, beardless face. He had a clear brain and a determined character. He became a railroad lawyer, not by working for, but against railroads, and he had an income of $15,000 a year from his practice by the time he was thirty.

Mr. Smith married Miss Bertie Cobb, a daughter of the late Gen. Howell Cobb, who was in the Confederate Cabinet. The Cobbs are an old, aristocratic family in Georgia, but it has not looked with much favor on Mr. Smith, and he has not owed advancement to family influence.

He acquired a controlling interest in The Atlanta Journal, probably the most influential evening paper of the South. It holds the afternoon field in Atlanta, as The Constitution does the morning. He was elected President of the publishing company, but has had nothing to do with editorial supervision. As principal owner he has made the paper's policy.

The Constitution, in 1892, advocated Mr. Hill's nomination and protection. The Journal supported a low tariff and Mr. Cleveland. William C. Whitney appointed Mr. Smith as the member from Georgia of the committee that so successfully aided in bringing about Mr. Cleveland's victory. The Constitution and the opposition Democrats were discomfited. The Journal was ahead in the contest for the newspaper leadership of the Democratic Party in Georgia. Mr. Smith was regarded as the Cleveland representative in the State.

All the members of the Whitney committee indorsed Mr. Smith for a Cabinet position soon after Mr. Cleveland's election, and he was appointed to the Interior Department. The appointment was not greeted enthusiastically in Georgia. In character and abilities, he was strong, but his manner was domineering, and his general bearing repelled rather than won men. The bar generally, too, not liked him, because some of his methods have been regarded as unprofessional.

Mr. Smith is a good business man. The stock of The Journal was selling for $20 a share when he bought in. It is now worth $120, and he is probably worth $400,000 or $500,000. The Journal has been the means of getting Mr. Smith into a recent embarrassing position. He was an advocate of sound money previous to the Chicago Convention. After the convention the paper came around to where it is supporting the silver ticket.

H. H. Cabaniss, the business manager of The Journal, designed to get out a supplement for circulation among the subscribers of the twenty-two other minor newspapers of the South, along with those of The Journal. An agent got about $6,000 worth of advertising in this city, in part because, as he said, the paper was a sound-money paper, and the supplement would be a sound-money influence.

The turning about of The Journal in its principles caused the advertisers to protest most unpleasantly, embarrassed Mr. Cabaniss, the agent here, and finally Mr. Smith, who issued a long explanation and promised to do justice to all interests. The supplement has not appeared, and the New-York agent is suing for his share of the $6,000.

The retirement from the Cabinet has been expected for a month. It has not been seen how Mr. Smith could remain in the Cabinet and support Mr. Fryan and the platform on which he is before the country. The official atmosphere in which Mr. Smith moved was suddenly refrigerated when The Journal's editorial flopover appeared. It has been presumed that some sort of an understanding with the President was come to before his departure for Gray Gables.

Mr. Smith meditates coming to this city to practice law and to use the greater financial opportunities here.

Mr. Cleveland Declines to Talk.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug. 22.—President Cleveland would say nothing when interviewed this evening concerning the resignation of Secretary Hoke Smith.

North Carolina Prohibition Ticket.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Aug. 22.—At the State Convention of the National Prohibition Party, held here to-day, James H. Southgate, the nominee for Vice President of the United States, presided. The following nominations were made: Governor, the Rev. J. W. Holt; Lieutenant Governor, T. M. Stephens; Secretary of State, W. O. Allen; Auditor, John R. Miller; Treasurer, Perry McLean; Superintendent of Public Instruction J. C. Bain; Attorney General, Yancey H. Cox; Electors at Large, F. S. Blair and J. M. Templeton.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—J. Howard King of Albany.

—WALDORF—Julius S. Walsh of St. Louis.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Judge H. B. Maynard of Ohio.

—ASTOR—President Francis L. Patton of Princeton College.

—ALBEMARLE—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—The Nelson Mines, near Chattanooga, owned by the Nelson Iron Company, are on fire. Entry No. 2 was discovered on fire Friday and all available men were put to work fighting the flames. It is known no one was injured. No men will be allowed to work in any part of the mine until the inspectors say all is safe. At present the gas appears to be confined to one mine. This is the mine and entry in which twenty-six miners lost their lives a few months ago.

—Burton Dickerman's icehouses in Westville, Conn., were burned yesterday. The buildings were situated outside the city limits of New-Haven, and nothing could be done. The fire was beyond doubt of incendiary origin. There had been no fire in the building since last Winter, when the ice was harvested. The total loss will aggregate $80,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

—Fire in the coach department of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton shops at Lima, Ohio, yesterday before dawn destroyed that department and the freight car department and several cars. The loss is $60,000, partially insured.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Great interest naturally centred in the bank statement, about which some very gloomy ideas had been entertained, which correspondingly affected the market on Friday. When the statement appeared yesterday, showing only a nominal decrease in the surplus reserve, the small traders bought back the stocks they had sold and the market closed with a fractional improvement. The banks have been able to maintain their reserve in the face of a decrease of nearly $10,000,000 in deposits, by curtailing their credits, the loan item showing a decrease of $6,000,000, which in itself would sufficiently explain the fall of prices in the securities market. So it might seem that any further withdrawals of deposits must be followed by further reduction of loans.

The real problem before the financial world is how to finance affairs through the next five or six weeks. If that period can be got through safely, the demand for money should be constantly slackening thereafter; in fact it must slacken after a time in any event, from the demoralization of trade. With mills and factories closing down, wholesalers and retailers unable to sell anything more than a small proportion of their usual quantity of goods, and the general numbing of industry which is always the consequence of times like these, there is the corresponding cessation in the use of money. The volume of exchanges, which is trade, being vastly lessened, the use of the medium of exchange, which is money, falls away; and the surplus accumulates in the financial centres. But we have some serious weeks ahead before we reach that stage. As in the panic of 1893, we shall now begin the procurement of money from abroad in the shape of gold, and the creation of credit money by Clearing House certificates. It seems to be certain that the latter will be issued the coming week. The imports of gold are likely to continue, in the opinion of the foreign exchange experts. While time money here commands 9 per cent., or 6 per cent. and a commission equaling 9, and money is a drug on the London market, borrowers will continue to get their funds from the other side.

It is said that the issue of Clearing House certificates will have a bad effect politically, as the Populists will raise the cry that when Wall Street wants money it makes, while no one else can; and besides, that the necessity for issuing this paper money shows there is not enough circulating medium to do business with, therefore, silver is the remedy. Doubtless such a cry will be raised. But what is the use—you have clamor raised anyhow. When business is slack everywhere, and the bank reserves fill up as a consequence, while the bank runners run around trying to lend at 2 per cent., we hear the Populists clamor that the financial system is all wrong, because the East has all the money, millions of it lying idle in the vaults there, while the West can't get any. When a time like the present comes, and these reserves disappear, then the cry is changed to suit that condition. This is that old fish trap over again, which catches 'em a-going or a-coming.

Operations in the stock market through the week have been mainly among the professionals, except in so far as the calling of loans has forced liquidation, or the inability to give credits has forced business men to sell their reserve securities to raise funds. It is generally bonds or the high-priced dividend-paying stocks which come out of these boxes. When the panic of '93 occurred, there were sharp recoveries in the market when the issue of Clearing House certificates was decided upon and the first import of gold made. On this occasion, however, the announcement of the first gold import had little effect. Its operation was better understood among the rank and file. Stocks where there was a large short interest advanced feverishly, but outside of these there was little done. A bull and bear fight in Western Union has been a conspicuous feature of the market for the past few days. About two weeks ago the price of the stock dropped from 78 to 72¾ in the general demoralization; then the bull party drove it back to 78, and held it there until Thursday last, when it began to drop again, and on Friday it was forced down to 73⅝. Yesterday morning the story of a consolidation with the Bell Telephone Company was sprung on the bears, and the stock opened up two points, holding its advance at the close. One of the stories round the Street was that the effort to drive down the price of the stock was to force out the block of $4,000,000 Western Union held by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, which is understood to be held as collateral for loans, and margined down to 65.

St. Paul, it was noticed, rallied less than might have been expected. This is doubtless due to expectation that the Fall earnings will not make favorable comparison with last year, when they surprised everybody by their large volume. The company will begin now to run against the biggest figures of last year. On the other hand, the Southwestern roads will compare with decreases, as the cotton shortage last year badly hurt them. This will help the M., K. & T., but against it must be placed the larger amount of interest it has to pay. Attention has often and painfully been directed lately to the sad fate of those who have paid assessments on their stocks and have seen the stocks afterward go below the assessment price. This has been the common fate, with the exception of New-England, in which case peculiar conditions existed. Reading is considerably below its assessment figure, so is Northern Pacific. Atchison common is on the edge of it, and with things as they are, and a hopeless volume of preferred stock ahead of it, will probably be found in time kicking about between 6 and 9, the same as Southern Railroad common. The bonds of Atchison seem to be perfectly safe. Things would have to go to smash altogether if the company could not earn the considerably decreased amount of first charges which the reorganization left.

Speculation is sometimes indulged in as to what would be the effect of free silver on the industrial stocks. Probably they would be less hurt than any others; indeed, they might be bettered. Because while the prices of what they sold would immediately respond to a gold premium by rising, the principal article they had to buy, viz., labor, would not rise in any corresponding degree. This has invariably been the history of a depreciating currency, and there is no reason to think that history will not repeat itself in this case. It was so even in the time of our civil war, when the Government was sweeping the labor market of men for military purposes. It is interesting to note, also, in connection with this free-silver movement, how it has affected the price of the metal. What

W. B. ADAMS'S MURDERERS

WESTCHESTER'S SHERIFF GUARDING THEM AGAINST LYNCHERS.

Nothing New Developed at the Coroner's Inquest Held at Bedford Station—The Crime Not Fixed on Either of the Men Under Arrest—One of Them Will Die, Bullet Extracted from Another—Recognised as Old Offenders.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Because of the talk of lynching the Adams assailants, Sheriff Johnson of Westchester County got a little anxious last night about the safety of the prisoners, and, with Deputies Breese, Atkinson, and Underhill, drove up from White Plains and staid here all night. They were reinforced by deputies who had been sworn in yesterday afternoon by Justice Crane, and so everything remained quiet during the night. The Sheriff is anxious to take the men to White Plains, where they could have better attendance and accommodations, but the men are not in a condition to be removed, so the doctor says.

Detective Seymour Butler of Pinkerton's Agency, in New-York, in company with State Detective James Jackson of Sing Sing Prison, who knows all the criminals that have ever been in that institution for the past quarter of a century, visited the lock-up here this morning. They identified the two men as notorious offenders, and one of them, the slim man, known as "Peter James," they positively identified as Edward Jaques of New-York, a well-known burglar, who has operated in Philadelphia a good deal. He has only been out of Sing Sing Prison about eight months. He served a sentence for a big jewelry burglary in West Chester, Penn., in that State, when about $7,000 worth of stock was secured.

The "big man" known as "John Byrnes," according to the woman who claimed to be his wife, was recognized as John Jenkins, better known as "Reddy" Jenkins, a Philadelphia thief and burglar.

Michael J. Reap, a detective from the Central Office in New-York, to-day went to the lock-up with State Detective Jackson, and after viewing the two men said the slim man was Edward Jaques, and that he had had dealings with him. He was not positive about the other man.

Dr. Chapman had the prisoners taken out of their dark and unventilated cells and placed in the larger anteroom. He took the bullet out of James's, or Jaques's, back. It was of 38-calibre and badly battered on its forward end. He kept it as a piece of evidence. He thought it was a Winchester rifle bullet.

The doctor said that the "big man," "Byrnes" or "Jenkins," was worse; peritonitis was doing its work, and that probably it would be only a question of hours before he would die.

INQUEST INTO W. B. ADAMS'S DEATH.

William Adams and Those Who Aided Him Again Tell Their Stories.

BEDFORD STATION, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Coroner Charles E. Birch of White Plains held his inquest into the death of Walker B. Adams this afternoon in the hall over Adams's grocery store, near the railroad station. A large crowd collected about the rooms and doors.

The jury was composed of Albert N. Whipley, John W. Serles, Alva Williamson, G. B. Cornell, George Gardner, William Reynolds, and Allison Hurd.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks assisted the Coroner. The women who were arrested yesterday, and who had passed the night in the White Plains Jail, were in charge of Deputy Sheriff John Verplank.

The Assistant District Attorney conducted the examination of witnesses.

William Adams was the first witness. He told the story of the attempted robbery and the shooting of his father as it has been told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He was unable to tell who shot his father.

W. H. H. Reynolds, Benjamin Schenck, and John S. Dexheimer told of the assistance they gave William Adams on the night of the tragedy, all of which has appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

David Hanna testified that he was the conductor in charge of the 8:06 o'clock train from New-York on the New-York and Harlem Railroad on Wednesday night. He noticed the four men on the train. One had a satchel at his feet. Two sat together on the west side of the car, and the other two sat right on the east side. He noticed that one of them had a light Fedora hat and that his hair was gray and close cut. He could not remember the fourth man, who is still missing. He saw the other two, who are in the Mount Kisco lockup, this afternoon. He said to the slim man:

"Well, I didn't expect to find you in this condition the last time I saw you."

"Why," he replied, "didn't you think I would live so long? You are the conductor, ain't you?"

"Yes," he replied.

The witness had nothing to say to the other man, as he was in no condition to talk.

John Sarles was the next witness. He is a grocer in the vicinity of the Adams store. He came on the ground just after the shooting, and told what he saw, which was substantially the same as told by other witnesses. The big man told him his name was John Adams, and that he had been shot while peacefully walking on the tracks.

Katie McCarthy Byrnes testified that she lived at 15 Oak Street, New-York. She knows Peter James; he is her brother-in-law. She saw him on Wednesday night. She then reiterated the statement contained in her affidavits. She said that on Friday she was informed that Peter James was wounded and likely to die at Bedford. She got the other young woman to come with her. She went to the Mount Kisco lock-up and found Peter James and John Jenkins suffering from their wounds. She testified that she was engaged to be married and that her real name was Katie Donohue, but that she is called Katie McCarthy, as that is her stepfather's name. She did not remember what she said in her affidavit, and could not remember of ever saying that her name was Katie McCarthy Byrnes.

"Your memory seems to be very defective to-day," said the Coroner.

"Well, I had something to drink yesterday, and cannot remember all that took place," she said.

She said that all the statements in the affidavits which were read to her were true, except that she was the wife of John Byrnes. She only knew him as John Jenkins. The other woman's name is Julia Walsh of 54 or 56 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New-York. She gave this information after the Assistant District Attorney told her she would be committed if she did not tell the whole truth.

Dr. N. J. Carpenter of Katonah and Dr. C. F. Chapman of Mount Kisco, who made the autopsy, read their report, which described the course of the bullet through the man's body, which was the cause of his death.

The funeral of Walker B. Adams will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Bedford Station Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. J. Dean officiating.

William Adams went to New-York this morning, but did not go to Brooklyn to see the man under arrest there.

JENKINS STILL IN THE HOSPITAL.

Warrant for His Arrest Taken to Brooklyn by Sheriff Johnson.

Sheriff Johnson and Benjamin A. Schenck, the Bedford blacksmith, called again at the hospital yesterday, not for the purpose of identifying Charles Jenkins, but on another errand. Schenck identified the man on Friday.

The Sheriff had in his possession a warrant issued by Magistrate Birch of Westchester County. It was for the arrest of Charles Jenkins on a charge of homicide. It was handed to Detective Roche of the Brooklyn department, who was on duty at the hospital.

The matter was referred to the hospital authorities, and Dr. Duffy, who has charge of the wounded burglar, said it would be impossible for them to take the man with them. He was not in a condition, he said, to be transferred from the hospital to Westchester County.

The warrant was then left in charge of the detective. It was said that Jenkins would not be able to leave the hospital within three weeks. The doctors yesterday said his arm was in a bad condition, and that it might be necessary to amputate it, but that they intended to do all in their power to save it.

Jenkins, the doctors say, is a man with a remarkable nerve. He has been suffering the most intense pain ever since he was admitted to the hospital, and yet he does not show it in the least. He is nervous at times, but this is not due to his injuries, but to the fact that he is an opium eater and at times becomes restless and remains so until he is given an injection of morphine.

The Brooklyn police are now working to discover the fourth man who was engaged in the attempted robbery and shooting at Bedford Station. They have no description of this man, but hope through other sources to get him.

Robert James, son of Peter James, went to Mount Kisco yesterday and had a talk with his father. What they discussed is not known, but when the son returned to Brooklyn he closed the stores on Atlantic Avenue and Henry Street, and said they would not be opened again until he had received instructions from his father. Robert James has a bicycle store on Fourth Avenue, at Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn police believe one of the bicycle stores in that city was a "blind," and that the men manufactured burglar's instruments there.

ROLL-TOP DESKS. LATEST STYLES. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. CHAS. M. MATHEWS, 695 B'WAY.

SURE THE SHOE WOULD NEVER DO.

So Practical Men Told the Inventor of a Sewing Machine.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Gordon McKay, with whom shoe manufacturers were once better acquainted than now, was recently honored with the degree of Master of Arts by Harvard College.

When Mr. McKay sought to bring his sewing machine into use, he was told by all practical shoemakers that the "thread must fill the hole." This was at once seen to be impossible, for in this machine the needle must draw the thread through the hole, and when the needle was no longer in the hole, of course the thread could not fill it. It was then that Mr. McKay said: "If it is true the thread must fill, then the machine (which was then a finished invention,) is so much scrap."

It was here that R. H. Mathies again showed that wonderful quickness of perception which had played so important a part in the improvements that finally made the machine a practical success. Heeding not the fact that experts were against him he said: "One experiment is better than a thousand expert opinions. Try it." So a pair of shoes was made, each sewed with the same thread, one with the smallest needle possible and the other with a needle ridiculously large—and being worn by Mr. Mathies, in two weeks the shoes sewed with the small needle ripped, while the other stood well till the sole was worn through and then served as a welt to sew on a tap which was worn out and renewed. The sewing never failed. It is on this discovery that the whole business of McKay machine-sewed shoes rests to-day, and there are probably 100,000,000 pairs of them made every year.

An amusing anecdote relating to this feature in the shoe may not be out of place. When these shoes had been allowed to be taken as equal to hand-sewed shoes in the army, by order of Gen. Meigs some cases were sent to the arsenal at Philadelphia on a contract. Col. Crossman gave them to an inspector who had been long in the shoe department making army shoes. He examined them and soon discovered the thread did not fill the holes and reported that they were worthless. Nevertheless, under orders from Gen. Meigs, they were accepted and given out to the army. In a few months Col. Crossman informed Mr. McKay that he heard the shoes were failing in the army and that he had sent his inspector to look into it. The inspector returned with the report that the shoes that failed were "hand made."

Col. Crossman then, to make an end of the doubt cast on machine shoes, sent the same inspector—who, by the way, was the same one who first reported against the shoes because the thread did not fill the hole—to go through all the hospitals and see every man, and get a report from all who had worn the machine shoe. The report was made covering one ream of foolscap. Each man's name, regiment, &c., was given, and the words he used, as far as possible. There were over 2,000 soldiers' statements in the report, and the Inspector concluded his report by saying: "I have executed the work given me, and I must say I have not heard of a machine shoe that has ripped. Nevertheless, I know a machine shoe cannot be good, because the thread does not fill the hole." It is probable that nine in ten of the shoe manufacturers who will read this article are of the same opinion of the Inspector.

ONE AIR-MOTOR CAR NOW READY.

Trial Trips at Worcester Reported to be Successful.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

The compressed air motors designed for running street cars by the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York City, and upon which experts have been at work at the plant of the American Wheelock Engine Company at South Worcester for several months, have passed the experimental stages and are now working most satisfactorily. None of the ten cars shipped from New-York has yet been returned with the new motors attached, but two of the cars have been equipped with the motors. Trials have been made with them and one is ready to be loaded upon the cars whenever the officials are ready to send it on. The car already equipped with the motor is complete and could begin running in New-York this morning should the projectors so desire.

Within the high board fence inclosing the works a short track of regulation gauge was constructed upon which to test the power of the motors to propel the cars. Upon this track the first car equipped with the Hoadley motor had its trial trips. Officials from New-York and other cities were present, but the motor did not work exactly as anticipated, and several changes were thought expedient by the engineers in charge. These have now been made in the improved motor.

The track is now built in the form of a circle, the circumference of which is about an eighth of a mile. It has a rather steep incline upon one portion, which, with the curve that is much sharper than is usually met in railway transportation, affords a crucial test for the hauling power of the motor. The car went about five miles with a single charge of the compressed air.

The car runs with scarcely any noise, and resembles the ordinary electric car, the only apparent difference to the casual observer being that there is no trolley or other apparatus upon the roof. The motors are barely noticeable as the car speeds by. The ordinary hand brake, working directly upon the wheels by means of an iron chain, is used. The motors are charged with the compressed air at a pressure of about 2,000 pounds.

The workmen in the shop are engaged in constructing other motors after the improved drawings, and it is the intention of the engineers to equip all ten of the cars now at the works with the motors. At present but a single car has the new motor arrangement, the old motor that was attached to the first car not having been replaced as yet.

The Dollar in the Melting Pot.

From The Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

This comes to us from a reader:

If a dollar be a dollar—honest coin—without deceit—one may melt it, one may smelt it, but its value won't retreat.

Melt ten dollars—silver dollars—in unbiased melting pot, and the silver "slug" resulting only sells for "five the lot."

Melt gold dollars—melt an eagle in aforesaid melting pot—and the golden slug resulting quickly sells for "ten the lot."

Will you tell me—kindly tell me—how these dollars equal are—if a little glowing furnace put on only one a scar?

There was never yet equation that demanded legislation to establish right to be—an equation is equation—else it is a fallacy!

And I'm thinking—quietly thinking—that a poor man has poor sense—if he votes to have a dollar—that will melt to 50 cents.

Particular About the Quality.

From The Philadelphia Times.

True enough, people may want money in this country, but they don't want it bad.

NO PATENT—NO PAY. QUICK PATENTS. QUICK SALES. HERN & CO., 156 BROADWAY, N. Y.

REQUITAL'S GRAND RACE

HE WON THE TWIN CITY HANDICAP IN A COMMON GALLOP.

Buck Massie Was Run into the Ground by the Winner of the Realisation Stakes—A Splendid Performance by the Brookdale Horse—George Rose Easily Defeated His Field for the Partridge Stakes—Three Horses Fall in the Steeplechase.

It was extremely unfortunate for people who love racing for the sport there is in it that yesterday was such a gloomy day, with such miserable weather. Rain itself had converted all the tracks into marshy runways. Prospects of a still further rainfall kept people at their homes, and so the chance to see a grand racehorse, Requital, run in true racehorse style was lost to thousands who would have thoroughly enjoyed the sport.

Requital made his first appearance since his hollow victory in the Lawrence Realization, at the Coney Island track, last July. It was in the Twin City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, an event that has been won by such grand ones in the past as Firenzi, Lamplighter, Exile, Elkwood, Bersan, and Rey el Santa Anita. The field was a small one this year, but four facing the starter. Buck Massie, who had on Thursday run and won a very taking race, had to take up the top weight, 126 pounds, as his victory made a five-pound penalty necessary. But even at that Requital was giving him a pound, according to the scale. Belmar and Dutch Skater, had twenty and twenty-nine pounds off, according to the scale, but even with that advantage in the weights neither was fancied to beat Requital, who was a favorite at 1 to 2, with Buck Massie the second choice at 11 to 5, and heavily played by the contingent of Western plungers who thought the Murphy horse equal to taking the measure of the Realization winner. They did not then know, as they learned during the race, that unless all signs fail, Requital is a truly great horse—perhaps the horse of the decade.

It is always the way with the followers of the races to extol a winner and make an idol of him. About three-quarters of the time the enthusiasts are wrong. But yesterday there was less hesitancy among the cold-blooded horsemen in classing Requital among the really great racers. To run as he did a mile and a quarter in 2:10 1-5, over a heavy track, and beat such a good handicap horse as Buck Massie is conceded to be, without being urged at any part of the journey, is really a feat that warranted all sorts of enthusiasm. Clayton never rode an easier race in his life. Requital never needed even a shaking up at any part of the journey, just stealing over the ground with an action that was taking in the extreme, and actually winning in a gallop. He hardly drew a long breath at the end of the journey, so easy had been the race for him, and he finished in a fashion that warranted the belief that he could win as easily at two miles as he did at a mile and a quarter.

The start was made from the post just opposite the betting inclosure, and Buck Massie and Belmar went off in front, with Dutch Skater on the outside and Requital lying just behind Buck Massie and next to the rail. That was the order with the quartet from the start around the first turn, and through the back stretch to the far turn. At the latter point Clayton, who had been holding Requital steady, gave the handsome bay son of Hothen a chance to move up a bit, and he did so, going around on the outside of the field so as to keep out of the way of the flying mud. As he moved up, Dutch Skater fell back to the rear, and the riders of both Buck Massie and Belmar let out a link.

Requital caught the leaders so easily that Clayton again "took his head in his lap," as the vernacular of the track has it, and, running on the outside of the party, permitted Buck Massie and Belmar to show the way into the homestretch. When all had got straightened out, Clayton again loosened his hold on the head of the Realization winner. In an instant Requital shot to the front, and opened up such a lead in a score of yards that Clayton again took hold of the magnificent colt and allowed him to jog home to the finish.

The Murphy party had been so confident of Buck Massie's ability to win that Hill persevered with the horse, even after it was perfectly plain that he was beaten. He used whip, spurs, and hands for all he was worth, but all his efforts did was to tire his mount. It was like a chase after a ghost for him to try and catch the fleet Requital, and Hill had to give it up as a bad job. In fact, the effort had been such a severe one on Buck Massie's part that he was unable to stall off the rush made by Dutch Skater just at the end, and as a result he was also beaten out for the place money by this horse, who is always doing surprising things, either in the way of sulking or winning races.

Requital's performance was certainly sensational, for the best judges thought that Buck Massie would be able to at least give him a hard brush for the money. His easy victory, therefore, opened the eyes of the handful of people who saw the race. Superlatives only were used in speaking of his performances, and every one was satisfied that, even if he did come from a family of sprinters, he was one member of the family who could stay over any route, and that he will certainly be the winner of the Suburban of 1897, if he lives until next Spring and starts in the race.

Previous to the running of this race Mr. Murphy had brought off a very comfortable coup in the race for the Partridge Stakes for two-year-olds, which was a run of six furlongs over the grass course. He did it with his colt George Rose, who, like Rodermond, was added to the list of starters when it was found that the track would be heavy. Arbuckle and Panmure were both scratched from the stake. It was a lively betting event, with first Challenger, then George Rose, and finally Rodermond, the favorite, the much-talked-about "combination" leading the plunge on Challenger, while Riley Grannan and his following plumped on George Rose and backed him heavily all over the ring. Challenger gave "the combination" a bad set-back, as he was never in the hunt, slipping and going to his knees just after the start, in which he had none the best of it.

George Rose and Rodermond had the race to themselves practically, and raced head and head in front of Princess Flavia until the head of the stretch was reached. There George Rose threw away from Rodermond, and thereafter had the race well in hand. In the straight Clayton made a rush with Princess Flavia, and, holding out well to the end, beat him a couple of lengths for the place, being in turn beaten a length by George Rose. Rodermond's performance was considerable of a disappointment, as it was supposed that the heavy going would be just to his liking, and that he would be better at a long distance than at a five-furlong dash. Like most of the two-year-olds of the year, no one seems to be able to take an accurate measurement of his quality.

A couple of dashes of five furlongs began the matinée. Ross O. was plunged on to win the first of these, Taral being in the saddle. Taral tried to be a bit cunning at the start, and pulled up just as the gate was raised and the flag fell. The result was that he was last away, and never had a chance in the race. Absentee, who was not figured by the speculators as having a chance, got home in front, with Tuberville, the Western jockey, in the saddle. It was an easy victory for him over Savarin, the second choice, who beat Robbie W. for the second place as easily as he was himself disposed of for the first money.

Box, on the strength of his good second to Sunny Slope at his last appearance, was made favorite over Distinction for the second of these maiden affairs. But Distinction easily disposed of the favorite, the two running together well in front of the rest of the field, so far as could be seen from the grand stand. That was little, however, as the start was made in the Futurity chute. Convention, a 40-to-1 shot, was a poor third, and Griffin did not ride him very vigorously at that.

Two Western horses, Muskalonge and Captive, had the mile handicap for three-year-olds to themselves, neither Volley nor Telegram, the other two starters, cutting any figure in it. Captive was the favorite, and Willie Martin rode him in a very erratic manner, to say the least. Doggett's vigorous riding was in sharp contrast to it, for Doggett plainly rode to win. He had a hard passage to work, but he worked it successfully, thanks to Martin's apathetic ride. It is much more charitable to assume that Martin was too tired to exert himself than to assert that he did not care to win. It is also safer to do so.

"The combination" must have had a bad day of it yesterday, for Mr. Gideon and his friends plunged on Baldemere to win the sixth race, which was a run of seven furlongs. Baldemere finished fourth, and "the combination" did not get back a cent of the money they had bet on the Preakness mare. It was the Dwyer party that landed this time, Martin having become so thoroughly awake that he rode a good race on Harry Reed, the favorite. Refugee and Baldemere made the running to the head of the stretch, when both gave way, first to Harry Reed, who won the race by a length, and then to Pearl Song, who beat Refugee the same distance, Baldemere finishing a poor fourth. The rest of the field was strung out for a sixteenth of a mile.

A steeplechase wound up the sport, and Golden Gate had on it, though it was said before the race that it was Spot's turn to get a purse. St. Anthony, who was second choice in the betting, got the place, which was entirely due to a chapter of accidents. When the race had been about half run Spot fell at the brush jump opposite the clubhouse. Then Marble went down at the jump midway of the back stretch, and finally Marcus fell at the brush at the lower end of the field. The four others managed to go the whole route, but Rose Howard, who had been last all the way, pulled up so lame that she could hardly hobble off the track after the finish.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5.

1—Absentee, W. S. Hobart's ch. c., by Sir Modred-Rosemary, 118 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Tuberville)
2—Savarin, J. W. Rogers's b. c., Hindoo-Bijou cochet, 113, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Griffin)
3—Robbie W., Eagle Stable's b. c., 113, 20 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

Hiddenite, 118, 12 to 1, (Hill;) Billali, 110, 20 to 1, (Dorsey;) Ross O., 113, even money, (Taral,) and Miss Prim, 111, 9 to 2, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Distinction, Brookdale Stable's b. f., by Uncas or Stonehenge-Stately, 110 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Box, W. Shoemaker's ch. c., 113, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Martin)
3—Convention, J. Shields's b. g., 110, 40 to 1.....(Griffin)

Won by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

Billy Reading, 113, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Contractor, 113, 12 to 1, (Hill;) Mr. Waverly, 113, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Ludwigsburg, 113, 10 to 1, (Ballard,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:44 2-5.

1—Muskalonge, F. M. Arthur's b. c., by Muscovy-Rebound, 111 pounds, 18 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Doggett)
2—Captive, P. Dunne's ch. c., 115, 7 to 10 and out.....(Martin)
3—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 113, 3 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Telegram, 94, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Partridge Stakes of $1,500, for two-year-olds, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs, on the turf. Time—1:16.

1—George Rose, J. M. Murphy's br. c., by George Kinney-Hindoo Rose, 108 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Hill)
2—Princess Flavia, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 103, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—Rodermond, J. W. Doggett's ch. c., 115, 5 to 2.....(Taral)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Challenger, 118, 5 to 2, (Doggett;) Inspirer, 108, 20 to 1, (Griffin,) and Buddha, 105, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Twin City Handicap, a handicap sweepstakes of $75 each, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10 1-5.

1—Requital, Brookdale Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Hothen-Retribution, 1 to 2.....(Clayton)
2—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings's b. h., 5, 96, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Buck Massie, J. M. Murphy's br. h., 4, 126, 11 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Hill)

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

Belmar, 4, 101, 8 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29 2-5.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Himyar-Violet, 110 pounds, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Martin)
2—Pearl Song, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5, 107, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Keefe)
3—Refugee, W. M. Wallace's b. g., 8, 99, 4 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

Baldemere, 5, 112, 7 to 2, (Taral;) Will Elliott, 6, 104, 40 to 1, (Powers;) Illusion, 5, 107, 20 to 1, (Clayton;) Milan, 5, 102, 60 to 1, (Coyle,) and Mistral, 5, 108, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase, a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The short course. Time—4:24.

1—Golden Gate, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 4 years, by St. Blaise-Ollitipa, 136 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Brazil)
2—St. Anthony, Erie Stable's br. g., aged 148, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Chandler)
3—Mars Chan, E. Wain's ch. g., 5, 147, 12 to 1.....(Tallman)

Won by thirty lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

Rose Howard, aged, 140, 40 to 1, (M. Lynch,) also ran. Spot, 6, 8 to 1, (Barry;) Marble, 5, 145, 20 to 1, (Dunn,) and Macus, aged, 148, 7 to 5, (Mara,) fell and did not finish.

GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING.

A Good Sized Crowd and Fine Track at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—This was the last day of the Grand Circuit meeting at the Buffalo Driving Park. Although the weather was sultry, the track was in perfect condition, and the attendance numbered about 7,000. Three additional heats were required to determine the winner of yesterday's unfinished 2:11 trot.

In the second race—the 2:20 pace—Miss Jennings was a prohibitive favorite and won the first two heats easily. In the third she acted badly, and, after scoring six or seven times, was left behind as the horses were sent away. She, however, saved her distance and took the next heat and race handily.

The third race was won by Planet, the favorite, after Lelah W. had taken the first two heats. The Detroit mare had plenty of speed, but lacked staying qualities.

The fourth race was a walk-over for Roseline, who won easily. Quality was the favorite, but could not do better than second. Little Jim broke so badly in the second heat that he was distanced.

Summaries:

2:11 Class.—Trotting; unfinished from yesterday; purse $2,000.

James L., b. g., by Dexter Prince, (Quinton and Geers)	3	8	2	1	2	1	1
Bouncer, (Andrews)	1	1	5	3	5	4	3
Cephas, (Gibbs)	2	2	1	2	4	2	2
Fred Kohl, (Stinson)	5	5	4	5	1	3	4
Maud C., (Saunders)	6	4	6	4	3	ro	
Ernie, (McCarty)	4	6	3	6	ro		

Time—2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:12¼; 2:13¾; 2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:12.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Miss Jennings, s. m., by McEwen, (McDonald)	1	1	6	1
Ringing Bells, (Ayers)	2	2	4	4
Monopole, (McCarty)	3	3	2	2
Blacksie, (Baker)	6	5	3	3
Paynestone, (Dunbar)	8	4	4	5
Major Lambert, (Altman)	4	6	5	6

Time—2:15½; 2:11½; 2:13; 2:11½.

2:15 Class.—Pacing.

Planet, b. s., by Bonnie McGregor, (Starr)	4	5	1	1	1
Lelah W., (Reynolds)	1	1	4	3	4
Dempsey, (Blank)	7	6	2	2	3
Nicol B., (McLaughlin)	6	2	6	6	2
Maxim, (Blank)	2	4	7	8	7
Billy Boy, (McNavey)	8	8	8	5	6
Red Oak, (Geers)	5	7	8	4	5
Nutbreaker, Jr., (McCarty)	8	8	8	7	dr

Time—2:10; 2:10; 2:10; 2:13¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Roseline, br. m., by Red Wilkes, (Clark)	1	1	1
Quality, (Andrews)	3	2	2
Ben, (McDonald)	6	3	4
Dick Willis, (Stewart)	5	5	3
Nominee, (William)	4	4	5
Little Jim, (Pierce)	2	dis	

Time—2:15; 2:16½; 2:15½.

The Horsemen's Clambake.

This will be a fast day at the Sheepshead Bay track, as all the owners and trainers and jockeys will diet a bit in anticipation of Sunday next, which will be a feast day. It always takes a week to prepare for the horsemen's annual clambake, under the management of Messrs. Frank Clarke and James Villepigue, an event that is looked forward to by horsemen as is a watermelon feast in the South, or a burgoo or barbecue in the Southwest. The bake, which will of necessity be served with "Bab's" sauce, and that makes it the best bake in the world, is set for next Sunday at 3 P. M. Given good weather and everybody who is anybody in the racing world will be on hand to enjoy it. Lander's band, which has furnished such admirable music during the race meeting, will furnish music, and the bake, served under the trees, will be prepared by Charles Babcock and administered in unlimited quantities under the direct supervision of jolly "Jim" Villepigue himself. Nothing more could be asked than this.

BUNCHED THEIR HITS.

Chicagos Win from the Brooklyns by Good Batting.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 7.
Washington, 9; Cincinnati, 2.
Cleveland, 10; Baltimore, 3.
Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 4.
*Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 1.
*St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	70	32	.686
Cincinnati	69	33	.676
Cleveland	63	38	.624
Chicago	60	45	.571
Pittsburg	57	44	.564
Boston	53	47	.530
Brooklyn	46	54	.460
Philadelphia	47	56	.456
New-York	46	56	.451
Washington	38	62	.380
St. Louis	32	71	.311
Louisville	25	72	.258

After three defeats in this city the Chicago baseball players visited Brooklyn yesterday. They had better luck at Eastern Park and won the game. Anson caught and Briggs was sent to the pitcher's box. He did fairly well, keeping the Brooklyn hits well scattered.

Daub, for the Brooklyns, was batted freely, and Abbey replaced him in the seventh inning. Daly's play at second was excellent, while Lange did the best work for Chicago. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Everitt, lf	1	1	2	2	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	3	1	3	6	1	3	0
Lange, cf	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
Anson, c	1	1	5	0	1	0	0
Ryan, rf	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
McCor'k, 3b	0	1	3	4	0	1	0
Briggs, p	1	1	1	2	0	1	0
Total	11	14	27	14	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shoch, cf	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	3	0
Jones, rf	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	6	3	3	0	
Cor'n, ss	0	0	4	3	8	1	
And'son, 1b	2	1	1	9	0	0	
McC'thy, lf	1	1	4	0	0	0	
Burrill, c	0	0	8	1	0	0	
Daub, p	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Abbey, p	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	7	9	27	12	1		

Chicago	0	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	—11
Brooklyn	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Briggs, 9; off Daub, 2; off Abbey, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 12. Struck out—By Briggs, 5; by Daub, 1; by Abbey, 2. Three-base hits—Snoch, Anderson, Decker, and Briggs. Two-base hit—Abbey. Stolen bases—Shoch, Jones, Daly, Anderson, Dahlen, Lange, and Anson. Sacrifice hit—Corcoran. Double play—Daly and Anderson. Wild pitch—Briggs. Passed balls—Anson, 2. Hit by pitcher—Shoch. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	—8

Base hits—Boston, 11; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—Boston, 5; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Stivetts, Nichols, and Ganzel; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

(Second Game.)

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	.	—6

Base hits—Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Dolan and Bergen; Hastings and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	—9
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Carsey and Grady; Breitenstein and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Connolan.

(Second Game.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	0	—10

Base hits—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 13. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Taylor, Gumbert, and Grady; Donahue and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Connahan.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	2	.	—9
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits

YACHT RACE ON THE LAKES

THE CANADA AND VINCEDOR TO MEET AT TOLEDO TO-MORROW.

International Contest Between Canada and Chicago—To Race for a Cup and $1,500—The Canada Was Designed by Fife and Built in Scotland—Shipped to Canada in Sections and Rebuilt—Both Yachts in Good Shape.

The international yacht races between the Canada of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and the Vincedor of the Lincoln Park Yacht Club of Chicago will begin to-morrow at Toledo, and will be the most interesting yachting event on the lakes this year.

This race is the outcome of a challenge issued early in the year by the Lincoln Park Club. The yachts were to sail over a course mutually agreed upon, and the stipulated water-line length of the contesting yachts was to be 38 to 43 feet.

Each club built a yacht, and after negotiating with different clubs on the lakes, it was agreed to sail the races off Toledo, the yacht club of that town agreeing to give a two-hundred-dollar cup and $1,500 in gold to the winner and to pay all the expenses of the competing yachts. The Chicago yachtsmen named the Vincedor as their champion, and the Canadians have pinned their faith to the Canada.

The Chicago champion, Vincedor, left that city on July 29 in tow of the steamer Madagascar, in company with three barges, and should have reached Detroit on Aug. 2, but during the night a heavy northeast gale sprang up, and the yacht was forced to drop her towline before Milwaukee was passed. She made sail and ran before the gale into Port Washington, north of Milwaukee, lying there over night and sailing next morning with a light breeze. The night of July 31 was spent in harbor at Manitowoc; next morning more bad weather was met with the yacht putting back. On Aug. 2 she started again, and made Mackinac at noon next day.

The Canadian champion, Canada, though unsuccessful at first in her preliminary trials with the older Toronto and Hamilton yachts, has improved greatly, and of late has defeated Zelma and Argie a number of times. She took part in the Port Dover regatta of Aug. 4 and won easily from two local yachts, Scorpion and West Wind.

For a time it was thought that the Zelma, a very fast Fife boat, owned by Commodore Lucas of the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club, would be sufficient to meet the Chicago craft, but when it was found that the representative American craft was designed by Theodore Poeckel, the Canadian Yacht Club decided that new craft had better be ordered. Poeckel for nine years chief Superintendent at the Herreshoff shipyards, and all the American world-beaters which were built during that time passed through his hands.

It was soon, therefore, that the Chicago production, the Vincedor, might be as good as anything the Herreshoffs could turn out, and the Canadians could not afford to take chances in selecting a craft that was over two years old.

Accordingly a syndicate was formed by Aemilius Jarvis, a Toronto stockbroker, to bring out Fife's latest and best design. Instructions were cabled to J. Fife, Jr., of Fairlie, Scotland, who possesses a good acquaintance with upper lake requirements, having previously produced Zelma, Iona, and other racers that were champions in the fresh-water seas.

Work was at once commenced at Fairlie. The frames were prepared and crated for transportation. The celebrated Ratsey and Lapthorne hurriedly produced the canvas. All the rigging, both standing and running, was likewise prepared under Fife's directions. The whole was then sent to Canada on an Allan Line steamship.

In the meantime the keel was cast and other preparations made at the Andrews shipyards at Oakville, near Toronto, so that when the consignment arrived from Scotland there was nothing to do but set up the frames and planks and deck the boat.

In this way a foreign design was materialized inland on this continent, and the boat was ready for launching in the extraordinarily short time of about eight weeks from the date of the cabled instructions. In this way, too, the delays and risks of a small yacht in ocean passage were avoided.

The Canada was launched successfully and entered a race with Zelma two days afterward. This was sailed in a heavy breeze, and owing to the fact that her new working topsail could not be made to fit, she lost by three minutes.

A second race was sailed with Zelma several days later. The wind was flukey and very light. The Canada's cloth gaff topsail did not fit by the wind, and the Zelma drifted home a winner by 13 minutes. But in the subsequent races the Canada won, the first by 5 minutes and 40 seconds, and the last race was sailed in a good breeze, the Canada beating the Zelma 2 minutes to the first buoy, three miles to windward. Although the wind was subsequently fluky and the Canada's lead was reduced in the running, the performance to windward was a satisfactory test of the new boat.

The over-all length of the Canada is 65 feet. Her beam is 11 feet, and her draught 8 feet. The main boom measures 43 feet, and the gaff 24, the bowsprit being 18 feet. The mast from deck to hounds is 31 feet, and the topmast 21 feet long. The power canvas is of cotton, and, though of a lighter weaving, is similar in cut to those supplied by Ratsey for Valkyrie III., the peculiar diagonal arrangement of the cloths in the club gaff topsail being the same.

In the Canada Fife has produced an improved Alisa, at somewhat less than half price, the chief advantages being further out and both entrance and the run graduated on easier lines. She is a characteristic Fife boat, fairly stiff, fast, and easy in a seaway. The chief working difference is in the underbody, where there is a large improvement, comparatively, in the matter of welted surfaces. Compared with the latest American developments, the Canada has slacker and weaker bilges, which, however good for easy movement, lack the sail-carrying power which some designers seek. In her races the Canada will sail at 42 feet racing length. This may be arrived at in designing by choosing to have a short keel and large sail plan, or a long keel and lower power. Capt. Jarvis seems to have chosen the former for the Canada. The exact water-line length has not been stated yet, but it will be between 36 and 39 feet.

In this way—to quote from the skipper's letter—"if her water-line length should be 39 feet, she would have 2,276 feet sail spread, and at 42 foot load water line it would be 2,025 feet."

It will be seen, therefore, that she is a much smaller boat than the Vincedor, if the Chicago challenger's dimensions as printed in Chicago are correct. These are as follows: Load water line length, 45 feet; over-all length, 65 feet; beam, 12 feet 1 inch with a draught of about 10 feet.

This estimate may be only guessed at by the Chicago paper. It indicates a boat larger than the racing length agreed upon. Moreover, the Messrs. Berriman, the owners of the Vindecor have been exceedingly chary of any information on the subject. On the other hand, the usual advantages enjoyed by the larger boat may have been intentionally sought, the owners preferring to pay the ordinary time allowance and double time allowance for excess over and above the agreed limit of size.

The chief peculiarity of this international race, so far as the Canada is concerned, is that she will be sailed by amateurs. Two paid men will be on board to do heavy work and mind the boat when in harbor, but they will have nothing to do with the handling of her in races.

The trophy for which the yachts are to compete next week has arrived at Toledo from Tiffany's, and is even more beautiful than has been anticipated. The Canada has arrived in port, and is in dry dock, where she will be thoroughly cleaned.

No changes will be made in the Canada's racing trim, but the Vencedor has a brand-new set of canvas, which will be tested. The Canada's canvas is said to be in excellent shape, and no new one will be tried. When the Vencedor is again placed in the water she will be towed out to the Orib Light and left there in charge of the tug, Toby, until the race is over.

It is announced by those who ought to know that Messrs. Berriman and Jarvis have arranged to divide the fifteen-hundred-dollar purse, the victor to get 60 and the loser 40 per cent. The proposition, it is said, came from the Canadians, and, after some discussion, was accepted by the Chicago contingent. The arrangement has been kept a secret for obvious reasons, but a party to the deal is authority for the statement, and the information comes from Chicago in a note to a Toledo man. The division of the money was instigated by a desire to stick to the sportsmanlike methods heretofore adopted by both clubs in racing. They have never raced for a cash prize, and they do not wish to race for money. After considerable correspondence the subdivision idea was agreed upon. This plan will not detract from the merits of the race in the least. Both boats will fight for the trophy and the glory of victory. As a matter of fact, this is all there is in it for either.

This will place it on a purely sporting basis, and the natural feeling of National pride will make the yachtsmen exert every honorable influence to win the trophy. It is given out that a slight change has been made in the course, and the start will be four miles from the entrance to the straight channel. This starts the boats six miles east of Turtle Light, and on the first leg the boats will run off well toward Middle Slater Island. The change was made for fear the yachts would find shallow water on the last turn, as the water shoals rapidly as the City of Monroe, Mich., is approached.

Joseph Ruff, who has held the watch on Chicago yachts ever since the days of the old Chicago Yacht Club, has been appointed official timer for the international regatta next week. Chicago yachtsmen were delighted yesterday at the honor conferred on Mr. Ruff, and stated that no better timer had ever held a stop-watch in a regatta. Mr. Ruff is official timer for the Columbia Yacht Club, and it seldom that a regatta is started without his being present at the breakwater when the starting gun is fired.

AMONG THE WHIST PLAYERS.

Club Tournaments of the Week—Problems and Solutions.

There has been a marked improvement among the whist players of Brooklyn, as evidenced by the matches and games at the Brooklyn Whist Club. Players who a year ago hardly knew the leads now play a good game of whist and are able to criticise the play intelligently. The closeness of the play in most of the matches is really remarkable. Twice within the last week or two two matches of thirty deals each have been played to a tie. There are now seldom more than four or five tricks difference between the highest and lowest scores in games of thirty trays, except in the regular tournament, where there are between forty and eighty players, when of course there is a wider difference.

At the "compass whist" tournament meeting of the Brooklyn Whist Club last week there were only twelve players. There were twenty-four trays played, and the differences were very slight. The highest score North and South was 156, made by Baker and Sweeny. The highest score East and West was 161, made by Henius and Stevenson. The average North and South was 153; the average East and West was 159. The score in detail is as follows:

NORTH AND SOUTH.			
Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Baker and Sweeny	156	3	..
L. Josephson and T. W. Evans	153	..	..
A. E. Taylor and J. L. Taylor	150	..	3
EAST AND WEST.			
Henius and Stevenson	161	2	..
Kleb and Polar	160	1	..
Miller and Segur	156	..	3

A very droll story came out the other day. Last Winter when the teams were being formed for the inter-club tournament one of the Captains got his team together to play whist, or, as he said, to have "a school of instruction." The game opened by North leading the four of diamonds; East followed with the six, South played the queen, holding the trick, and West played the three. The Captain said: "Now, gentlemen, stop right here. You see the deuce of diamonds is missing." Then he asked one of the players: "Can you place the deuce?" He said he could not. A second member was asked the same question and gave the same reply. Then the third member of the team was asked, and he promptly replied that he could. The Captain said: "You are very clever. How can you place the deuce?" He replied: "Because I've got it in my hand." The next deal the Captain led the seven of clubs and then asked: "How many cards have I now in my hand?" meaning, of course, of that suit. The irrepressible member again came to the front and replied, "Twelve." The Captain was disgusted and said: "Well, gentlemen, if you are going to turn this thing into a burlesque we'd better stop," and they did.

There was another match of twelve players at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week with the following result:

NORTH AND SOUTH.		
Players.	Gain.	Loss.
Taylor and Taylor	3	..
Baker and Sweeny	2	..
T. T. Evans and L. Josephson	—	7
EAST AND WEST.		
Players.	Gain.	Loss.
Lawrence and Boyd	5	..
A. Josephson and Polar	1	..
Miller and Segur	..	2

A very close and interesting match was played at the Carleton Club last week between Team No. 1 and Team No. 2.

Team No. 1.—Van Vleck, Miller, Wheeler, and Coker—Gain, 15.

Team No. 2.—Baker, Henius, Sweeny, and Dodard—Gain, 10.

Team No. 2 won by 1 trick.

Another match between teams of four was played at the Brooklyn Whist Club and, like the foregoing game, resulted in a victory by only 1 trick.

Team No. 1.—A. Josephson, Segur, Boyd, and Earle—166.

Team No. 2.—Walt, Condit, L. Josephson, and Claflin—155.

As mentioned in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last week, the matches are now being warmly contested, showing a great improvement in the players.

At the regular meeting of the tournament of the Brooklyn Whist Club last week there were eleven tables in play. The difference in the scores was very great. Between the highest and lowest score North and South there were 23 tricks; the difference between the highest and lowest score East and West was 21 tricks. The highest score North and South was 233, made by A. Taylor and A. Josephson; the highest score East and West was 218, made by Newman and Elwell. The average North and South was 220; the average East and West was 209. The following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.			
Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
A. Taylor and A. Josephson	233	13	..
Putnam and Nitchie	222	12	..
Bassett and Hayden	224	4	..
Miller and Sweeny	221	1	..
Horton and Moore	220	..	1
Rowe and Condit	220	..	1
Baker and Drake	219	..	1
Walt and Boyd	218	..	2
Scott and Segur	215	..	5
Osgood and Soule	211	..	9
Claflin and Segur	210	..	10
EAST AND WEST.			
Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Newman and Elwell	218	9	..
Henius and Stevenson	216	7	..
Horton and J. L. Taylor	213	4	..
Hodgman and Tremaine	212	2	..
L. Josephson and Evans	212	2	..
Plimpton and De Silding	209	..	1
Kleb and Tolar	208	..	1
Read and Murray	206	..	4
Barrow and Fond	204	..	5
Wilde and Van Vleck	202	..	7
Hewitt and Marukwald	197	..	12

The high scores to date have changed somewhat. A. Josephson is now in the lead. The high scores are as follows:

A. Josephson	154	R. P. Rowe	118
T. T. Baker	141	R. B. Newman	110
A. E. Taylor	140	R. H. Weeks	110

It is but fair to state that Josephson plays with the very best players in the tournament, while Baker plays with all sorts of players, good, bad, and indifferent. It is really wonderful, under the circumstances, that he keeps so high a score. It shows very superior playing on the part of Baker.

In the solution of the problem of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 9, published on Aug. 16, South should have taken Trick 4 with the ace and led a club. There was only one correct solution received. It was from "C. H. M.," New-York, and is as follows:

TRICK 1.	TRICK 5.
S. C. A*	S. C. 6
W. C. Kn	W. C. Qu
N. H. 4	N. S. 3
E. C. 3	E. S. Qu*
TRICK 2.	TRICK 6.
S. D. 4	E. D. K
W. D. 8	S. S. 5*
N. D. A*	W. D. 10
E. D. Kn	N. D. 2
TRICK 3.	TRICK 7.
N. H. K	S. S. 7
E. S. Kn*	W. H. Kn
S. S. 4	N. S. 10*
W. H. 6	E. S. 4
TRICK 4.	TRICK 8.
E. S. K	N. H. Qu*
S. S. A*	E. D. Qu
W. H. 10	S. C. 5
N. S. 6	W. C. K

*Denotes trick taken.

There have been only two correct answers received to the problem published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 16, notwithstanding the fact that it is so easy one. The problem and solution are here given:

Problem.

NORTH.
S. A Qu 4
D. A 5 2

EAST.
C. A K 10
D. K Qu
H. Kn

SOUTH.
H. K 5
C. 5 3 2
S. 6

WEST.
S. K Kn 10
D. Kn 4
H. Qu

Hearts trumps, North to lead, and North and South to take all the tricks.

Solution.

TRICK NO. 1.	TRICK NO. 4.
N. D. 2	N. D. A*
E. D. Qu	E. D. K
S. H. 5*	S. C. 2
W. D. 4	W. D. Kn
TRICK NO. 2.	TRICK NO. 5.
S. H. K*	N. D. 5*
W. H. Qu	E. C. K
N. S. 4	S. C. 3
E. H. Kn	W. S. Kn
TRICK NO. 3.	TRICK NO. 6.
S. S. 6	N. S. A*
W. S. 10	E. C. A
N. S. Qu*	S. C. 5
E. C. 10	W. S. K

A correspondent complains that the above problem is too simple. The author does not claim it is a difficult one, but when he does give difficult problems he gets no correct answers. He, therefore, concluded to give a midsummer problem. The two correct answers received to the above problem are from "Novice," Montclair, N. J., and "C. H. M.," New-York.

The following is the weekly problem:

NORTH.
D. Qu 10 9 8 7
H. Kn 10
C. Qu

EAST.
C. K 5 3 2
D. A Kn 4 3
S. 8

SOUTH.
S. Kn 10 9
C. Kn 10 9
H. 9

WEST.
H. K Qu 3
C. A 4
S. K Qu 2

Hearts trumps, East to lead and East and West to take all the tricks.

There was another match between teams of four at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week. No. 2 team won by 7 tricks, as follows:

Team No. 2—Segur, Josephson, Earle, Evans—160.

Team No. 1—Walt, Buffinton, Rose, Claflin—153.

A ROYAL COURTSHIP.

Stories About How the Duc d'Orleans Won the Archduchess Dorothea.

Considerable interest is displayed at Paris in the engagement of the Duc d'Orléans to the Archduchess Maria Dorothea, the political results of such an alliance being even the subject of some speculation. As an instance of this, says a Paris dispatch to The London Telegraph, a very curious story which has been put into circulation may be mentioned. It is affirmed that persons well acquainted with the Archduke Joseph, the father of the bride-elect, are expressing their conviction that he only gave his consent to the match and obtained the approval of the house of Hapsburg on the condition that the young Prince should tacitly abandon his pretensions to the throne of France. Naturally it is added as a saving clause that a contradiction of this sensational tale may be confidently anticipated.

Meanwhile the Royalists are jubilant, and already, apropos of the visit of the Czar to Paris, they are saying that it will revive a taste for monarchical institutions in Paris. They argue that their fellow-countrymen will learn and meditate upon the enthusiasm excited by a great sovereign and the impulse which his presence gives to trade, and may finally arrive at the conviction that they cannot do better than have one for themselves instead of lavishing all their sympathy on a foreign potentate.

The Duc d'Orléans met the Archduchess at Eu when he was about thirteen years of age, and their acquaintance was renewed at the time of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Aosta. Some weeks ago the young Prince spoke to the Princess Clémentine about her granddaughter, with whose appearance and qualities he had been much impressed, and received for an answer, "Go and see her. You will know more than I do from it." He proceeded to Alcsuth, which is about an hour by rail from Buda-Pesth, and as the Emperor of Austria was visiting the Hungarian capital he went thither to pay his respects.

Nothing was yet settled, but as the Duc d'Orléans talked of the pleasure which he was experiencing from his stay at Alcsuth his Majesty smiled, and, embracing him, exclaimed: "Return where your happiness is." The Prince, perceiving that his suit would meet with no opposition from that quarter, returned a few days afterward to Alcsuth with the Princess Clémentine and made the offer, which was at once accepted. A very affectionate telegram from the Emperor soon followed. This new union of his family with the house of France afforded him, his Majesty said, the utmost satisfaction.

The betrothal ceremony took place on the following day, the Comte de Grancourt and the Comte de Chevilly being among those who were present. The Duc d'Orléans will leave Alcsuth for the Tyrol, and will be in England at the beginning of September. The Archduchess Maria Dorothea will also proceed to England, and the leading Royalists will be formally introduced to her on this occasion, all attending the mass at the Weybridge Chapel on Sept. 8, the anniversary of the death of the Comte de Paris. Nothing is yet settled as to the date or the place of the wedding, but it is thought that it may be solemnized at Schönbrunn at the end of October. The young couple are expected to divide their time between Woods Norton, Villa Manrique, and Fiume.

Window Glassmakers Combine.

From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The manufacturers comprising the Pittsburg Window Glass Company and those of the Indiana combine are seeking to establish a central sales agency and a more solid organization, thus decreasing the expense and at the same time aiming a blow at the middlemen, or jobbers, as it is believed the combination will ultimately sell its product direct to the retailer, the same as the Pittsburg Plate Glass Trust.

This combination, if effected, will represent almost $15,000,000 of invested capital and a total of 1,284 pots, employing directly and indirectly about 10,000 men, most of whom receive high salaries. The production last year was about 3,072,000 boxes, about 75 per cent. of the domestic supply.

Help at Last.

From The Washington Star.

"We must economize," he said, peremptorily.

"I'm so glad!" his wife exclaimed.

"You take the announcement more good-naturedly than usual."

"Yes. It's pleasant to hear you use the plural number. Ordinarily when there is any economizing needed you expect me to do it all."

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ONLY GENUINE DR. MARSH' TRUSS.
NO BRANCHES. SAME OFFICES 40 YEARS.
SEYMOUR MARSH, 2 VESEY ST.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R.—Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, Sundays hourly from 8:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Reduced Rates Mondays.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's Circus Carnival, or Pain's Fireworks, good only on day of sale. Fifty cents.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R. every ten minutes. Round trip 20c. cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, Sundays 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M.; 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City Sundays, 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:00, 1:25, 1:50, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10, 6:35, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:15, 8:40, 9:05, 9:30, 10:25 P. M.

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Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 9.30, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M.; 3rd, 34th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.50, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 2.05, 2.55, 3.40 P. M.; East 92d St., 9.30, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. Leave 125th St., E. R. (Port Morris), 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 6 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 92d St., and Cortlandt St.; 11.30 A. M., 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 5, 6, 6.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. For 125th St. (Port Morris), 12.30 A. M., 4.30, 7.10 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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SPECIAL TRAIN, with improved Lunch-Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M.

Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on Special Train for 50 cents extra.

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For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

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A special, express train, with lunch car attached, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M., returning arriving in city about 8 P. M.

Fare for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

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LABOR DAY EXCURSION $8 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE PICTURESQUE ERIE R. R.

Tickets good going Saturday, Sept. 5, good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before Sept. 7, 1896.

Trains leave West 23d St. 8:53 A. M., 7:25 and 8:40 P. M.; Chambers St., 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 8:45 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

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NIAGARA FALLS.

Tickets good going Sept. 5th and returning up to and including Sept. 7th.

Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 8:20 A. M., 6:10 and 9:00 P. M., and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,828 Broadway, 81 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Penna. Annex, foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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$1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.00
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BOUND, GAGGED, ROBBED

MORRIS SPIGEL OF GERMANTOWN JUNCTION MET HIGHWAYMEN.

He Was Carried to Jersey City in a Freight Car, Came to This City, and on His Way Back Met Two Negroes, Who Took Him to a Freight Car, Robbed and Ill Treated Him—His Assailants Caught and Locked Up.

Morris Spigel, twelve years old, who unintentionally ran away from his home at Germantown Junction, near Philadelphia, yesterday, had an experience that will probably lead him to stay at home when he again finds himself under the paternal roof, but that will not be for a month at least.

Young Spigel's home is on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has long been in the habit of stealing rides on freight trains, going to Philadelphia and then riding home again. While playing in front of his home Friday afternoon a train stopped near the house.

Young Spigel ran and boarded it, and found a comfortable berth in an empty freight car. He did not go to Philadelphia, however. The car ran back to a siding and was shifted to another track. Then, before young Spigel realized it, the train was going west at a rapid rate. Spigel attempted to jump off, but when he saw the rate at which the telegraph poles flew by he concluded that it would not be safe to do so.

For a time the changing scenery that he viewed through the open door of the car made a pleasing panorama. Spigel watched it until he was tired. Then he lay down on the floor of the car and fell asleep.

He awoke about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. When Spigel crawled out of the car and saw the river he supposed he was in Camden. He boarded a ferryboat and crossed to New-York. There he wandered about, looking vainly for the landmarks he knew in Philadelphia.

When daylight came he was on Broadway. A newsboy whom he met told him he was in New-York. He inquired the way to Jersey City, and the newsboy directed him to the Cortlandt Street Ferry. On the boat young Spigel met two colored men to whom in a burst of boyish confidence he related his adventure. He also told them he had $2 and intended to try and get home by train on a half ticket.

The men told him he could save his money, because they were going to Germantown Junction, and would see him safely home. When they reached Jersey City the party boarded a Newark trolley car and rode to Kearney. There they left the car. Spigel's companions telling him they would conceal themselves in a freight car at that point.

They led the lad to the Pennsylvania freight yard. As they were passing an empty freight car one of the men seized Spigel and threw him into the car. Both men jumped into the car after him, and one of the men struck him on the head, knocking him down. He rifled him, but they intended to rob him, and told them that if they would not injure him they were welcome to his money.

Paying no attention to his entreaties, the men tied his hands with a piece of cord he had in his pocket. Then they gagged him with a handkerchief. They fastened the gag in his mouth by tying his suspenders about his head. They took from him the $2 and left him in the car, bound and gagged, and closed the door.

After they had gone the boy rolled over toward the side of the car. When he could reach it with his feet he kicked it as hard as he could. He beat a tattoo on the side of the car with his heels until he made himself heard by men who were making up a train near by. They released him and took the gag from his mouth, after which he told his story. One of the railroad men remembered seeing two colored men leave the yard a short time before, and board a trolley car going to Jersey City.

Word was at once telegraphed to that city with a good description of the two men. They were caught as they were leaving the car at the ferry. At Police Headquarters they described themselves as Henry Smith, twenty years old, of Philadelphia, and John Jones, also twenty years old, of Savannah, Ga. They admitted the robbery and assault, and were sent to the county jail to await trial.

Young Spigel was also sent to the county jail to be detained as a witness. As his assailants cannot be tried until the September term, he probably will not get home until October. The State, however, will pay him 50 cents a day while he is locked up, besides subsisting him, so that the boy will receive a fair interest on the $2 of which he was robbed. He will get that back, too, as the money was found on the prisoners.

SALVATION ARMY EXHIBITION.

Stereopticon Pictures to be Shown on the City Hall Steps.

The Salvation Army will give a stereopticon exhibition on the steps of the City Hall at 9:30 o'clock to-night, to illustrate its work among the unfortunate and criminal. Mayor Strong granted a permit on Friday for the exhibition.

Commander Booth-Tucker and wife, with about 200 soldiers of both sexes, will leave the headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street, at 9 o'clock. They will be accompanied to the City Hall by a brass band, playing hymns and marches. The Bowery forces, accompanied by a band, will march down the Bowery at 9:10 o'clock, to meet the Commander and his soldiers on the City Hall steps. The lecturer of the evening will be Commander Booth-Tucker, who will explain the pictures and give a large number of reminiscenses.

It is expected that a large number of police will be present, to see that order is maintained. Many thousand persons are expected to be present, should the weather be fair.

MAIL WAGON HORSES IN TROUBLE.

Ran Against a Cable Car in Park Row and Were Thrown.

Two big gray horses, one of them new to the work, were trotting up Park Row by City Hall Park at 10:30 o'clock last night, draving a mail wagon. They were following the track of the Fourth Avenue horse cars midway between the up and down town cable tracks, when cable cars from opposite directions passed the wagon at the same moment.

The green horse shied as he found himself between the two cable cars, the pole caught on the side of an open cable car, and the two horses were thrown. They came very near going under the car, and when the driver of the mail wagon got down from his seat he was so weak from fright that he could not stand without assistance.

Neither horse was hurt, the only damage being to the harness, which was quickly repaired with a piece of rope, and neither the United States mail nor the course of travel on the Third Avenue cable line was seriously obstructed. The number of the mail wagon was 129. The driver refused to give his name.

Chanas and Marie Deported.

Leandré Chanas, the Frenchman who came to this country to instruct in what he termed psychological fencing, and Marie Cabourg, the young woman who came with him, as he said to assist in the publication of a paper devoted to his peculiar kind of foil instruction, were passengers on the outgoing steamship La Gascogne yesterday. Chanas has a wife and child in France. The immigration officials were not satisfied that he would save himself from becoming a public charge at his avocation, nor were they satisfied that either of the two would make desirable citizens, though they denied that they were elopers, and they were consequently ordered deported on the vessel by which they arrived the preceding week.

FOR RICHARDSON TO EXPLAIN.

Accused of Trying to Pass a Forged Note.

Henry Richardson is under arrest in Brooklyn on a charge trying to purchase from P. W. Taylor & Co., jewelers, $500 worth of goods with a note for that amount purporting to have been drawn by J. H. Baker & Co. of 14 South Street, this city. This note, it is claimed, is a forgery.

The police assert that Richardson has been engaged in dishonest affairs in the past, and that he was at the head of the Richardson Lumber Company, through which many merchants of this city suffered several years ago.

When arrested a number of pawn tickets were found in Richardson's possession, and there was also a bill dated Aug. 6 showing that on that date he had purchased from the Alvin Manufacturing Company of this city an oak chest of silverware valued at $118.

Another police charge is that Richardson and his friends have been operating extensively and that they have floated a number of notes bearing the names of J. H. Baker & Co. Mr. Baker said that a good deal of this bad paper was out, and produced this letter to show it:

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
CHICAGO, Aug. 19, 1896.

Messrs. J. H. Baker & Co.:

Gentlemen: I have been offered a note presumably made by yourselves for $500, dated Aug. 5, 1896, payable four months after date at your office. Will you please advise me under cover of inclosed if you have such an outstanding obligation, and will it be convenient for you to discount your own paper at this time and at what rate? Yours respectfully, THOMAS JANSEN.

Mr. Baker also has this telegram:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 19, 1896.

J. H. Baker & Co., 14 South Street:

We accepted regularly and offered for sale in Chicago your note five thousand, dated Aug. 5, four months. Are advised same is fraudulent. Please advise by wire. B. F. SMALL & CO.

Mr. Baker, however, hesitated some time before he would swear to the charge that the notes had not been made by his firm. There is a Charles H. Abbott in the firm, and it was claimed that the note was in a handwriting resembling Abbott's.

The police do not claim to be responsible for the case, and, from all that could be ascertained yesterday the charge against Richardson does not seem to be very strong.

ARRIVED ON THE PARIS.

Yale Men, Theatrical Folk, and a Host of Tourists.

The steamship Paris of the American line, which arrived yesterday, brought a big batch of European travelers. Among them were Gen. John Palmer, Secretary of State of New-York, and his family. He was met at Quarantine by a party which included P. J. O'Connor, H. Palmer, Edward Mitchell, Col. George A. Price, and C. H. Ridgway.

A number of the Yale men who went over to the Henley regatta returned on the Paris. Among them was Harry Payne Whitney. His father, William C. Whitney, went to the pier to meet him, but he had already left. Other Yale men were R. T. Treadway, Arthur Brown, Richard Armstrong, S. Wheelwright, and Manager J. H. de Sibour.

The Yale men sang at a concert given in the saloon on Tuesday evening. Gen. Palmer presided, and Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, who, with his wife and baby were passengers, gave a bag-punching exhibition.

A party of Augustin Daly's company arrived on the Paris, among them Arthur Renan, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, and Herbert Gresham. Mr. and Mrs. Daly are expected on the next steamer.

Richard Harding Davis, whose name was on the passenger list, was not aboard.

Among other passengers on the Paris were F. W. North, H. B. Platt, Col. Henry D. Paxson, Prof. William H. Seaman, R. H. Thompson, Col. and Mrs Verbeck, H. G. Walker, Gardner P. Williams, Hector G. Spaulding, Miss Grace Coe Pulver, M. D.; William Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton, George L. Beasley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Earle, M. F. Stymus, Jr., and D. V. Alfred Walton.

PRESIDENT OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Rev. T. A. Campbell Again Appointed by the Authorities in Rome.

Advices from Rome were received at St John's College, in Fordham, yesterday of the appointment of the Rev. Thomas A. Campbell as President of the institution, to succeed the Rev. Thomas Gannon.

The new President is well known among Roman Catholics in New-York. He was President of St. John's College from 1885 to 1888. By his executive ability he greatly raised the standard of the college and increased the interest in the institution among Catholics in the neighborhood. It was at the height of its prosperity in those years. It is said that his present appointment is for the purpose of putting the college upon a better basis. The appointment is very pleasing to the alumni of the institution.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell was taken from the college in 1888 and elevated to the Provincialship of the Society of Jesus in this province. He was succeeded in the Presidency by the Rev. W. O'B. Bardow about two years ago, since which time he has been President of St. Xavier College, and has spent some time in conducting missions.

The Rev. Thomas J. Gannon, the outgoing President, is now at St. Francis Xavier College awaiting an assignment from the Provincial. The Autumn term at St. John's College will be opened on Sept. 9.

GRECO HELD WHILE NEPHEW SHOT.

Toutsoulaskis's Remarkable Story to City Magistrate Mott.

Joseph Toutsoulaskis, a Greek, 84 James Street, left the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday to appear in the Centre Street Police Court against Frank Greco, an Italian, also of 84 James Street.

Toutsoulaskis charged Greco with felonious assault, and told a most wonderful story of how Greco held him while a second man, whose name is unknown to the Greek, placed a revolver to his groin and fired. Thus far the surgeons of the Hudson Street Hospital have been unable to locate the bullet.

According to Toutsoulaskis, on the hot night of Aug. 6 last, in company with Greco and a nephew of the latter, he was on the roof of his home. The men got into a dispute and grappled. While Greco was holding him, Toutsoulaskis claims, the nephew, whose name he does not know, injured him.

Since the shooting the police had been looking for the prisoner, and on Friday arrested him. Magistrate Mott held Greco in $2,000 bail for trial.

The physicians of the Hudson Street Hospital are going to make use of the X ray in order to locate the ball now in the complainant's groin.

Municipal Building Judgments.

Camp & McCormick, attorneys of 2 Wall Street, yesterday entered four judgments for $2,000 each against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and in this way the competition over the plans for the proposed Municipal Building is at an end. The judgments represent the prizes awarded to four of the architects whose plans were considered among the best. Two others have already been allowed by the city. As there is no fund for the payment of the prizes, they will now be paid out of the general fund. The judgments entered are in favor of Edward Pearce Casey of 171 Broadway, Ernest Flagg of this city, Edwin S. Gordon, Claude F. Bragdon, and William H. Orchard of Rochester, N. Y., and Peter Joseph Weber of Chicago. A judgment for $2,000 was, some time ago allowed to Rankin & Kellogg, and John B. Thomas, who got $7,000 as first prize, also got a judgment. The plans were handed in by the competitors three years ago, and the award of the prizes was made in January last by the board appointed for that purpose.

DEAD IN A RAILROAD CUT

A BOY'S BODY FOUND NEAR THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL'S TRACKS.

James F. McGovern, Seven Years Old, Had Been Playing at a Dangerous Place in Harlem and Probably Fell to His Death—His Skull Fractured—None of His Companions Saw Him Fall—Not Discovered for Twenty-four Hours.

James F. McGovern, seven years old, of 1,844 Park Avenue, was found dead near the tracks of the New-York Central Railroad at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Park Avenue at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The body was found by Michael Shortell, a track walker. The boy lay on his back in the ditch on the west side of the track and directly at the base of the retaining wall, which is about twenty-two feet high at that place. The rains of yesterday had deposited about four inches of water in the ditch and the body was half submerged. The face, hands, and clothing were covered with mud and the dust and cinders from passing trains.

Shortell examined the body and found a great hole in the back of the skull. Upon a block of paving stone close by were many blood stains. The body was removed to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, and the Coroner and the boy's family were at once notified.

How the boy met his fate was unknown until investigation was made by the police. They found that all the circumstances went to prove that he had fallen from the wall into the cut.

Above the spot where the body was found is one of the immense trusses that span the cut, and on which trains are to be run until the elevated structure, now in course of construction, is completed. A portion of the protecting wall above the cut and of the iron railing that surmounts it has been removed to give a solid foundation for the truss, and in the opening thus made is a rude board fence, placed there to prevent accidents.

On the avenue alongside of the fence is a low pile of railroad timber. The pile of timbers and the opening in the wall are almost directly in front of the house in which the McGoverns live. It has been the daily habit of the children of the neighborhood, young McGovern among the rest, to play on this pile of timber and the adjacent fence. They would even climb over the fence and venture on the base of the truss, although they had often been warned of the danger. Young McGovern and other boys were playing about the place Friday afternoon, and at about 4 o'clock he was suddenly missed by his playmates. His absence aroused but momentary attention, and the children went on with their play.

Evidently the boy slipped either from the wall or the trestle, but it is most surprising that none of his companions saw him fall. A rumor was current in the neighborhood yesterday that the boy had been pushed from the wall by a playmate, but the police say that they believe the boy's death to have been caused by accident.

The portion of the cut where the boy's body was found is quite dark, even at noon on a clear day, so it is not surprising that the body remained so long undiscovered.

When the boy's father, James McGovern, who is a plumber, reached home from his work Friday, his son did not appear at supper. Mr. McGovern went out to look for him. The neighborhood was searched in vain, but no tidings of the missing boy could be found. The father went first to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station and afterward to Police Headquarters, and reported the case.

A general alarm, describing the boy, was sent out, and Mr. McGovern went home, where he spent the night in anxious watching, varying his vigil with occasional visits to the police station. Mrs. McGovern, who is the boy's stepmother, was confined a few days ago and she is still unable to leave her bed. She was so much distressed at the boy's absence that she became hysterical and required the attention of a physician.

Mr. McGovern went to his work very reluctantly and with a heavy heart yesterday morning, but his work was imperative.

A permit was granted by the Coroner for the removal of the body to an undertaker's establishment. An inquest will be held in a few days.

OTTO C. FELDHEIM ARRESTED.

The Importer Charged with Making False Claims for Insurance Money.

Otto C. Feldheim, an importer at 621 Broadway, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters. He was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with the presentation of fraudulent claims for the payment of insurance. This is the second time he has been arrested on the same charge.

Detective Sergeant McNaught went to Long Branch, N. J., on Aug. 6 and arrested him. He was locked up there and to Capt. Clayton of the Long Branch police was given the bench warrant for his arrest. McNaught returned to New-York to get requisition papers. The morning after his arrest, Feldheim was arraigned before a Supreme Court Judge of Monmouth County on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged.

He disappeared from Long Branch, and detectives watched his baggage there until it was removed last Wednesday to the Hoffman House, in this city. Mr. Feldheim did not appear at the hotel, but an expressman called yesterday morning with an order for the baggage. The detectives followed the wagon with a cab. The baggage was delivered at an express office in Third Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Feldheim appeared a few hours later, and was arrested. He was taken to Police Headquarters and will be arraigned at the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Feldheim was formerly in the button business. There was a fire in his store on April 22, and he presented claims for insurance amounting to $11,000. He was insured for a total of $12,500 in several companies. Cardoza & Nathan, attorneys at 120 Broadway, were retained by the insurance companies to look into the claim. They made an investigation and found, it is said, that the claim was fraudulent in many particulars. It is said that a quantity of goods which Feldheim claimed to have had on hand at the time of the fire had been returned by him before the fire, to the dealers from whom he purchased them.

Cardoza & Nathan brought their evidences of fraud to the attention of the District Attorney, and the Grand Jury found an indictment against Feldheim.

The prisoner said at Headquarters that he is twenty-five years old. To Capt. O'Brien he said: "I was a fool not to leave the country." He also told the Captain that the Judge who discharged him in New-Jersey was a personal friend of his.

Ying Lee Not Detained.

Ying Lee is the name of a Chinaman who edits The Chinese War Cry for the Salvation Army in San Francisco. He attended the recent Salvation Army congress in London and returned as a steerage passenger on the steamship Paris, after a twelve days' stay on the other side. Major Halpin and other members of the army who met him at the pier yesterday were very angry because he was compelled to go to Ellis Island with other immigrants. Deputy Commissioner of Immigration McSweeny said later in the day that Chinese did not come under his authority, and that Mr. Lee had been compelled to go to the island only because his baggage, with that of other steerage passengers, was taken there. He was not subjected to any examination and was allowed to land at once without interference.

JAXNE'S EXPECTORANT is the most palatable and effectual croup remedy I have used with my children.—(Rev.) D. H. COMANN, Franklin, N. C., Nov. 11, 1892.

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Artistic Draperies,
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West 23d St.

NOTHING LEFT FOR CREDITORS.

Manhattan Athletic Club Assets for Lawyers and Receiver.

Andrew Freedman, as receiver of the Manhattan Athletic Club, by order of Justice Martin L. Stover, made his report to Referee Isaac Fromme last Wednesday.

In his report Receiver Freedman said that he was appointed temporary receiver on Jan. 28, 1895, and permanent receiver on June 12, 1896. On October 10, 1895, a meeting was called, at which all existing claims of the creditors of the club were adjusted. He found the assets to be $6,680 in cash, two oil paintings, six steel plate engravings, and ten or twelve antique plaques, besides a few claims of judgments against members for failure to pay dues. The judgments were sold for $10, and the sale of the paintings realized $243.15.

The receiver was ordered by the Supreme Court to pay to Stern & Rushmore, his attorneys, $4,000 for services rendered, and $115 to Charles M. Earle, as stenographer. To James M. Varnum, who at one time was a referee in the case, was to be paid $750, and the receiver was ordered to pay to himself for his commissions as receiver, $5,109.95. He has paid to himself $2,087.84, thus using up all the assets. What is due him he does not expect to get.

The report was filed in the Supreme Court. Referee Fromme asked who was going to pay him his fees, and Lawyer Crisp, who represented Messrs. Stern & Rushmore, said that that firm would see that he was paid. Yesterday Mr. Crisp said that Receiver Freedman would pay Mr. Fromme.

There was no money left to pay the creditors who filed claims. Among the larger creditors are Walton Storm, $4,800; McCoy & Co., $1,680.06; Dr. McVay, $1,202; Liebler Bottling Company, $844.81. One of the creditors said on Saturday that he had informed Referee Fromme that he would make an application to set aside the receiver's report. A final hearing before the referee will be had at 2 P. M., Aug. 26.

It was said that the creditors were protesting, and were besieging the office of Stern & Rushmore, but Mr. Crisp, who is with the firm, said yesterday that so far as the firm knew there was no quarreling on the part of the creditors. Every dollar received by Receiver Freedman had been accounted for after due notice to the creditors, he said, every dollar paid in by him was either by order of the Court or the Court ratified his action after the referee had passed upon it.

PAUL SIEBERT IN THE TOMBS.

Committed on a Charge of Burglary—Identified by a Girl.

Paul Siebert, alias "Chicago Paul," who is said by the police to be a notorious criminal, was committed yesterday to the Tombs by Judge Cowing of the General Sessions Court on a charge of burglary.

He was arrested on the Bowery Friday by Central Office detectives. It was said that he was about to sail for South Africa. When arrested, there was found in his possession a ticket for Liverpool by the steamship Umbria, which sailed yesterday. He had another steamship ticket from Liverpool, England, to South Africa. In his pockets were $155 in greenbacks, $120 in gold, 10 English sovereigns, and a ten-pound note.

Siebert was arrested for a burglary committed a year and a half ago at Seventh Street and First Avenue. He was identified at Police Headquarters yesterday by a girl who witnessed the burglary.

James Peters was sentenced recently to two years in State prison for the burglary. Siebert and Ernest Lach were arrested on Aug. 5 in the General Sessions Court, while witnessing the trial of Otto Schaeffer, but were discharged in the Centre Street Court for lack of evidence at that time.

Floral Festival at Saratoga.

A floral parade and battle will take place in the public streets of Saratoga in the afternoon of Sept. 1.

Preparations are in progress for the event, which will include ornate and artistic floats, and flowered bicycles. It will be the third annual parade. The town will be decorated with flowers and punting, and the day will be observed as a holiday. In the evening a floral ball will be given in Convention Hall.

To properly enjoy the trip, and at the same time see the beauties of the Hudson River, the boats of the Albany Day Line, which leaves Desbrosses Street, North River, at 8:40, and West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M. daily, arriving at Albany at 6:10 P. M., afford the best facilities, as they make close connection with the Day Line special Saratoga train. The foliage along the banks of the Hudson River is beautiful at this season of the year.

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To-morrow

a large purchase of

Blankets
and
Comfortables
at the following
Exceptionally
Low Prices

Blankets
10-4 size
at $2.50, $3.65
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at $3.15, $4.50
$5.62, $6.45
12-4 size
at $3.85, $5.50

200 Sateen Down
Comfortables
Size 6 x 6, at $3.65
Former Price $5.00.

Silk Down
Comfortables
at $7.95 and $9.50
Formerly $10.00 to $14.00.

West 23d St.

LAST OF THE DESSOUG.

The Vessel Which Brought the Obelisk to be Broken Up.

After a long and useful life the old steamship Dessoug has gone to the marine graveyard at Cow Bay, Long Island, where she will be broken up, and whatever metal or other parts of value sold.

The Dessoug became famous when Lieut. Commander Henry H. Gorringe successfully transported in her the Egyptian obelisk now in Central Park. That was in 1880. She was subsequently admitted to American registry and was bought by the Ocean Steamship Company for its service between New-York and Savannah. Her class expired last Autumn, and she has since been laid up.

The Dessoug was built at Hartlepool, England, in 1864, for the service of the Khédive of Egypt, and was first called the Denton. She measured 1,367 tons, was 238 feet in length, 33 feet beam, 23 feet depth, and was constructed of iron.

When, in the Fall of 1879, Commander Gorringe's party went to Alexandria to undertake the removal of the big monolith, W. H. Vanderbilt having assumed the expense of the undertaking, the Dessoug was selected as a suitable vessel in which to transport the obelisk, and $28,000 was paid for her.

The obelisk stood about twenty feet from the shore, and its base was buried ten feet in the sand. Special machinery had been taken to handle it, and after it had been moved out to the water and placed in a crib fixed on a pontoon, the pontoon and the Dessoug were placed in a graving drydock, head on to each other.

A hole thirty feet long and twelve feet high had been cut in the starboard bow of the steamship below the water line, and through this Cleopatra's Needle, in the thirty-fifth hundred year of its age, was rolled on cannon balls, which formed a sort of ball bearing, working in the groves of channel iron, placed above and below them.

Once inside, the massive stone was allowed to rest along the keelson, and stout shoring was fixed about it to make it immovable. Its weight was 196 tons, and had it moved with any rolling of the ship there would have been a very fair chance of the vessel's capsizing.

The ribs and plates having been replaced at the bow, the Dessoug sailed from Alexandria June 12, 1880, and passed Gibraltar June 25. When 1,300 miles from land, on July 6, the propeller shaft broke. A spare shaft had, fortunately, been a part of the vessel's belongings when she was purchased, and this was substituted, the vessel proceeding under sail while the work was going on. It was a twenty-five-day voyage from Gibraltar.

PLUNDERED MANNING'S HOUSE.

Hiram Penton, a Negro, Caught Here—Some Booty Recovered.

Central Office Detectives Reilly and Reidy arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Hiram Penton, a negro eighteen years old, of Albany, and asked Magistrate Brann to remand him until to-morrow.

The detectives told the Magistrate that in the early part of the week Penton broke into the house of ex-Mayor Daniel Manning, in Albany, and stole between $8,000 and $10,000 worth of jewelry. Mr. Manning is the son of the late ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and is a social figure in Albany and prominent in politics. Penton was suspected of the crime and the police of this city were notified by the Albany police to arrest him.

He was arrested Friday night in this city. In his possession was found some of the stolen property, consisting of a pair of sleeve buttons, a revolver, and some other articles of jewelry of small value. He confessed his guilt to the detectives, and said that he had pawned all of the stolen jewels in pawnshops of this city. He told where the stuff was pawned. The police are now engaged in recovering it.

Magistrate Brann remanded Penton until to-day.

Daniell & Sons.

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS

in Ladies' Waists, both Laundered and Unlaundered; Wrappers, Dressing Sacques, Outing and Bicycle Suits, Parasols, and Tourists' articles of every description.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"Why should not women smoke?" asks a woman with a philosophic turn of mind. "Except for the feeling of horror some people have about it—the feeling that a woman who smokes has lost every trace of womanliness—I can really see no harm in it. It might even become a dainty and pretty practice with a graceful woman. It is probably not more injurious than the excessive use of candy or many things that women have done from time immemorial without a dissenting voice, as far as the aesthetic side of the subject was concerned."

"It is merely custom," said the scientist. "Very little is thought of it where women smoke as they do in Spanish countries or in France, where the women smoke to some extent. The Viennese women smoke, but the men do not like the practice, and they do it largely in private. I have seen many old women in this country smoking. It is no more injurious to women than to men. Smoking to excess is injurious to every one, I think, though I am a smoker myself. But the idea of women smoking is so disagreeable to me that if the women of my family should say, 'I am going to smoke if you do,' I should give up smoking rather than have them do it."

"Conventionality," said the sensible man of business. "That is the great obstacle that stands in the way of women smoking. But, to go a little further, apply the question of smoking to women as the Methodist Church does to its candidates for the ministry. The church will not accept a man who smokes. It regards the body as the temple of the Holy Spirit, which must not be defiled. There is no doubt that smoking to any extent is injurious, and there is the outward effect—the odor of smoking. When I take off my hat I notice the smell of smoke about it. Then, look at it from a woman's point of view. Men only shake hands when they meet. Women kiss each other. A woman who did not smoke would be disgusted to kiss another woman whose breath was impregnated with tobacco. As for men and tobacco, that does not make so much difference. A woman is accustomed to consider a man a kind of animal who can do as he pleases."

"I don't see why women shouldn't smoke if they want to," said the editor of a big paper. "I don't know that there is any reason why my wife should not have her bag of tobacco as I have mine. My old colored mammy, who has been in the family forty years, always smoked. I don't know as I would like to see women smoke in public. I suppose if they smoked cigarettes they would soon smoke cigars. I don't know that I should like to see a woman on the street with a cigar between her teeth, but if a woman wants to smoke there is no reason why she should not."

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It happened that a commuter who remained away from business to go fishing thought it ill luck that he was the only one out of six persons in the boat who caught a fish. "I never had any luck fishing in my life," he said in relating the story. "When I was a boy it was the same way. My friends sitting right by my side would catch their baskets full of fish, while I could not get so much as a nibble. Some friends invited me to go fishing one day last week. Before setting out we decided that the man catching the smallest fish should pay for the dinner that was ordered at the clubhouse to be ready on our return. I congratulated myself that I should not be obliged to pay the bill, since it was certain that I should not even get a bite. My spirits sank, however, the moment I dropped hook and line in the water, for something seized the bait. 'It will certainly be the smallest fish caught to-day,' I said to myself. The fish, however, was a beauty, and I felt elated because there was scarcely a possibility that any one would catch a larger fish than mine. Well, now, what do you think? That proved to be the only fish landed, and my friends claimed I must pay for the dinner because my fish was the smallest as well as the largest one caught. Their reasoning seemed rather superficial, but they were five to one, and I paid for the dinner. It was the only good fish I remember catching and it cost me $20."

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He was learning to ride a bicycle and was still nervous. "The Prayer Book should be revised," he said, "to contain a prayer for wheelmen, and one clause should petition protection from women who drive horses. They seem to me never to look where they are going. Sometimes, in order to talk with their companions on the rear seats, they turn their backs to the horses they are supposed to be driving. They rarely drive on the proper side of the road, or they keep switching from one side to the other at most unexpected times. If I see a woman driving now I get off my wheel and wait until she has passed me. It would be extremely awkward to be run down by a woman, and I shall take no risks."

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When the late Sister Mary Irene opened the Foundling Hospital in a little house in East Twelfth Street, the reception of the first infant, which was left on the stoop the first day that the house was open, was an occasion of much rejoicing to the sisters, who desired to give their first inmate a name that should be closely associated with the institution. They resolved to name it Joseph Vincent, St. Joseph and St. Vincent being the two tutelary saints of the institution. Arrangements for the christening had been completed when an examination of the child's clothing revealed a tag bearing an inscription which said that the baby's name was Sarah.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Bartholdi Creche has received $25 from William B. Lent and $5 each from "Florence," Alfred Roe, and E. L. Molineux, Jr., for its work. It still lacks at least $1,200 to enable it to continue its work. Further gifts are solicited, and may be sent to F. Delano Weekes, 58 Wall Street; Dr. A. S. Daniel of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, 325 East Fifteenth Street; Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge of the New-York City Mission Society, or Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

—The Municipal Civil Service Boards will hold examinations for the following positions at 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 28: Inspectors of Incumbrance; Sept. 3, Master Mechanic. Application blanks and full information may be obtained from the Secretary of the boards, Criminal Courts Building.

—Frank Sweeney of 44½ Columbia Street died at Gouverneur Hospital yesterday morning from injuries which he received Aug. 16, by falling from a window at his home.

—There will be music at the Mall, Central Park, by Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band at 4 P. M. to-day.

—The John F. Ahearn Association will have an outing to-morrow at Roton Point, Conn.

Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Goodrich granted the application of Commissioner Simis of the Department of Charities for a writ of mandamus compelling Controller Palmer to certify the contract made by Commissioner Willis with Contractor Carlin for the erection of four buildings in Flatbush for $23,000. The Controller refused to certify the contracts on the ground that the money for the improvement was not on hand. The Commissioners claimed they had turned over to the Controller the amount, but that he claimed it was an unexpended balance, and therefore could not be used for the buildings.

—Henry C. Willis, a brother of City Works Commissioner Willis, who is interested in business with the Commissioner, was yesterday directed by Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court, to show cause on Sept. 3 why he should not be punished for contempt of court in failing to pay alimony to his wife, Anna Belle Willis. He had been directed to pay her $15 a week. At present there is $160 due. He frequents the race tracks, she claims, and refuses to pay the alimony.

—Robert C. Maxwell of 121 Penn Street yesterday was found guilty of assaulting his wife, and Justice Goetting placed him under $300 bonds to keep the peace. Maxwell said the reason he struck his wife was because she purchased some ice cream and gave it to the children and servant girl, and refused to give him any. He forgot himself and struck her.

—Application was made to Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Trustees of the village of Jamaica to receive and collect a resolution passed July 13, awarding a contract to the Jamaica Electric Light Company for lighting the village at a cost of $10,500. Decision was reserved.

—Sheriff Buttling yesterday seized the property of The Brooklyn Revue, a German publication, published weekly in Brooklyn. The editor and manager, William Weil, disappeared, leaving many debts. Its office was afire two weeks ago, and Weil collected the insurance money.

—Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted to Frederick Morgan, the artist, an absolute divorce from Mrs. Elma Jane Morgan. The couple were married in London in 1887, and have four children.

—Commissioner Bush of the Department of Buildings during last week granted permits for the erection of 14 brick buildings, to cost $134,650, and 25 frame buildings, to cost $68,670.

—Mayor Wurster left town for Saratoga yesterday. He will return to-day in time to sign the tax certificates for $2,000,000, which the Brooklyn banks have decided to take in the interest of the city.

—There will be a public concert at Prospect Park to-day.

Long Island.

—Justice Seaman of Wantagh was angry yesterday morning over the failure of J. B. S. O'Brien of Rockaway Beach to appear and answer charges that he had received money to use his influence in having two residents of Freeport appointed on the Rockaway Beach police force. It is alleged that officials of Rockaway are implicated in the matter, and that there will be a thorough investigation. Theodore F. Corwin is one of the men who said he paid and was not appointed, although the place was promised as soon as the season opened. Justice Seaman says he intends to make O'Brien appear, and that he will get at the truth of the matter.

—A thirteen-year-old lad who said he was Frank Ward was found at 2 o'clock this morning sitting on a stoop. He was barefooted and looked as though he had walked a considerable distance. The boy said his father was a drunkard, and that he had been for six years in the Home for Destitute Children. He said he got out several months ago, and since then has been wandering about. The boy was taken to the Town Hall, where he was fed and attended to, and an effort will be made to find his mother. He says it has been so long since he saw her that he does not remember where she resided.

—It was decided by the commission appointed by County Judge Keyser, consisting of John Smith, C. Melville Smith, and Theron L. Smith, at a meeting Friday night, to open a new road from Patchogue to Port Jefferson. They were appointed to investigate the advisability of the project. The road will be macadamized, and will make fine bicycle paths. Bicyclists and progressive residents have been in favor of the road, while the opposition was composed of old residents who owned considerable property.

—"Patsy" Green, a prisoner in the Jamaica Town Hall, walked out of the lock-up yesterday morning and escaped. He was in the jail corridor, and when Jailer Doran's assistant went to attend to the cells Green stepped into an open one. When the assistant's back was turned Green walked out and got away. He had been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for vagrancy.

New-Rochelle.

—"The Castle" in Residence Park is one of the notable buildings of the village. It was erected before the war by the late Simon Leland of New-York City. It was one of the first large country houses built in this vicinity, and attracted much attention in its day. There was originally a great conservatory that contained a large collection of plants on the grounds. The house contained a splendid ballroom, and was most sumptuously furnished. It was the scene of many gay festivities. It was finally purchased by Adrian Iselin, and under the name of Castle Inn was run as a sort of club. For a while "the Castle" was used for a public school, and is now occupied by a day school. The place took its name from its towers and heavy architecture.

—James Fowler yesterday morning was held in $500 bail by Police Justice Lambden, on a charge of larceny in the second degree to await a hearing to-morrow. Fowler was accused by his employers of appropriating money he had collected. Fowler, who has always borne a good name, pleaded not guilty.

—There will be a concert and peach festival at Trinity Parish House Aug. 31 under the auspices of the women of St. John's Church, Wilmot, Upper New-Rochelle.

—The Rev. Henry M. Brown of Christ Congregational Church, New-York, will preach this morning at 11 o'clock in the Second Presbyterian Church.

Stewart Held for Extradition.

The application of Clarence B. Stewart of Philadelphia, who was arrested here on Tuesday and held by Magistrate Wentworth for extradition on the charge of forgery, to be released on habeas corpus proceedings was denied by Justice Leach in the Supreme Court yesterday. Stewart is charged by Abraham Sherman, agent for the Connecticut Indemnity Insurance Company,

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BLAIR OF BLAIRSTOWN 94

HIS TOWNSMEN WISHED TO CELEBRATE, BUT HE WOULDN'T.

Rugged Youth of the Man Born in 1802, Who Has Shifted for Himself Since He Was Fourteen, Who Traded and Built Until He Had from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000, and Who Is Spending His Old Age in Simplicity.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 22.—Ninety-four years ago to-day John Insley Blair saw the light of the world on a farm two miles below Belvidere, in this State. Friends began to call on him before 10 o'clock this morning, and congratulations were pressed upon him in person and by messenger and post until after nightfall.

It had been intended to hold a public demonstration in Mr. Blair's honor, but he would not consent. He does not go out of the house often now and spends most of the time in sleeping. He is especially interested in politics and enjoys having the papers read to him.

Mr. Blair, who is reputed to be worth from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000, was compelled by the death of his father to shift for himself from the time he was fourteen, and to contribute to the keeping of his mother, seven brothers, and three sisters. He worked as boy and young man seven years in a store kept by a kinsman. He then removed to what is now Blairstown, then in a half wilderness, and opened a little general store of his own with a few hundred dollars he had saved and borrowed.

John I. Blair prospered then and always since. He soon had two stores, then three, four, five, and presently a dozen. He accumulated a capital by trading and land dealing. This capital he used in railroad building, chiefly in Iowa and Nebraska. His general plan was to build a line through a partially developed section, persuade the people along the line to subsidize it by issuing county and city bonds sufficient, or nearly sufficient, to build the road, the work being done by a construction company which was owned by Mr. Blair. Bonds would be issued on the work done and stock equal in amount to the bond would be turned over to Mr. Blair as the company.

Mr. Blair has been President of sixteen railroads, and in this business he made his extraordinary fortune. It is chiefly in mines, lands, railroad shares, and Government bonds. An instance of his command over immense sums of money or things immediately convertible into cash occurred in a suit of his former partner, John B. Alley, for $2,500,000.

Mr. Blair was not ready when the case came to trial, and requested an adjournment. The corps of lawyers on each side argued, and in the end the Judge granted a postponement, but ordered that a bond double the amount of the alleged claim should be filed.

"The bond required will be $5,000,000, I understand," said Mr. Blair. Mr. Alley's chief attorney immediately assured Mr. Blair that he had not overstated the amount.

"I suppose that something of that sort would be required," replied Mr. Blair, "and I brought it along."

Mr. Blair opened a black bag and handed the Judge $5,000,000 in Government bonds.

"These will do, I suppose?" he said.

"I think so," responded the Judge, when he had finished counting 100 fifty-thousand-dollar bonds. "But," the Judge added, "I shall make you custodian of them with the distinct understanding that none of them shall be used while a part of the bond."

"Your Honor need not fear that," said Mr. Blair. "These bonds are some that I shall have no use for while this matter is pending."

Mr. Blair, until recently, walked all reasonable distances. When, however, he needs a vehicle he has harnessed up an aged nag to a chaise that was plain when it was new in the seventies. He only son lives in sumptuous style at Belvidere. He has eight horses in his stables and handsome equipages.

"Why is it, Mr. Blair," a friend asked the old gentleman, "that your son rides in a fine turnout while you jog along like this?"

"Well, you see, I never had the advantage of a rich father," he said, dryly.

Mr. Blair has taken an occasional venture in politics, and in 1868 was Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. A tacit understanding seemed to exist that he was to furnish the cash and the politicians would do the rest. He was badly beaten. He took his defeat good-humoredly and said that it reminded him of the man who drove a lot of hogs from St. Louis. There hogs were low, to Chicago, where they were high.

"Before my Western friend got to Chicago with his hogs," said Mr. Blair, "the hog market had twisted around so that swine were higher in St. Louis than in Chicago. The man said that he didn't make much money out of the transaction, but he had the society of hogs."

"Well," added Mr. Blair, "I am like that fellow. I haven't been elected Governor, but I have had the society of the hogs."

Mr. Blair has never known to have been bested in a business transaction but once. About twelve years ago he determined to invest some money in Kansas City real estate. In looking over the field he fell in with a sharp, pushing real estate speculator named Shafer. To all appearances Shafer was a man after the millionaire's own heart, and so he engaged him to secure every piece of unimproved property in and near Kansas City that could be bought at a reasonable figure.

Having completed his arrangements with Shafer, Mr. Blair returned East, and whenever Shafer purchased a piece of real estate he would write to his employer for the amount he had agreed to pay, and Mr. Blair would send him a draft. Things ran along smoothly for several months, and then one day Mr. Blair received information that made him pack his valise and start for Kansas City without delay. Once in Kansas City it did not take him long to find out that Shafer had swindled him from the first. If Shafer bought a lot for $5,000 he would write to Mr. Blair to send him $8,000, and in this way he had already made a comfortable fortune out of the old man. After learning how he had been victimized, Mr. Blair lost no time in having Shafer arrested. Then Shafer tried to frighten Mr. Blair, but his threats only made him more determined than ever.

The affair caused great excitement in Kansas City, but Mr. Blair stuck to his text, and, after a while Shafer became so desperate that he hired a desperado to kill Mr. Blair, but he was unsuccessful.

Shafer agreed to restore the money he had stolen if Mr. Blair would withdraw the criminal charges, but the latter declined this proposition, and left Kansas City with Shafer under heavy bonds. Mr. Blair's relatives urged him to settle the case, inasmuch as Shafer was repentant and willing to restore all he had stolen, but his reply was:

"Do you suppose I would settle with that scoundrel now on any condition whatever? Not by a jugful! The wretch tried to get a ruffian to kill me out there, and the wretch came plaguey near doing it, too, and if it cost me an even million, I will hang to Shafer till I see him behind the bars of the State prison."

Shafer was convicted, and pending a new trial he forfeited his bonds and has not been seen in Kansas City since.

Mr. Blair has handsomely endowed an academy at Blairstown, which bears his name, and has also founded professorships in Princeton and Lafayette Colleges, besides contributing generously to the support of a number of Western colleges, notably those along the lines of railway built by him.

He established the big foundry works here. Many of the people of this place depend on the industries which he established for a livelihood, and they all think very highly of Mr. Blair. The town is named after him.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

A Table Covering the Last Twenty-eight Years.

An interesting table showing the coal production of the world for the past twenty-eight years has been prepared by Statistician Edward W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey. This bulletin shows a steady advance on the part of the United States. In 1868, when the total output of the world was about 225,000,000 tons, the United States yielded but 14 per cent. In 1892-3-4 the world's output has exceeded 500,000,000 tons each year, of which the United States has contributed an average of 30 per cent., having more than doubled her percentage. Great Britain, whose mines furnished more than 50 per cent. of the world's production in 1868, now barely exceeds the percentage of the United States. The figures are as follows:

In 1868 the output of the principal coal-producing countries was as follows: United States, 31,648,960 short tons; Great Britain, 115,518,906 tons; Germany, 86,249,234 tons; France, 14,097,236 tons; Austria-Hungary, 7,741,488 tons; Belgium, 13,559,992 tons; other countries, 2,638,491 tons; total, 222,054,394 tons. In 1880 the product was: United States, 71,481,569 tons; Great Britain, 164,605,738 tons; Germany, 65,177,634 tons; France, 21,346,124 tons; Austria-Hungary, 16,317,000 tons; Belgium, 18,617,585 tons; Russia, 3,578,413 tons; other countries, 3,621,312 tons; total, 364,737,495 tons.

In 1885: United States, 110,957,522 short tons; Great Britain, 178,472,588 tons; Germany, 81,227,255 tons; France, 21,510,359 tons, Austria-Hungary, 22,530,108 tons; Belgium, 19,224,957 tons; Russia, 4,639,215 tons; other countries, 7,570,507 tons; total, 446,133,501 tons. The product in 1890 was: United States, 157,788,657 tons; Great Britain, 203,408,003 tons; Germany, 98,179,309 tons; France, 28,756,638 tons; Austria-Hungary, 30,325,195 tons; Belgium, 22,453,471 tons; Russia, 6,633,249 tons; other countries, 12,048,646 tons; total, 559,592,108 tons.

In 1895: United States, 193,117,530 tons; Great Britain, 212,320,725 tons; Germany, 114,524,186 tons; France, 30,273,500 tons; Austria-Hungary, 33,570,358 tons; Belgium, 22,507,371 tons; Russia, 8,367,337 tons; other countries, 14,250,693 tons; total, 628,805,250 tons.

FAILURE OF TWO COTTON BROKERS.

A. H. Fenner and A. S. Davis Suspend —Small Indebtedness.

Arthur H. Fenner and Ansley S. Davis announced their inability to meet their debts at the Cotton Exchange yesterday. Neither of them had Exchange contracts. It was understood that their liabilities were to brokers who had executed orders for them, and that the amounts involved were not large. Brokers who filled the orders complained to the Supervisory Committee that the accounts were behind, and the committee exercised its prerogative of ordering the announcement of suspensions.

Mr. Fenner is a young man who has made headquarters in the office of his father, in the Corn Exchange Bank Building, but has not been in business with him. The father is a cotton broker. Mr. Davis has been less conspicuous. He has a Stock Exchange membership at one time, and is said to have been associated with Gen. Collis in business when the firm of Collis & Levy was in existence. Afterward he had a prominent part in projecting a railroad on the island of Jamaica. In the year of the cholera scare, when Dove Flower bought Fire Island for the State, Mr. Davis tendered to the health authorities the use of his Summer house at Massapequa, near Babylon, L. I., for hospital or quarantine purposes. Of late his headquarters have been with L. G. Quinlin & Co., at 11 New Street, although he had no interest in that firm.

A. P. A. AND 16 TO 1.

An Irishman Finds that They Are One and the Same Thing.

Two Irishmen were discussing the financial planks in the platforms of the two great parties a few days ago.

"I'm puzzled," said one of the men, "over this business of 16 to 1. I can't make it out at all."

"That is easy," said the other.

"How do you make it out?" asked the first speaker.

"It's simply a question of the alphabet, and when you have studied the alphabet you find it is easy."

"What's the alphabet got to do with it?" asked the man, looking for information.

"You want to take the figures 16 to 1 and use the alphabet as a key, and there you are. Take the first figure—it's 1. Now, what is the first letter in the alphabet—it's A. Then take the sixteenth letter and what do you find—the letter P. Then go back to the first letter and you have the letter A again. That makes it A. P. A. There is the whole thing—it's the A. P. A., and it's got nothing to do with finances. I, for one, will vote against anything that favors the A. P. A."

Cocoa from Brazil.

North Brazil, which furnishes the world with most of her rubber at present, is now preparing to furnish the world with cocoa. The Para cocoa is preferred to all other kinds by the French chocolate manufacturers, to whom the entire production at present is shipped, except some small parcels consigned to Hamburg and New-York, and yet Para is unable to supply half the needs of France. This cocoa is more appreciated than any other at equal price, the skin being lighter and less subject to break and the paste absorbing more readily the perfume with which it is customary to impregnate the chocolate.

The Brazilian Government, with a view to stimulating and encouraging the increase of plantations and improvements in the preparation of cocoa, has reduced the export duty from 10 to 4 per cent. The natural conditions of Para are most favorable to the production of this commodity. Its cultivation, which can be carried on in all parts of the State, presents no difficulties, although it requires careful tending. The plant takes to yielding three years after planting, and continues to bear for from fifty to sixty years, it being necessary merely to keep it clear of weeds and other vegetation. Two crops a year are gathered, that from May being more abundant. The only trouble in the cultivation of cocoa is the insufficiency of labor.

Busiest Consul in the World.

The busiest Consul in the world is the British Consul at New-York. The British shipping at New-York aggregates about 4,000,000 tons annually, and from 25,000 to 30,000 seamen are paid off and shipped each year, involving the handling of about $300,000 for seamen's wages. The second busiest Consul in the world is the British Consul at Constantinople, which involves three times the work of all Consul Generals of all other countries in the United States, and more than three times the business of all other Consuls at this port combined.

Arrivals at the Hotel Majestic.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Majestic are R. M. Austin, returned from Edinburgh; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Fletcher, returned from the Cape of Good Hope; W. Roy Ridge of Kansas City, Mo., on an extended visit; Jacob Rothschild, owner of the Hotel Majestic, who returned from Europe on the steamship Majestic.

Mr. Rothschild will add quite a number of features to the Hotel Majestic, gathered by him during his tour abroad, particularly improvements in vogue at the Hotel Cecil in London. Mr. Rothschild was much benefited by the rest and change of scene. A good season is assured at the Majestic, judging from the early engagement of rooms.

ELECTION LAW CHANGES

SIMPLER PROVISIONS FOR REGISTRATION AND VOTING.

The Elector Not to be Required to Make Oath Unless Challenged—Certificates of Registration to be Issued—Polling Places to be Kept Open Longer than Heretofore—Pay of Inspectors and Others Reduced.

The coming election in this city will be held under the provisions of Chapter 909 of the Laws of 1896, known as the Election law, which differs in a number of respects from the law under which the last general election was held.

The present law is said by Chief Clerk Allen of the Bureau of Elections to be an improvement over the laws which have governed elections heretofore, as it is more general in its tendency. The many contradictory sections in the old law have been either reconciled or wiped out, and such provisions as were liable to be construed in more than one way have been made plainer. Mr. Allen said that there is no reason why, under the present law, they should not be conducted satisfactorily.

The number of election districts in this city is 1,392, the same as last year. The law provides for four Inspectors, two ballot clerks, and two poll clerks, in each of these districts. These are to be appointed by the Police Commissioners. These appointments are divided equally between the Democratic and Republican parties. There are four days of registration provided for in the law, as heretofore, but the days on which the registration is to be made are changed. The law designates these days as the fourth Friday, fourth Saturday, and the third Friday and third Saturday before election. As election day this year is Nov. 3, the days for registration are Friday, Oct. 9; Saturday, Oct. 10; Friday, Oct. 16, and Saturday, Oct. 17. This gives the authorities more than two weeks after the close of the registration to examine and verify the names on the lists, which are to be published in The City Record after each registration day. The time to be occupied each day in the registration of voters has been extended by the addition of two hours. Heretofore, the polling places have been open for the registration of qualified voters from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9. P. M. each day of registration, but under the present law they will be open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., each day, without intermission. The law provides also that no Inspector shall on any day of registration be absent from the place of registry during the hours fixed for enrolling the names of Electors.

There is also a change in the method of registration. Persons applying to be registered will not be required to make oath to answer truly the questions put by the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors touching their qualifications as a voter unless challenged as to the right to register. The production of naturalization papers must not be insisted upon by the Inspectors unless they can be produced conveniently. If, however, naturalized citizens cannot, for any reason, produce their naturalization papers, or a certified copy of them, the Inspectors may place their names on the register of electors, if satisfied of their right to be registered. A foreign-born citizen must have been naturalized ninety days before the election to qualify him as an elector. Every person applying for registration will be required to give his age, and Inspectors are required to make note of such points about his appearance as will tend to identify him when he appears to vote on election day. The law provides, further that in cities of the first-class the Board of Inspectors shall issue to every person registered a certificate, on which is to appear his name and address and the date of his registration, as an evidence of the fact that his name and address were entered on the registers.

Illiterate or disabled persons who, on account of such illiteracy or disability, may require assistance in preparing or folding the ballot, must make oath to that fact when they present themselves to be registered, and each Inspector is required to make a note of that fact in the register opposite the name of the person.

One of the most important changes wrought by the new law is the adding of an hour to the time during which the polls are to remain open on election day. Heretofore, in this city, the polls have been opened at 6 o'clock A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., but at the coming election the polls will be opened at 6 o'clock A. M. and closed at 5 P. M. This provision is made uniform throughout the State. It is expected that this extension of time will give every qualified voter who desires to do so an opportunity to vote.

The dates for the filing of nominations are as follows: For party nominations, between Sept. 25 and Oct. 8; for independent nominations, between Sept. 25 and Oct. 8. Objections to the nominations must be made within three days after the filing of the nominations.

The number of signatures required for independent nominations has been doubled. For a city nomination 2,000 signatures are required; for a part of a city greater than an Assembly district 1,000 signatures must be appended to the nominating paper, and for an Assembly district 500 names must be on the petition.

The form of the ballot has not been changed by the law, but is provided that any mark on the ballot other than an X in the circle at the head of the column of the names of the candidates for whom the voter wishes to vote (these to be made with a black lead pencil only), makes the ballot void. To vote a straight ticket it is only necessary to make an X in the circle at the head of the column containing the party nominations for which the voter wishes to cast his ballot, and to vote a split ticket the voter must make an X in the space in front of the name of each of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote. If the names of persons for whom he wants to vote do not appear on the ballot the voter can write them in the blank column provided for that purpose. No mark other than the writing of the names of the candidates in this column is necessary.

The Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks are to be appointed after a non-competitive examination, except in cases where these officers served last year, and their work was satisfactory. These examinations will begin, to-morrow. The pay of the election officers has been reduced. The pay of an Inspector of Election for the four days of registration and election is fixed at $30, instead of $36, as formerly. The pay of a poll clerk is fixed at $10, instead of $12, and the pay of a ballot clerk is reduced to $5. All vacancies in the office of Inspector or poll clerk or ballot clerk occurring on election day are to be filled by the Board of Inspectors of the district in which the vacancy exists, and not by the Police Commissioners, as heretofore. The vacancies must be filled from the same political party as that to which the absent official belongs; that is, a Democrat must be selected to take the place of a Democrat, and a Republican to fill the place of a Republican. It is also provided in the law that the ballot clerk must fold the ballots before handing them to the voters, and the voters, after marking the ballot, will refold it in the same manner before handing it to the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, to be placed in the ballot box.

A provision which will interest the poll clerks to be appointed is that which provides that the tally sheets of the poll clerks must agree as to the total number of votes polled. If they do not agree at first, they must be made to agree, and the poll clerks must remain at the polling place until an agreement is reached.

Insuperable Difficulty.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"What became of your women's debating club?"

"We had to disband. We couldn't find a girl who would act as Chairman and keep still while the rest of us talked."

THE IMPERIAL CONSULAR SERVICE.

An Essay Formulated by the Rhineland and Westphalian Union.

At this time, when the State Department is making an effort to improve the Consular Service of the United States, an executive essay, dealing with the reform of the imperial Consular Service of Germany, which has been forwarded by the Rhineland and Westphalian Union for the protection of the empire's industrial interests, is apropos. The essay mentions as most important the fact that the commercial reports of German Consuls appear so late in the Consular reports of German Consuls as to be of little value because of the fact that other important recent events overtake and overshadow them. The result is that any value they might have had for commerce vanishes. The report claims further that the official reports are ofttimes unreliable, and cites, as an instance, reports upon Germany's exports of chemicals. The essay urges also that with rare, well-known exceptions, the business methods of German Consulates are excessively bureaucratic. This shows itself, especially in those places where it is necessary for the imperial Consuls to furnish information in special cases or to help in guarding the interests of German merchants.

The French, Belgian, Italian, and Swiss Consuls are referred to, but in an entirely special measure, (im ganz besonderem Masse.) The Consuls of the United States have more feeling (are much more in touch) with the industrial and commercial interests of the countries to which they are accredited. The essay expresses a wish that évils be remedied by giving the imperial Consuls sent to foreign parts a better preparatory training. They are sufficiently well trained in legal lines, says the report, but lack almost entirely the practical experience that would enable them to recognize in time what ways and means would best aid home industries. They lack, also, the ability to see the practical importance at openings in business, industrial changes, or the introduction of new methods in machinery, transportation, &c., in short, to see the advantage of every important change in commerce and industry to the home market. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary, the Consuls and their assistants pass through a practical school covering commerce and traffic before they be appointed to such important work as is found in most foreign Consulates.

DISPUTE ABOUT TRAINED RATS.

Magistrate Deuel Would Not Interfere, Holding Case a Civil One.

An uncommon case hinging on trained rats was decided by City Magistrate Deuel in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

According to the testimony George T. Cummings and his wife have been living for some time at a boarding house on East Tenth Street. Cummings, after years of patience, had succeeded in training the rats. They were taught to catch flies, allow themselves to be harnessed to miniature wagons and do many other tricks. Cummings was able to secure engagements in a number of theatres with the rodents.

The boarding house keeper is Inez Rocci. According to Cummings Rocci claimed that Cummings owed him rent money. Cummings and his wife were ejected from the house, but Rocci kept the rats until the board bill would be settled.

Cummings was given a summons ordering Rocci to appear and explain why he levied on the rats.

Magistrate Deuel asked the disputants where they lived. They refused to give their addresses, and the Magistrate decided that the dispute should be settled in a civil court and dismissed the case.

SUFFERING FROM STARVATION.

Mrs. Grimm Taken to a Hospital—Separated from Three of Her Children.

Mrs. Alvina Grimm of 62 East Seventh Street and her baby, Alvina, six weeks old, were taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, suffering from lack of nourishment.

Mrs. Grimm, who is thirty-five years old, was deserted a few months ago by her husband. He left her and her four children, the oldest of whom is eight years old, entirely unprovided for. The family has lived in one little basement room, and Mrs. Grimm has worked day and night to support herself and her children. Kind neighbors helped the family, but finally the struggle became too great for the brave woman, and she was sent in an ambulance to the hospital.

When Mrs. Grimm and her baby were being placed in the ambulance, a Gerry society's wagon took away the three older children. The society will look after the children's comfort till Mrs. Grimm is able to care for them.

The two wagons moved away together, and the unfortunate mother cried bitterly at the parting.

A Lightship Moored.

The Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey announces the mooring of light vessel No. 58 in about 96 feet of water, about 9.7 nautical miles south of Fire Island Lighthouse, and approximately in the latitude of Sandy Hook Light Vessel. The vessel will show a fixed white reflector light, 37½ feet above the sea, from each of her two masts. The lights will be visible about 11¼ miles in clear weather, the observer's eye being 15 feet above the sea. The vessel has a flush deck, is schooner rigged, and has no bowsprit. The masthheads are white, and at each there is a red circular iron cagework day mark. The black smokestacks, large and small, and the fog signal are between the masts. The hull is red, with the words "Fire Island" in large white letters on each side, and "58" in large white figures on each bow. During thick or foggy weather a 12-inch steam chime whistle will sound blasts of three seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of seventeen seconds.

From Toledo, Ohio, to Get Married.

Wooers arrived yesterday all the way from Toledo, Ohio, to be married by the Mayor of New-York. The Mayor's reputation for performing romantic marriage ceremonies seems to be spreading. Miss Elizabeth Irene Brown and Claude H. Thompson were the happy pair, and, as the Mayor was at Elberon, the ceremony was performed by Alderman Schilling. Neither Miss Brown nor Mr. Thompson would say why they preferred New-York to Toledo as a place to get married in. Both seemed bent on preserving a deep secrecy about the marriage, which gave it a touch of romance. The bride gave her age as nineteen, and the groom said he was twenty-three. They were reported as being connected with the stage.

Must Not Be Active Partisans.

The Post Office Department has issued instructions to the railway Post Office clerks, in which it is stated that while it will not attempt to control the political opinions of any one connected with the postal serivce, it will be insisted upon that employes of the railway mail service shall not take an active interest in politics in the way of attending conventions as delegates, making political speeches, or assisting in political campaigns in any way. The Railway Mail Service is part of the classified Civil Service, and officers hold their positions during good behavior, irrespective of politics.

Died from Self-Inflicted Wounds.

Theodore Weiss of 62 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City, who shot himself on the Bull's Ferry Road at Union Hill last Thursday, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, without having regained consciousness. He was seventy years old.

MONEY SITUATION RELIEF

ISSUE OF CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES TO BE CONSIDERED.

Story of Timidity and Need or Prudence Told in Cold Banking Figures—Bryan's Nomination Frightened Capital, Which Is Not Easily Reassured—Plan of Aid Potent Formerly—Scare of Free Coinage and Repudiation Hard to Check.

Clearing House certificates will probably be issued this week, to enable the banks to relieve the money situation.

The question of issue is likely to be considered to-morrow at a formal meeting of the Clearing House Committee. Although the majority of the committee is personally averse to the issue now, preferring that banks lend among each other rather than incur the risk of political attack, the pressure for certificates cannot perhaps be resisted.

Banking men who believe in the issue think that if it is good banking policy and of advantage to the financial and commercial community to put out certificates, no consideration of political effect ought to have weight.

They think that since the situation demands relief, loans among banks will be less advisable than the certificate course, because loans would not release any large amount of money, but would simply transfer from one bank to another funds already employed.

Certificates, on the other hand, might be used for balances and the money for which they would be substituted would be left free for current business.

Indications yesterday were that this view would prevail. The Clearing House Committee will certainly give it careful consideration, and may be expected to act as the majority opinion among the banks may declare itself.

In addition to the application of the Bank of Commerce for certificates on Friday, the committee received yesterday an application from the American Exchange Bank. Now that a beginning has been made, these two banks may be expected to be joined by others. There are twenty-five banks out of sixty-five in the Clearing House whose reserves are below the legal requirements of 25 per cent. of their liabilities.

The following list, showing the percentage of reserve held by each bank, explains the preponderance of opinion in favor of certificates.

Manhattan Company 24.7, Tradesmen's 22.6, Merchants' Exchange 24.8, Butchers and Drovers' 22.6, Mechanics and Traders' 20.5, State of New-York 23.7, American Exchange 19.2, Mercantile 24.6, Republic 23.7, Citizens' 24.6, Nassau 23.5, Oriental 24.9, Central 21.8, Ninth National 20.5, First National 24.7, Bowery 24.2, New-York County 22.3, German Exchange 20.8, Germania 21.1, United States National 24.8, Garfield 21.6, Metropolis 24.8, Sixth National 23.1, First National of Brooklyn 23.7, Liberty National 23.

Of the remaining Clearing House banks nearly all have below 20 per cent. of reserve. Those that carry a higher percentage are:

The Greenwich 43.7, Chase 33.3, East River 36.7, Hanover 32.3, Produce Exchange 31.6, Fifth National 30.8, Mechanics' 30.4, Bank of New-York 29.6, Fifth Avenue 29.6, Gallatin 29.5, and Fourth National 29.4.

Banking conditions are reflected in comparative statements of deposits, legal tenders, loans, and circulation, as officially reported July 3, just preceding the Chicago Convention, and yesterday. Deposits on July 3 were $490,046,000, and yesterday they were $458,208,800, showing withdrawals of $40,758,500. This reflects the timidity or the needs of depositors. Legal-tender holdings were $83,223,700 on July 3, and they are now $77,050,700, a loss of $6,173,000. To this loss should be added about $18,000,000 in legal tenders, which the banks received since July 3, in exchange for the gold they placed in the Treasury when the reserve dropped below $90,000,000. More than $24,000,000 would thus seem to represent gold hoardings in the last seven weeks.

Loans on July 3 amounted to $476,189,300. They were $458,933,500 yesterday, showing a contraction of $17,265,800, which borrowers have had to give up.

The banks have resorted to an increase of circulation in the last two weeks, but relief by that means has not yet proceeded far enough to stop the adverse movement. Circulation on July 3 was $14,356,900, and on yesterday it was $16,365,800, a gain of $1,808,900.

Bank clearings for the seven weeks also show the shrinkage in business. For the week ended July 3 they reached $524,124,000. They were $368,428,000 for the week ended July 18, the last week they were $431,260,000.

In general terms, business done through the banks does not exceed 75 per cent. of the volume of business prior to Mr. Bryan's nomination.

These figures tell the story of timidity, due to the silver scare. Although the scare seems to have abated, capital is much more easily frightened than reassured, and the conditions which the scare induced started a momentum that is evidently not yet checked. It is generally hoped that Clearing House certificates, which will serve as money in the settlement of balances, and which will be abundantly secured by prime collateral, will go far to turn the financial current.

Clearing House certificates were first employed by the New-York banks in 1873. They have since been used several times when the financial situation needed relief. New-York's example found followers in other cities. Their issue has averted or staid panic more than once. Business men generally have testified to the great service done by the banks by the issue of certificates, and intelligent opinion is unanimous that no more beneficial function was ever exercised by banks than in the adoption of this plan of carrying the country safely through seasons of financial and commercial peril.

The following figures show deposits in the banks when certificates were issued in former years, the amount of the respective issues, and the percentage of maximum issues to deposits:

Year.	Deposits.	Certificates.	Per-centage.
1873	$152,840,000	$22,410,000	14.7
1884	296,575,300	21,853,000	7.3
1890	376,746,800	15,205,000	4.0
1893	374,010,100	38,280,000	10.2

Had there been the same percentage of certificates to deposits in 1893 as in 1873, the 1893 issue of certificates would have reached $55,000,000. Percentages of certificates used in the payment of balances in 1890 were 9 per cent. in June, 7½ per cent. in July, 25 per cent. in August, 30 per cent. in September and none in October. The first issue in that year was on June 17; the maximum issue outstanding, $38,280,000, was on Aug. 20, continuing until Sept. 6, and the final retirement occurred Nov. 1.

The certificates were used to settle balances for $269,273,000, they yielded the Clearing House in interest $535,513.33, and the loan committee's expenses were only $562.27. They did not involve the loss of a dollar, every borrowing bank meeting its obligations promptly and in full.

An issue of certificates was authorized by the Clearing House last Winter, before the Government bond issue, and the loan committee met daily for a time to receive applications from banks for this form of loan, but none came in.

Old Shipmate of Bram Arrested.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—United States Deputy Marshal Waters last evening arrested Thomas Nickles, aged forty-two, mate of the schooner Hugh Kelly, now lying at the New-York and New-England wharf, as a witness in the barkentine Herbert Fuller murder cases. It is reported that Nickles was an old shipmate of Bram, the mate of the Fuller, who is charged with the murders. At the time of the murders Nickles was many miles away from the scene.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT NEWPORT

Flocking to the Summer Resort in Spite of the Lateness of the Season.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Mrs. H. M. Brooks gave a dinner and small dance at Rockhurst to-night, in honor of Miss Sybil Sherman, who has just reached her twenty-first birthday. Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. J. S. Bryce, Mrs. G. M. Hutton, Mrs. John C. Gray, Mrs. J. J. Mason, and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer also entertained this evening.

Mrs. Alexander Barrett and Mrs. George Harry Warren entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget will entertain at dinner to-morrow night, in honor of her brother, Harry P. Whitney, and Miss Vanderbilt.

Senator Calvin S. Brice and Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce arrived to-night, to remain over Sunday with their families.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, the latter the cousin of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, arrived to-day for the wedding of Tuesday. They are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, who are entertaining Ernesto Fabbini of New-York.

Among the other arrivals at the cottages to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott of New-York, to visit James V. Parker, who gave a dinner in their honor this evening, and Mrs. John L. Gardner, who is up from Pride's Crossing to visit Mrs. Thomas H. Hitchcock, Jr.

Among the other prominent arrivals today were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McCardell, John C. Gorg, J. R. Biddle, Thomas Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Lockey, the Rev. Percy Grant, Maturin Post Collins, Stephen W. Collins, G. H. Ruland, Frank J. Stott, Miss Ethel Little, Harris Muller, G. Kramer Thompson, W. H. Barnes, M. R. Snyder, W. Fleming, H. L. McVickar, E. L. Simpson, D. G. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Klersky, W. C. Marsh of New-York, J. J. McNamara, P. E. Presbrey, Mrs. A. G. Weeks, Charles A. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. William Rotsch, Arthur W. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kennedy of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wiberg of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Nichols of Bath, N. Y.; David A. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Buell of Chicago, J. J. Falvy of Buffalo, Frank D. Tuttle, Mr. George D. Hamlin, John M. Ward, Winthrop M. Tuttle, C. T. Gehls of Brooklyn, Robert T. Hill, Lieut. Everett Hayden of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. W. X. Toomey of Louisville, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. McIlar, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Gill of Philadelphia, Miss Ella Wyman of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. L. Brainerd, Miss Brainerd, Morgan B. Brainerd, Newton C. Brainerd, Dr. Charles Tomlinson, W. J. Webb of Hartford, Mrs. C. Van Arsdalen of Ashbourne, Penn.; Beverly Master of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Peck, Joseph B. White, Miss White of Newark, and Bishop E. S. Chatard of Indianapolis.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, Frederic H. Benedict, Mrs. Jordan Mott, Jr., W. DeWolf Dimock, E. E. Jackson, W. J. Schieffelin, Ernesto Fabbini of New-York, Richard Vaux, Buckley, J. S. Clark, H. E. Presbey of Philadelphia, Col. Whitehead, Dr. Rutten, and Henry Josephs of Montreal.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Bayard Dominick, Jr., H. W. Dittman, Thomas J. Steadman, Mrs. G. F. Lincoln of New-York; Miss A. M. Rice of Danville, Penn.; John C. Wallace of Haverford, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Heston of Boston, Graham H. Bremer of South Orange, and S. A. Clark of Newark.

SIX FREIGHT CARS WRECKED.

Port Chester Firemen Extinguished the Blaze in Two of Them.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A freight train on one of the east-bound tracks of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway was partially wrecked just below the passenger station at 3 o'clock this morning. The train broke apart, and the engineer backed the engine and the cars that remained attached to it up the track to meet the section of the train that had been left behind.

The grade below the station gave the section running wild great momentum, and the two sections came together with a crash. Two cars were telescoped, and another was piled up on the tender of the engine. Six cars were wrecked. No one was injured. The two cars that telescoped caught fire. Four alarms were rung in. The entire Fire Department responded and put out the blaze.

To Ship Goods to Guatemala.

American manufacturers having business in Guatemala will be interested in the advice of a merchant in that country. He says: "Three-quarters of the merchandise imported into Guatemala pay duty upon the gross weight or bulk. Consequently there is a great advantage in reducing the weight of the packing as much as possible, inasmuch as for goods of a certain value a difference of twenty or more pounds would save $15, $20, and even $30. The problem consists in lessening not only the dead weight of the outside covering, but also in the interior wrapping. The following process has been recommended by Mr. E. Nicholas, the French Consul here.

"Instead of using thick boards of ⅞ inches for the cases, this thickness is reduced one-half, while at the same time a greater elasticity is obtained by covering the cases in coarse sacking cloth and filling the space between with a sufficient quantity of oakum, or other similar substance, and strengthening the four corners, the whole secured by iron hoops, like cotton bales. By this means the shocks will be lessened considerably, as well as the breakage or injury of the contents, besides resulting in a great saving in customs duties, wharfage, and freight by rail." This advice can also be applied to merchandise shipped to other countries where customs duties are levied on the weight of imports.

Bicyclist Entrapped and Beaten.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 22.—Henry Steinert, a New-York boy, who is here with his parents for the Summer, last night had occasion to go to the telegraph office to send a message. He rode his wheel on the sidewalk, and went so close to Richard Weeks, the eighty-year-old resident of this place, who is familiarly known as "Uncle Dick," that Mr. Weeks tried to chastise him. He could not catch Steinert, so he waited until the boy was returning, and then surprised him. Mr. Weeks stood on the sidewalk with his cane, and had his wife stand in the street. They surprised the young wheelman, and Weeks's cane found a resting place on Steinert's back. The boy, minus his wheel, got home before a second blow could be struck, and told his father. The latter had a lively talk with "Uncle Dick," rescued his son's wheel, and went home. There were no arrests.

Lowering the Colors at Sunset.

One of the most popular things that Secretary of War Lamont has ever done is his adoption of a new regulation concerning the lowering of the National colors at military posts at sunset. No longer is the flag unceremoniously pulled down immediately after the firing of the sunset gun. Its descent is now marked with a dignity and decorum becoming the country's ensign. Under the new rule, the usual retreat call is sounded, and then the gun is fired. The band immediately commences to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," which is continued while the flag is being slowly lowered to the ground, while all hats are doffed, and under no conditions must the flag touch the ground until the last chord of the National anthem has been sounded.

MANY COACHES IN LINE

GREATEST SOCIAL EVENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON AT NEWPORT.

The Annual Coaching Parade Was Given Yesterday—Many Beautiful Costumes Displayed by the Women Who Participated — The Coaches Which Filled the Line, with Their Owners and the Guests Whom They Entertained.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Newport's greatest social event,

SOCIETY

The record of the season seems to be a discussion of the effect of alternate hot and cool if not cold waves upon the doings of the people who constitute that indefinite world known as society at the watering places. Last Sunday the record was rather a gloomy one, treating, as it was obliged to do, of a week made dull by tropical deadly heat and a gloomy business outlook. This Sunday the record is fortunately a more cheerful one, and the reaction in seven days from gloom to jollity is good evidence of the mercurial character of the American people. The watering places of course felt the effects of the change of weather and better business almost immediately, and as the week, according to the calendar by which society doings are generally recreated, was that which should bring the height of the season, it was the more fortunate that these very changes of weather and business conditions enabled it to make the season's height more notable than it would have been during the week preceding.

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Of necessity Newport has held the largest amount of society interest and attraction since Sunday last, for the exclusive set there, which, after all, leads the social world of America, has had sufficient life and movement to make its doings worthy of attention by those interested in such matters. Two largely attended and effective Casino dances, the National lawn tennis tournament, with its fine playing and crowds of gayly dressed spectators; two private balls of unusual magnificence, some dashing games of polo, a fashionable wedding, a series of banquets in the richest of the country homes, and finally the coaching parade, with the best appointed coaches and some of the best horseflesh of this country—have all combined to make the week at Newport really gay and to silence the cynics who had begun to proclaim that the season there would be a failure throughout. The gayety of the week to be sure, will probably not be continued even through that which opens to-day, but there is still enough of incident and a sufficient number of events on the programme for the next fortnight to insure the society colony at Newport enough amusement, entertaining, and entertainment to save the season.

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A ball at one of the larger Summer palaces which line the Cliffs, or front, on famous Bellevue Avenue at Newport has come to be within the past ten years, and through the rivalries of the millionaire owners of these palaces, a spectacle so brilliant that its counterpart can rarely be seen elsewhere in the world. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the announcement of one of these rare entertainments to the society world in America everywhere in a fever of anticipation and interest, and seems to do so for some days before. Such entertainments number of people, the majority of whom often travel long distances to attend it, and some of whom simply visit the place with the hope that they may procure invitations through friends in the Newport colony who know the hosts or hostess. In fact, these balls are made to come near to being the features of the Newport season, and if a season now should not bring any it would be counted a dull and "off" one indeed. Last Summer was made memorable by three of these superb entertainments, given respectively at The Breakers, Marble House, and Belcourt. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer's, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Oliver Belmont in turn. These balls so far surpassed in the magnificence of the houses in which they were given, and in the lavishness of expense and elaborateness of detail which characterized them, any previous private balls in America that it was hardly thought that ballrooms or houses would be found this year to emulate them. It was therefore all the more agreeable surprise to the society world that such wealthy persons as Mr. J. J. Van Alen and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, owning such fine houses as Wakehurst and Rockhurst, should each have decided to give balls and in the same week.

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The balls of last Summer at Newport were really housewarmings, if one may use so homely a word to describe the superb entertainments which christened, as it were, such palaces as The Breakers, Marble House, and Belcourt. The two balls given thus far this Summer at Newport, as also the two or three which it is announced will follow them, were and will be in each case to introduce young daughters of well-known families to society. Mr. Van Alen, who gave the first of these balls on Tuesday night at Wakehurst has been so long a widower that, with the added fact that his daughters have been brought up and educated abroad and have never been in America since their childhood, he had come to be looked upon almost as a bachelor. It was a novel experience, therefore, even for the members of the Newport colony who have summered there for several years, to attend a ball at Wakehurst given to introduce a daughter of the host, and to be received by his daughter, not his mother, nor grandmother, Mrs. Astor and her aunt and cousin, Mrs. and Miss Grinnell—quite a formidable array—instead of by the genial host himself in his individual capacity. It is said that some of the old beaux and single men were completely overawed by this metamorphosis, and with visions of gay dinners and dance parties of the past held within the very same walls bowed dejectedly and took their departure from the brilliant scene early. It is impossible to compare with any justice the private balls in Newport's Summer palaces, and those who were present at the famous balls of last Summer and who attended those given by Mr. Van Alen and Mrs. Brooks there last week are still discussing the question as to the relative brilliancy and success of each and all. The ball at Wakehurst certainly was unique in the ingenuity and skill displayed in the creation and decoration of a temporary ballroom and supper rooms made necessary by the large number of guests. It is said that Mr. Van Alen planned these himself, and if so he shows himself to be no mean architect, for a more beautiful and effective ballroom than that made of canvas, and which was built over the depressed garden at the south end of Wakehurst, could not be imagined. Had the night been a little warmer this ballroom and the huge tent which joined it and where supper was served, as well as on the inclosed verandas, would have been more appreciated. As it was the chilly atmosphere made them a little uncomfortable at times. The ballroom was fifty feet long by thirty wide and eighteen feet high. The architecture was of the time of Louis XV. The canvas sides and ceiling were colored pale blue, with panels and arabesques, while flowers covered the face of each of the several panels. A row of electric lights extending entirely around the cone of the ceiling gave a beautiful effect. The guests entered the ballroom from the verandas through bowers of palms, the broad terrace of the house was covered with rugs and inclosed with tapestries, while the spacious grounds through which the carriages drove when they left and took up their guests were covered with Japanese lanterns and fairy lamps. The scene in the ballroom when the cotillion was at its height, with the flashing colors of the women's gowns, was beautiful in the extreme. Two orchestras furnished music, and the favors, although not as rich as those given at the balls last Summer, were rather more novel and effective. In one figure, however, the women were given delicate little gold horseshoe pins set with pearls for the men, and the men were given broad sashes of white ribbon with massive real silver buckles for the women.

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The ball at Rockhurst on Thursday night differed from that at Wakehurst only as one star differs from another. It did not have the features of a temporary ballroom, as the new ballroom, built only last Winter, and used on Thursday for the first time, made this unnecessary. Mrs. Brooks received with her daughter, who is a very sweet looking girl, and who is already quite popular at Newport. At this, as at Mr. Van Alen's ball, supper was served at small tables, and a large cotillion was danced. The favors were, if possible, more numerous and were certainly richer than those at Wakehurst. The idea has been suggested at Newport, and will undoubtedly be favored, that in all cotillions hereafter the richest favors of the evening should be exchanged between each couple in the cotillion. This is done abroad, and insures each dancer a handsome present, and relieves the heartburnings and jealousies which now occur when some girls miss the richest favors of the evening, and others have sometimes five or six of these gifts. The same set of people almost without exception attended both these Newport balls, and rarely have so many beautiful women been seen together, even at Newport, as at these entertainments. Strange to say, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Mrs. Duncan Elliott were not present at either ball, and it was also noticed that Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. Almeric Paget and other women who always attract attention from their position, beauty, or gowns, were not in attendance. Mrs. James Low Harriman, who has just returned from a five years' absence abroad, was very cordially welcomed, although she was reported in the press as her sister, Mrs. Lanier, who is still abroad. The guests at both these balls rather agree in the opinion that the most striking and best dressed of the feminine guests were, in order, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Kate Brice, Mrs. De Forest Danielson, Miss Katherine Duer, Mrs "Carley" Havemeyer, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. Runnewell, Mrs. W. S. Wells, and Mrs. W. F. Burden.

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It is now said that Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a ball at Newport in honor of her niece, Miss Julia Grant, on Aug. 31, and this, with the balls to be given by Mrs. David King, on Aug. 25, and by Mrs. Stillman a little later on, with the regular Casino dances, will give the devotees of dancing enough of their favorite amusement to satisfy even the most exacting. The tennis tournament, which began on Tuesday, has, of course, drawn the usual throng of gay and fashionably dressed people, not only from Newport, but from Jamestown and Narragansett Pier to the old Casino grounds. The attendance was particularly large on the opening day, and the old familiar picture of velvety lawns, covered with moving throngs of men and women, in the most effective of Summer costumes moving about, the same murmur and hum of eager conversation, and the same shifting panorama of human life and action was presented. Lawn tennis, however, except to a few enthusiasts, is passing out of popular favor, and only the attractions of the Newport season at its height and the lovely weather could have brought such great crowds together as witnessed the playing this week. The afternoons have been filled with polo and receptions, and the evenings, even those of the balls, with stately dinners. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. W. F. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. James H. Beekman, and E. J. Berwind have been the chief dinner-givers of the week. Yesterday was the coaching parade, with only eight coaches in line, and a lunch at the Country Club; and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next will bring the horse show, which is eagerly anticipated.

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The wedding of Mr. Moses Taylor and Miss Edith Bisby at old Trinity Church on Thursday was also an event of the week past at Newport, while that of Mr. Harry Whitney and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt at the Breakers on Tuesday will be a feature of this week.

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Narragansett, Southampton, and Bar Harbor have all had to take a decidedly back seat the last week through Newport's gayeties. The bicycle tea at the Country Club at Narragansett on Tuesday was the event of the week there, and was really a very pretty affair. The season at the Pier, however, is on the wane from to-day, and will close, as usual, about Sept. 1. The event of the week at Bar Harbor was the ball at the Kebo Valley Club in aid of the Village Improvement Association. Lenox has been saddened by the sudden death of Mrs. John E. Parsons, and this is likely to unfavorably affect the Autumn season there.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Robert Emmet, son of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and Miss Garland, daughter of Mr. James Garland.

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Mr. Morris Phillips, editor of The Home Journal, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Phillips, arrived at Antwerp and left for Paris last week. They may visit London before they return next month.

LAKE GEORGE'S GAY SEASON.

Dancing the German with Handsome Favors—Fishing for Big Bass.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 22.—There were some notable germans on the lake this week, at the Lake House, Marion House, and the Sagamore. The one at the Lake House was probably the most artistic affair ever given here. The large parlor was handsomely decorated with evergreens, vines, sweet peas and other flowers. Streamers of vines ran from chandelier to chandelier, and from each corner of the room. The favor table was banked with flowers and greens, with a scattering of incandescent lamps. Mr. Hammond Odell of New-York led with Mrs. Ralph Peverley of Philadelphia.

At the Marion House the dancing was led by Mr. Duncan Douglass and Miss Katherine Fisher. The favors were silver articles, which will be treasured by those receiving them as souvenirs of a pleasant Summer. At the favor table were Mrs. Douglass, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. J. H. Manville, and Mrs. James Stuart Lee.

The gentlemen dancing were Mr. Duncan Douglass, Mr. Alden Lee, Mr. Nervin, Mr. R. Douglass, Mr. Cornelius Eddy, Mr. Rupert A. Ryley, Mr. Malcolm Douglass, Mr. Victor Kauffman, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Carroll, Dr. Renfuss, Dr. Jenkins, and Mr. Leo Shire. The ladies were Mrs. Kauffman, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Renfuss, Mrs. McIntyre, Miss Clara Manville, Miss Brinkerhoff, Miss Muschenheim, Miss Douglass, Miss Lucy Smith, Miss Parker, and Miss Eddy.

Commodore John Boulton Simpson of the Sagamore entertained Gen. Esty of Vermont this week. Gen. Esty is Commander of the militia of that State, and is also President of the company of which Mr. Simpson is Vice President. Commodore Simpson also entertained at dinner Mr. Frederick Vroom of New-York, the well-known actor. Gen. Ruger, Commander of Governors Island in New-York Harbor, came to the Sagamore this week with his family, leaving them there and returning to his official duties in New-York Bay.

One of the charming young ladies at the Sagamore this Summer is Miss Mabel Sherfield of New-York City. The young lady is a perfect beauty, tall, graceful, and with elegant manners and accomplishments.

The largest black bass ever taken out of Lake George was captured this week by Thomas Waggerman of New-York City, from the steamer Olive, in the Narrows. The fish was weighed by rival fishermen and brought down the scales at seven pounds and a quarter. There will be a handicap tennis tournament at the Sagamore, beginning Monday, Aug. 24. The leap year german at the Sagamore was a very pleasant affair. One of the figures introduced was the exchange figure, in which the young ladies carried canes and the young gentlemen wore aprons. The names of those dancing were: Miss Driggs and Mr. Watson, (leaders,) Miss Banks and Mr. Campbell, Miss Brooke and J. Scranton, Miss Simpson and N. B. Coles, Miss Warren and U. Sherman, Miss E. Swift and W. Durston, Miss Moorman and Mr. Storry, Miss Mount and B. A. Burtiss, Miss Jourdan and Mr. Daley, Miss Smith and H. B. Atkinson, Miss Brooke and C. Atkinson, Miss Stone and Mr. Sharp, Miss Fletcher and H. Conger. Dr. J. Rufus Tryon, Surgeon General of the United States Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, is being entertained this week by his old friend and classmate, Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, formerly Medical Inspector of the United States Navy.

Marie Dressler and Katherine Gray of New-York City are guests at the Marion House. Huletts had a grand "blowout" recently in the shape of a big rowboat carnival. It was the most elaborate affair of the kind ever given on Lake George. The steam yacht Comus, with Proprietor H. W. Buckel of the Huletts Hotel, at the wheel, led, followed by a string of handsomely decorated craft, and every boat well illuminated. The parade, of course, took place in the evening. Here are some of the boats and what they represented: Miss Aileen Murray decorated and altered her pretty little craft until it represented a small schooner; Donald Tucker's boat was made to represent a Christmas tree; Ross Blair turned out a scorcher, that was a scorcher in more ways than one; Charles Kayers turned his boat into a vision of hell. Seated there in all his infernal majesty was Satan, surrounded by devotees, illuminated with the reddest kind of red fire. Mrs. John Moore gave the spectators a garden scene; Mr. and Mrs. Kitchell made their craft to represent a game of cards; the Misses Danforth's boat was a Japanese pagoda, and then came the Crescent. The prizes were won by the Crescent, as being the most unique, the game of cards as the most beautiful, and the devil as the most amusing.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Many New-York and Brooklyn People at Lake Kushaqua.

LAKE KUSHAQUA, Aug. 22.—Here in the picturesque wilds of Franklin County, and on the edge of one of the most beautiful little lakes yet discovered, is a charming Adirondack lodge, lighted by electricity. It is the only hotel in the mountains whose guests enjoy the advantages of electric lights, and it is one of the few Summer resorts that fully meet the alluring promises of their names. Kushaqua is an Iroquois word, meaning "Beautiful Resting Place."

To this peaceful retreat, which is situated midway between Paul Smith's and Loon Lake Stations, on the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, people come to find rest, comfort, and increased health. Frequently they find some speckled beauties in the trout streams, and some deer in the forests. They are sure to find at all times a clear, dry atmosphere, impregnated with pungent balsamic odors, which give tone to the system and buoyancy to the spirits. Here also is a delightful lack of conventionality and a corresponding social comradeship which has ever been one of the chief charms of Kushaqua.

The lodge being situated within a few rods of the railway station, one of the principal diversions of the guests is to assemble around a blazing bonfire near the station each evening and salute the train as it comes in. Doubtless many hundreds of passengers on their way to New-York from Montreal and upper Adirondack points have heard the rousing Kushaqua cry and have enjoyed the genial glow of the great bonfire.

What, with boating, fishing, hunting, forest tramping, mountain climbing, bowling, tennis, handball, and veranda lounging, there is scarcely any limit to the opportunities for pleasure that a mountain resort like this affords. But amid all these pleasures there was mourning not long since. Major died and was buried with becoming honors beneath the shadows of the trees, under which he had tramped so faithfully for twenty years. Major was a horse, white in color, loyal in disposition, and with an intelligence that was almost human. He belonged to John Black, the rugged and big-hearted roadmaster of this division of the Adirondack Railroad. Since his colthood Major had been John Black's constant companion and friend. On more than one occasion he saved his master's life. No surprise was felt hereabout when Mr. Black announced his intention of giving the dead horse a proper funeral. A grave was dug near the railway track, the animal's body was ceremoniously lowered into it and covered over with earth, and the bell of the work-train engine tolled in mournful measures. Finally four long blasts of the whistle were blown, signifying in railway parlance "called in," and the funeral rites were over. Mr. Black removed the Major's four shoes and will have them plated and mounted for preservation.

Arthur G. Leonard and Frank G. Smith, the owners of Kushaqua, have cozy cottages here. Mr. Leonard's family is here for the season. Mr. Smith's cottage is occupied by the Rowes of Troy. Under the management of Charles S. Wood, an energetic young man, the lodge has enjoyed a gratifying degree of success. There are now about sixty guests. Following are the names of recent arrivals:

Ralph S. Townsend and wife, the Misses Edna and Olga Townsend, Mrs. R. Townsend, Dr. F. A. Remington, Miss Janet C. Burnett, the Rev. Robert C. Booth, Mrs. Walter H. Barrett, Miss Flossie Barrett, Miss E. L. Preece, Mr. and Mrs. Brent Good, Miss Kate Good, Miss Maud Davis, H. H. Good, Thomas S. Winslow and wife, Mrs. Downing Vaux, Elmer Vaux, Miss Vaux, Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Berry, Miss Winifred Berry, Dr. C. W. Sanders, Miss A. P. Young, Miss E. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond, J. Renwick Dimond, Miss Dimond, Master J. Arnold Dimond and nurse, and James Eagan, all of New-York.

Mrs. Kirchhoff, Miss Helen Kirchhoff, Miss Linda Kirchhoff of Brooklyn, L. B. Hall and wife, and Miss Amey E. Hall of Cleveland, Thomas Eagan and George A. Eagan of Washington, H. C. Peterson and D. R. Chapin of Brooklyn, Frederick L. N. Willis, Glenora; M. Van Valkenburg of Rochester, Mr. Lonergan and wife of Oswego, Miss Theodora Kraemer of Bath Beach, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Sadtler and daughter of Philadelphia, Mrs. Mary V. Smith, Miss Clara C. Smith, and Mrs. Kate S. Myers of Brooklyn, Mrs. C. Bowyer Vaux of Bensonhurst.

BENEFITS AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Successful Entertainments Under the Auspices of Mrs. Taller.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 22.—It has been a week of triumph for Mrs. R. W. Taller, as both the benefits arranged by her have been great social and financial successes. Tuesday evening, at the Boys' Club tableaux, the audience included nearly all of the world here known as fashionable, and the actors were mostly from the Spring House and Earlington guests. Mrs. Taller planned and conducted the whole affair, but she was ably assisted by Mrs. Dore Lyons and Mr. Gerald-Thiers, who gave a number of illustrated songs that were very entertaining. Among others who took part were Mrs. Amos Morrill and her children, Miss Anita Levin, Miss Dudley, Miss Bowers, Miss Shields, Miss Tunnicliffe, Miss Charlotte Spaulding, Messrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Richards, Miss Christabelle Crain, Miss Von Slade, Mrs. Williams, Willis S. Paine, H. H. Morrill, Mr. Crouse, and Mr. Taller. Among other prize-winners of this week's games at the Kendallwood and smaller houses are Miss Wanlier, Miss Julia Wanlier, Henry Ellyson, Mr. Sutro, Mrs. S. W. Ordway, Mrs. M. J. Butler, Mrs. S. G. Wolcott, Miss Annah Talcott, Miss Duer, E. De Forest Shelton, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Ranney, Mrs. E. V. Jewell, Mrs. Story, Mr. Reilly, and Mr. Field.

Mr. T. R. Proctor has been giving a series of enjoyable concerts at the Spring House this week. Among the artists were Miss Florence De Vere Boese, Miss Fannie Hirsch, Miss Eva May Clarke, J. C. Bartlett, Purdon Robinson, and Mr. Akeroyd.

When there isn't a concert at the Spring House there usually is one at the Earlington, so the visitor only has to move along a few feet to keep a constant stream of music flowing in his ears. Mr. Earle's guests this week have had the pleasure of hearing Miss May Brown, Mrs. Dore Lyon, Albert Gerald-Thiers, Miss Crawford, and Harry Stanton Elliot.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Kerr of New-York are delighted to see him back in his old quarters at the Spring House.

A curiosity in the yard of one of the cottages this week was an apple tree, with both blossoms and fully developed fruit growing on the branches.

New-Yorkers who have arrived at the Spring House are Mrs. Samuel Millard, Miss Estelle Millard, James Talcott and family, E. Ellery Anderson and family, John Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Groves, E. B. Hart, Jr., Miss Anna Hart, C. L. Blodgett, Mrs. C. W. Brown, H. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mayhoff, Mrs. Lamont H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. James Wall, Charles E. Fitschen, Mrs. J. J. Cochran, H. A. Brown, Alfred T. Taylor, Dr. J. D. Nesbit, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Scott, Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., L. Trowbridge Martin, Frank F. Van der Veer, and Mrs. Robert Nicol.

At the Earlington are J. Wakeman, R. K. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kelley, Jarvis W. Kelley, Miss A. C. Boyle, Russell C. Graves, Mrs. F. L. Melville, Mrs. H. Sykes, Miss Sykes, Charles E. McCann, Miss S. F. Halloran, Mrs. Dore Lyon, Mrs. J. P. Foster, Anthony Overholt, W. R. Lord and family, Lynn M. B. Pratt, and Miss Mary Brown.

THE WEEK AT WEST POINT.

Cadets Will Abandon Their Summer Camp Shortly.

WEST POINT, Aug. 22.—Light overcoats have become fashionable during the past week, and robes and wraps are in constant demand. The sudden drop in temperature, while not agreeable to most people, gives delight to the hotel proprietors, as the mountain and seaside resorts are colder than the "Highlands" and visitors flock to this place in large numbers. The past week has been quiet here. Nothing beyond the usual drills, parades, and hops has occurred to cause excitement. The coming week, however, will be a lively one. The furlough class will return on the 28th, and on the same evening the great furlough hop will be held in the Academy Hall. A "color line" entertainment will be given in front of camp on the evening of the 27th. This entertainment promises to be unusually interesting. The "talent" of the corps has been called upon, and the response has given great satisfaction to the managers of the affair. The scenery is now in course of preparation. The play is founded on local incidents, and is full of startling situations, which will appeal strongly to a local audience. "Flirtation Walk" and "Kosciusko's Garden" will figure prominently in the play.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 29th the cadets will stand by their tents, and as the third tap on the big drum rolls over the plains, every tent will drop, and Camp Hooker will be no more. The cadets will then break stacks and march into barracks. The academic year begins Sept. 1, and on that day studies will be resumed. During the last week of camp Lieut. Dyer will put his men through the most intricate artillery movements. The manoeuvres and drills will take place at 11 o'clock daily on the drill grounds south of the camp. Mimic battles will be fought, and the boom of great guns will make Cro' Nest tremble. The plebes will receive their first baptism of fire, and, though the cartridges will be blank, they will be noisy enough to make the youngsters nervous. Invitations for the furlough hop have been sent to nearly every State in the Union, and it is expected that all will be accepted. The furlough and graduation hops are the two great events of cadet life. The officers' mess will open next Friday. Many changes have been made in the interior arrangements, and Schofield Hall has been added to the clubrooms.

Capt. T. H. Barry of Washington was a visitor here during the week. It is reported that he will soon be appointed by Secretary of War Lamont to a responsible position at the Military Academy. Capt. Barry is a graduate of the class of '77. Capt. L. C. Mills, another member of the class of '77, is also on the post. Capt. Mills's command is at Governors Island. Col. Forsyth arrived here yesterday and called upon Col. Ernst. Col. Forsyth will remain for several weeks. Cadet C. W. Foster, retired, and Mrs. Foster are staying at the hotel. Their son Cadet Pierce C. Foster is a member of the "yearling" class. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Knott of Baltimore are stopping at Cranston's. The arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, Philadelphia; Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Carlin, New-York; Mrs. Marcoss, New-York; Miss Marcosa, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hunt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Shepherd, New-York; G. W. Phipps, Rutland, Vt.; J. L. Stone, Baltimore; G. W. Butler, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilkinson, Charlotte, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wilson, New-York; Mrs. F. D. Cheney, Jerseyville, Ill.; Mrs. L. L. Highleyman, St. Louis; Mrs. W. P. Herron, Crawford, Ind.; Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Washington; Thomas A. Smith, New-York; Miss M. P. Keenan, New-York; Miss Haywood, Brooklyn; L. Slater, New-York; Charles A. Jenkins, New-York; Charles Leonard, New-York, and J. K. Greene, New-York.

FISHER'S ISLAND PLEASURES.

Winners at Progressive Euchre—Guests at the Hotels.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The past week was a red-letter one at this resort. Rooms were in demand at a premium.

Progressive euchre is still a favorite amusement among the guests at the hotels here. At the last party given at the Munnatawket Hotel George Russell of Montclair, N. J., won the first gentleman's prize. The second was carried off by Mrs. F. R. Young of Springfield, Mass. The first lady's prize fell to the lot of Miss Mary Rouse of Peoria, Ill., and Miss Saunders of New-York won the second. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Booth of Plainfield, N. J., gave a "book title" party last Saturday evening at the above-named hotel which was very much enjoyed. George Russell was the first prize winner at this party also. The second gentleman's prize was won by I. Brown of Plainfield, N. J., and his wife won first lady's prize. The second fell to the lot of Miss Annie Sweeny of Peoria, Ill.

Boating is much patronized lately. A party composed of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. King, Mrs. C. J. Paul, Miss Ella Paul, Miss Bertha A. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Chiswell, Miss Chiswell, and Mrs. O'Neill of Paterson, N. J., started on a cruise Tuesday morning. After they had been out a few hours Mr. King, who has a sailor's eye, discovered a squall looming in the distance, and at once put back and was successful in reaching the dock before the storm commenced.

The following include the latest arrivals at the Munnatawket Hotel:

J. M. Ellsworth, Mrs. Clayton, Miss Clayton, Miss Hayard, Miss Stewart, F. F. Fitzsimons, John J. Tuskey, Julian Jordan, M. J. Bacon, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Thompson, all of New-York; A. C. Stowell and wife, Ithaca, N. Y.; S. N. Briscoe, Arthur J. Hopkins, M. L. Gans, B. H. Lee, J. C. Comstock, and E. C. Gord, all of New-London, Conn.; E. B. Baker and Carl R. Stohl, New-Haven, Conn.; S. B. Meech and J. M. Johnson, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dunham, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McDonald, Chicago, Ill.; Stewart McDonald, and Miss McDonald, London, England; W. W. Trask, Mrs. Trask, and Miss Natalie Trask, Bayonne, N. J.; Mrs. C. W. Deane, New-York; W. W. Cooley and Miss Cooley, Stofford, Conn.; A. B. Dunham, Seymour, Conn.; F. R. Gaylord, Ansonia, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hemingway, Miss H. L. Hemingway, Miss Madaline Hemingway, and Miss M. A. Hemingway, Watertown, Conn.; Miss Julia Greavenor, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. King, two children, and nurse; Mrs. O'Neil and child, George S. Hilton, Mrs. C. J. Paul, Miss Ella Paul, Miss Bertha Paul, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Chiswell, Miss Chiswell, and P. R. Chiswell, all of Paterson, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Q. M. Way and Charles Tucker, Willimantic, Conn.; George St. John Lupton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. B. Hemingway, Watertown, Conn.; D. C. Irving, Plainfield, N. J.; C. M. Calhoun, Bridgeport, Conn.; Irving H. Brown and Harold S. Brown, Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George Hazen, Boston, Mass.; A. E. Symmons, Memphis, Tenn.; Albert C. Hill, Santa Monica, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Frost and Mrs. Jonn Champlin, Wood Hill, Me.; S. Gans, New-London, Conn.; E. Lawrence, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Clements, Mrs. L. E. Clements, nurse, and two children, New-York.

BAY SHORE'S HARVEST BALL.

The Chief Event of the Week—Who Were There.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 22.—The harvest ball and lawn party given at the Prospect House last night was the event of the week here. Extensive preparations had been made for the event. The hotel, cottages, and grounds were illuminated. The big hotel ballroom was a scene of gayety until a late hour. The costumes of the women were particularly striking. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Baird, Miss Baird, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cutner, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Homer F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hess, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Carey, Mrs. E. A. Leslie, E. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. William Wall Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rohde, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gerlach, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ross, Mr. and Mrs. John Rasch, George Rasch, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Canda, Mrs. M. G. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. James, Miss Maude James, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peck, W. L. Peck, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McCord, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan T. Beers, T. B. Beers, Nathan T. Beers, Jr., Mrs. W. T. Moynan, Miss Moynan, Irving C. Green, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Cobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Donohue, Samuel Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dinkelspiel, Mrs. W. H. Heiser, Miss Jeanne Heiser, Miss Nellie Giles.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Smith, Miss L. Hughes, Miss A. E. Hughes, Mrs. John R. Giles, Miss Kate Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Goodbody, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tilden, J. Hill, Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland F. Howland, Miss H. Tripler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tripler, Mrs. A. B. Gits, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Cook, Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Woodhull, George N. Hartshaun, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Danbauen, Burrell Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. William Reardon, Miss Bradley, Miss Helen Bradley, H. G. Fellows, Mrs. H. S. Loonie, Mrs. C. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Greenman, Mr. and Mrs. John Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Rogers, Mrs. S. L. Weir, Mrs. A. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan, the Misses Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mollenhauer, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Menier, A. F. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Marie Murray, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Engels, Mrs. William Gibson, and Miss Gibson.

GAYETY AT CENTRE MORICHES.

Ball of the East Bay Yacht Club—Who Were There.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 22.—The ball of the East Bay Yacht Club was one of the greatest social successes of the season. The yacht club is one of the favorite organizations of this section and its social affairs are always looked forward to with pleasure.

Extensive preparations were made by the officers of the club and proprietor George E. Hallock, who made the ball a memorable event. All the South Side clubs were well represented, and the ballroom never held a larger crowd. Dancing commenced at 9 P. M. to the music of Prof. Hugo Weigand's Hotel Brooklyn Orchestra, and lasted until long after midnight. An elaborate collation was served about 11 o'clock. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hayward, Miss Sadie Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Moon, Miss Louise Moon, Judge and Mrs. D. Cady Herrick, Miss Herrick, Mr. Charles Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Delehanty, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Bensen, Miss J. O. Leake, Mr. and Mrs. C. Von Holleuffer, Miss Von Holleuffer, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bowe, Miss Bowe, J. J. McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Kennedy, Mrs. A. C. Gillespie, Miss Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wood, Miss Kennelly, Dr. and Mrs. N. A. Sinclair, Miss McAlleenan, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Chichester, L. M. G. Stembler, Miss E. F. Cook, Mrs. A. C. Stevens, J. H. Curran, Mrs. I. W. Walker, R. Boerum, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Shea, the Misses O'Shea, J. O'Shea, Jr., E. O'Shea, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hart, the Misses Hart, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Polley, Mrs. F. Innes, Capt. and Mrs. O. Chichester, A. Fearns, Miss Kearney, J. F. Foley, C. J. Kindthe, Miss Isabel English, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Golding, Judge and Mrs. Hugh Reilly, Miss Brady, Mr. and Mrs. L. Nissen, W. R. Herrick, C. E. Stone, George W. Toerge, G. A. Arthur, L. E. Pendergrast, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jeffrey, Miss Jeffrey, Miss Scales, Miss Bartlendale, John M. Jones, George E. Coppers, E. R. Boerum, Mrs. F. V. Nash, Miss Storey, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Rudd, Mr. and Mrs. George Everson, Fred Purdy, Miss Blanche Everson, Arthur Hallock, Miss Alice Everson, Miss Bloome, John W. Mawbury, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Roland, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fenner, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Tinker, Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Darling, Mr. Fred Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bowditch, Mr. and Mrs. C. Savage, Miss Savage, Col. and Mrs. Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Liscum, Mr. and Mrs. William Wiggins, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Clark.

AT BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The season at the Prospect House still continues to surpass all expectations, the hotel now having its full quota of guests. The hunting and fishing are unsurpassed. On Tuesday Henry W. Remington, Jr., an eleven-year-old lad, while trolling in Blue Mountain Lake, near the hotel, landed a lake trout which tipped the scales at sixteen and a half pounds.

The hunting season opened on Aug. 15. Already many deer of good size have been brought in, and the guests of the hotel are feasting on venison.

Among the recent arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh, Robert Coverly, Mrs. Otto J. Lang and family, Theodore Welcke, Master William Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Sicher and family, D. A. Cavallo, Maybury Fleming, W. R. Kirkland, H. U. Kirkland, C. A. Read, H. Wickham, S. W. Fairchild, and Robert M. Morton, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Robeson, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Julien, H. D. Schofield, and A. Check of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Low, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Snow, and Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Gates of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley, Lake Mohawk.

Shelter Island's Coolness.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 22.—Among the many yachts

ASBURY PARK ACTIVITIES

AUTUMN-LIKE WEATHER MAKES THE WHEEL GO ROUND.

Ten Thousand Bicycles in Daily Spinning Use on the Finest of Country Roads--Decline of Driving and Walking--Founder Bradley Sails for Europe, but He Will Return in Time for the "McKinley and Honest-Money Campaign."

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 22.—The Autumn-like weather of the past week, while bad for the hotel and boarding-house keepers, was greatly enjoyed by the cottagers and hotel guests, who indulged in bathing, boating, wheeling, and other out-door exercises without running a chance of a sunstroke. The hotels, notwithstanding the unseasonable weather, are comfortably filled, and unless an ice floe drifts this way and locates for the remainder of the season, the bonfaces will be enabled to put away something "to the good" when they close their houses for the Summer. "Founder" Bradley, worn out with hard work and suffering from an unusually violent attack of hay fever shook the dust of his pet town from his feet Tuesday, and sailed for Europe, to be gone for a month. Before departing, he notified the local newspapers that he would, upon his return, engage in one of his noted campaigns for McKinley and honest money.

The present comfortable atmospheric conditions have brought out the bikers in full force, and knickerbockers and short skirts everywhere prevail, even across the lake, in Ocean Grove. The leather legging lasses have, in many cases been supplanted by exhibitions of gaudy silken hosiery, advantageously displayed beneath the unbridged and snugly fitting bicycle skirt. The craze for stunning costumes is at its height, and the limit is not yet reached. Ten thousand wheels carry daily as many enthusiastic cyclists spinning past the sedate promenaders. The hundreds of miles of perfect roads on this beautiful coast are rapidly conducing to the decline of driving and the extinction of pedestrianism. All the prominent hotels have been forced to recognize the supremacy of the cycle, and now provide porters, rooms, and grooms for the care of these steeds of steel.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary, who was recently tried for heresy by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, will preach in the Asbury Park Auditorium to-morrow morning and evening. At the National service, at 4 P. M. Prof. O. G. J. Schadt of Philadelphia will speak on "Russia and America." Eight thousand members of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of New Jersey came to Bradleyville on Thursday, and celebrated "American Day" at the seaside. The young patriots came from the big cities of Jersey. Nineteen special trains were required to transport the crowd. A collegiate carnival was the novel attraction last evening at the Hotel Brunswick. The Casino was decorated with the colors of the several universities, and the participants wore the colors of their favorite college. The figures danced were also in keeping with incidents of college life. The favors were sterling silver college stick pins. The patronesses, twenty in number, occupied seats of honor on the make-believe campus. Miss Morgan, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Satterlee, and Mrs. Forepaugh presided at the flavor table. The participants included Miss Kugler, Miss Force, Miss Mende, Miss Lou Mende, Miss Belasco, Miss P. Belasco, Mrs. L. M. Taylor, Mrs. Brown, Miss Lawrence, Miss Headley, Miss Dally, Mrs. Sayre, Miss Hamilton, Miss Sawyer, Miss Cumming, Mrs. Reuil Mrs. Ryan, and Mrs. Doog.

The german at the Coleman House Thursday evening was an unusually swell affair. The ballroom never looked prettier. A glance through the vista of dazzling magnificence revealed portly patronesses and stunningly costumed debutantes in bewildering profusion. The participants in the cotillion were Prof. Richards and Mrs. H. D. Gibson. Following them were Mr. G. H. Iselman and Miss C. Evans, Mr. W. Bevan and Miss Brower, Mr. H. Finch and Miss Fish, Mr. Charles Knight and Miss Hartford, Mr. A. Wilson and Mrs. H. Sayre, Mr. Terhune and Miss Clark, Mr. W. Wilson and Miss Raymond, Mr. G. L. Darte and Miss Cushman, Mr. W. Bansand and Miss Walter, Mr. W. Chase and Miss Evans, Mr. C. P. Brown and Miss Marion Evans, Mr. G. W. Voorhees and Miss M. Morgan, Mr. H. L. Tindell and Miss L. Morgan, Mr. T. R. Smith and Miss Ethel Morgan.

The great Ocean Grove camp meeting is now in full blast, and the twelve daily meetings are attended by thousands of Christians from all parts of the country. The opening sermon was preached Friday morning, by the Rev. James M. Buckley of New-York, the editor of The Christian Advocate. The preachers scheduled for to-morrow are the Rev. Dr. A. W. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan of England. The programme of the daily services here and about the camp grounds is as follows: Song-and-prayer meeting in tabernacle, daily, the Rev. R. J. Andrews, D. D., 5:45 to 6:45 A. M.; family devotions, in charge of President Stokes, auditorium, 6:45 to 7 A. M., daily; holiness meeting, tabernacle, the Rev. J. R. Daniels, 9 A. M., daily; young people's meeting, temple, the Rev. J. F. Yatman, 9 A. M. daily; helping hand, Thornley Chapel, the Rev. William Franklin, 9 A. M., daily; public service, auditorium, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., daily; Miss Lizzie Smith's meeting, tabernacle, 1:30 P. M., daily; children's meeting, temple, Mrs. Grace Weiser Davis, 4:30 P. M., daily; twilight service, temple, the Rev. C. H. Yatman, 4:30 P. M., daily.

On the following Sabbath, the sermons will be preached by Bishop Mallalieu, the Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia, and the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage of Washington.

The new-comers at the hotels include the following:

BRUNSWICK—J. W. Johnson, W. Sulley, J. W. Jones, the Hon. H. C. Miner, Miss Agnes O'Neill, W. H. Bagley, Mrs. L. H. Cummin, Miss Winifred Cummin, Miss Eliza Furman, Miss Stone, Miss Grace Brook, F. F. Taylor, John Howard Taylor, Henry Roman, Miss K. Y. Althouse, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ivory, Charles F. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Quinn, G. S. Tiegel, W. C. Carr, W. J. McConnell, William Black, Byron Agler, H. C. Mecklam, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Shafley, William F. Simpson, W. G. Gill, W. W. Foulkrod, Mrs. J. Horrocks, J. W. Hamilton, Miss Mabel Fulton, W. O. Kilmer, I. A. Duncanson, Miss May Duncanson, H. H. McCabe, James T. Mealia, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Leech, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dyer, Rev. Walter Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lockwood, D. J. Bowers, Charles E. Foster, S. L. Hall, E. Barbach, W. L. Johnson, J. G. Atkinson, A. A. Parsons, Miss Nellie Solomon, H. S. Chappelle, James R. Ferguson, Miss Dobbs, Miss Norniss, J. W. Hotchkins, William Hotchkins, Clarence Golman, H. Sayre, G. C. W. Miller, Mrs. William G. Spencer, Miss Emma Spencer, M. N. Millard, Frank K. Baldwin, Miss Bertie Kroft, H. L. Watson, Miss Mary W. Carneron, Henry Meyers, Mrs. S. Hinks and family, W. B. Oliver, H. H. Miller, H. F. Dutton, W. C. W. Chase, Mrs. A. Sherman, Mrs. L. J. Sherman, Joseph O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cain, and Thomas Washington.

LYNDHURST—Miss Florence Henry, George C. Menhinck, Miss Agnes Cruger, Miss Annie M. Dickman, J. F. C. Blackwest, D. McKelly, Miss Katie C. Phelan, John M. Buck, A. L. C. Morch, F. P. Stanley, J. F. Butler, Charles S. Coyle, Charles Grover, John P. Grover, William C. Grover, L. J. Hubbell, O. Hubbell, E. Marshall, Miss Katherine Smith, Miss Bertha Helst, R. J. Foster, R. A. Kipp, Jr., Miss Mary Benuke, Dr. H. Horace Lynch, Mrs. S. F. Bowen, Mrs. A. L. Smith, Jules F. Valors, Fred Castle, Maurice H. Nemiller, Edison J. Seitz, A. G. Holt, C. M. Pettes, B. S. Carlton, F. J. King, H. W. Cloud, Henry Gaker, Miss Marion C. Walsh, Miss Bertha Helst, R. J. Walsh, William Duncan, Miss Genevieve Lamb, Miss Essie C. Lamb, Mrs. W. J. Lamb, Samuel Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. L. Haas, Miss Isabel J. Hans, E. J. Brent, E. H. Beers, Mrs. William Cowan, C. G. Smith, H. A. Reynolds, S. E. Holt, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hoffman.

PENNIMORE—Miss May McNally, C. M. Meyers, Frederick Meyers, O. V. Slander, A. Trimmer, Dr. Samuel G. Tracey, Louis Seven, Samuel Herman, Miss Emma Herman, John A. Gallagher, A. Rogers, W. D. Cash, W. H. Alcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Shepard, Mrs. J. R. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Reynolds, George L. Shipman, Jr., J. M. Clark, Charles P. Hatterman, A. Rogers, Mrs. W. L. Hoen, Miss Helen R. Hoen, and William C. Clarke.

ATLANTA—Mrs. J. L. Ling, Mrs. C. Chichester, W. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Hulber, Miss Carrie Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. Michael O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Devitt, Miss S. A. Simmons, W. F. Thompson, Miss Grace Gillette, M. S. White, Miss E. Greenbaum, George E. Schweinforth, William L. Ricard, S. J. Rosenthal, B. H. Rosenblatt, J. F. Maloney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh, Thomas J. Flynn, Alfred J. Fisher, Mrs. J. W. Morris, L. J. Burgesser, Charles E. Ward, L. Sternberg, Miss Bessie Barr, A. O. Kaplan, William R. Reene, Miss Bowne, W. McGlynn, S. M. Oliver, A. E. Vetter, E. E. Horiz, Miss Ella F. Girard, Miss Josie I. Carhart, William Carhart, T. P. Moore, Mrs. S. W. Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ritter, and I. Spear.

SURF HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, John J. Robinson, Miss B. M. Dwyer, Miss Lizzie Park, Miss Hattie Baylis, W. P. Cornal, Miss L. French, Miss E. French, T. B. Brook, E. G. Crabie, W. B. Lightfoot, C. E. Vehe, Mrs. J. B. Brigham, Mrs. A. Patten, William R. Freas, Miss Dora W. Smith, James D. Kelly, Mrs. H. C. Price, Miss L. C. Cornway, Miss K. Helferty, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, J. W. Holden, H. F. Holden, R. A. Jacobs, William C. Conniff, Walter Cadmus, L. Anchsbach, J. C. Van Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. Mooftey, Mrs. A. C. Wallace, H. E. Wallace, Miss Jessie Orcath, Mr. and Mrs. William Austin, Mrs. H. H. Goodrich, and Miss Eleanor Goodrich.

FRANKLIN—Paul Gougleman, H. C. Skelly, J. McDonald, Jr., Miss E. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Fitch, H. Staples, and A. G. Thomson.

ALBION—D. A. Arthur, T. W. Evans, H. Hamburger, M. Barnsteen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lewis, J. Boyle, B. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Applegate, W. L. Evans, W. J. Allan Pelt, W. Clifton, Mrs. C. Bunhelman, J. B. Bidgood, J. B. Bidgood, Jr., K. R. Bidgood, A. H. Bidgood, Miss Edith M. Lawrence, Mrs. A. A. Pelt, H. F. Cochran, M. Bloch, W. H. Bunhelman, D. Johnson, L. S. Simons, John D. Cole, Mrs. John D. Cole, Miss Cole, Miss Grace Cole, Arthur Stagg, Irving Conklin, E. S. Conklin, G. Ferden, Mrs. Ferden, Edward R. Finch, and Rufus C. Finch.

ATLANTIC CITY'S BATHING DAYS.

Visitors Seem to Take to the Water Like Ducks.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—While the highest point in the Summer season of 1896 has been reached, the season is by no means terminated, and from every indication the Summer will gradually work into the Fall with no perceptible lull in the characteristic seashore life and activity. A majority of the hotels will remain open for the reception of guests for a month to come, while many of the larger ones will hold bookings that will keep them comfortably filled until late in October. Atlantic City's cottage element remains always until late Fall. The interest in bathing continues unabated. The temperature of the ocean is all that it could be to make the sport pleasant and exhilarating. Everybody bathes daily. It is estimated that on last Sunday alone over 50,000 people were in bathing suits battling with the breakers.

Social gayety remains unabated. One of the most delightful affairs of the season was a reception last Monday evening, tendered to the Morris Guards by their Captain, Lewis T. Bryant, the proprietor of the Hotel Waverly. To the affair invitations were extended to a large number of visiting guests, who turned out in full force and helped to make the occasion one of the most successful social functions of this season.

The second baby show of the season was held Thursday morning on Young and Meshea's Pier, but this one differed from those given here in the past, inasmuch as the contestants for popular vote, and in turn the handsome prizes offered, were colored babies, the first affair of its kind ever held here. Upward of 150 ebony hued juveniles, ranging from six months to two years of age, were on exhibition, a viewing which seemed to give the thousands of white patrons unlimited scope for their interest.

The yachting event of the week was the ocean race under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club, sailed last Wednesday. The day proved an ideal one for the affair, and a stiff northwest breeze which prevailed gave the contestants an excellent opportunity to prove the speed of their various craft. The distance covered was twenty miles, and the race was thrillingly exciting from start to finish. The yacht Marian, Capt. Kingston, captured first prize, with the Columbian and Holliday second and third, respectively. The grand annual ocean race, which is open to all classes of boats, has been arranged by the Citizens' Committee, to be held on Sept. 2. Forty yachts, representing at least twenty clubs, have already entered.

Following are the latst arrivals: At the Algonquin—J. Cray, M. Davis, H. Mullen, H. Strouse, L. Rice, Miss E. Jendyam, E. D. Taylor, W. L. Spaulding, R. Feather, H. Hawsen, J. W. Middleton, H. M. Bochurn, and W. J. Hickson. At the Rudolf—S. S. Alberts, G. H. Gates, G. A. Polley, G. Clousen, W. Barmus, H. Cohen, Mrs. H. Lahn, D. H. Foley, T. J. Halstead, and Mrs. H. B. Barney.

ON COOL CAPE MAY.

Guyest Week of the Season at That Famous Resort.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 22.—The social functions have this week far exceeded those of last week, and to-night the round of gayety has culminated in two grand balls, one subscription ball at the Stockton and the invitation ball at the Lafayette last night were the biggest hops of the season. All over the place there have been bowling parties, dinners and private dances. Two germans were danced at the Stockton, and a number of them have been arranged for next week and later. The marvelously successful season which Cape May is having will continue until late in September.

The New-York colony has not decreased, and it has been very large this year. They are usually the most jolly visitors this resort has.

Miss Katherine Fenton, a distant relative of the late ex-Gov. Reuben Fenton, is staying here.

Dr. Robert C. Davis is a prominent visitor.

Frederic Geller and Henry M. Beam are guests at the Windsor.

Miss May Campbell of Cold Springs is sojourning at the Windsor.

Mrs. William Shackford, Miss Marcia Shackford, and Miss Carrie N. Shackford, and H. S. Farnum, are staying at Cape May Point.

Mrs. William H. Thatcher has closed her visit to the Stockton and returned to New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drake are guests here.

Henry A. Jackson has closed his Cape May cottage and gone to Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Shelbier are guests at the Stockton.

Mrs. Wilkinson Call and Miss Lucy Call, wife and daughter of Senator Call of Florida, are here for two weeks.

John W. Geary, a son of the late John W. Geary, who had been Governor of both Kansas and Pennsylvania, is here with his bride of three months.

Mrs. P. Neville Earle of New-York is a leader of social events at the Stockton.

SOCIETY IN THE ORANGES.

Some Happenings of the Week—Personal Mention.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Caroline C. Hussey entertained the inmates of the House of the Good Shepherd at her home, 142 Arlington Avenue, East Orange, Wednesday afternoon.

The members of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum of Orange Valley enjoyed an outing to Greenwood Lake Thursday.

An enjoyable dance was given Monday night in the Centre Street Hall by the Social Four.

A reception was given Monday night by the Young Men's German Catholic Club of St. Venantin's Church to the members of the St. Augustine Young Men's Society of Newark.

The members of Uzal Dodd Grand Army Post enjoyed the camp-fire of Hexamer Grand Army Post of Newark Monday night.

The Prospect Street Baptist Church will hold a picnic at Little Falls Thursday, Sept. 3.

Miss Sarah Ready, daughter of Michael Ready of South Orange, and Otto M. Hageman of this city will be married in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, Wednesday afternoon.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna Popper of this city and Louis Samuel of Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. William Parkinson and Mr. and Mrs. Franz Berg have gone to Montreal and the Thousand Islands. Mrs. Howard A. Nickerson and Mrs. Stephen W. Oughtitree of Steuben Street, East Orange, are at Belmar. Mrs. William D. Robinson and Miss Cornelia D. Pruden of East Orange are in Northfield, Mass. Prof. James Ricalton of Maplewood is back from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Harrison of East Orange are in Pleasantdale. Mrs. James S. Holmes and Mrs. James S. Holmes, Jr., are at North Asbury Park. Mrs. Roger W. Butterworth, Mrs. Louis E. Rixstine, Miss Minnie Huff, and Miss Lou Struble of East Orange are at Little Falls. George E. Spottiswoode and Miss Emma Spottiswoode of Cleveland Street are back from Europe. James Cusack and Harry Cusack of Cleveland Street are at Southampton.

William Cardwell and family of East Orange are at Asbury Park. Mrs. Walter B. Brigman of Oxford, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. Thomas S. Waterman of Highland Avenue. Dr. William Pierson and Miss Margaret Pierson of Hillyer have gone to Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Reasoner of Arlington Avenue are at Richfield Springs. Mrs. Augustus H. Vanderpool and family of Cleveland Street are at Kinderhook, N. Y. Mrs. George H. Montgomery of Boston is the guest of Mrs. Henry H. Carusd of Central Avenue, East Orange. Miss Grace Dutton Fay and Miss Mildred Stanard of New-York are the guests of Miss Nellie Montague Lord of William Street. Mrs. Thomas N. Boiles and Miss Elsie Boiles of Evergreen Place, East Orange, are at Saybrook Point, Conn. Mrs. Sarah Kennedy of Brooklyn is the guest of Mrs. Arthur Cooper of Delaware Avenue, South Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sands of South Clinton Street are at Manchester, Vt. Mrs. Francis Speirs of South Orange is at Magnolia, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. James Duggan of Park Place have sailed for Europe. Miss Hester Carr of Fremont Avenue has gone to Asbury Park. Frank E. Gellatley and family, and J. N. Gellatley of South Orange are at Asbury Park. Mrs. John H. Lindsley of William Street, East Orange is at Asbury Park. Mrs. Mary Green of South Clinton Street is at Manchester, Vt. Miss Minnie Nakkin of Carleton Street is at Ocean Grove. John Williams and family of South Orange have gone to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Montreal and the White Mountains. Miss Maud Simms and Miss Grace Waldron of Hillyer Street are at Asbury Park. Miss Meredith M. Green of Prospect Street, East Orange is at West Grove, Penn. Miss Edith Reeve of South Orange is at Far Rockaway. Miss Minnie E. Lethbridge of Essex Avenue is at Southampton. Miss Stuart Lindsley and family are at Asbury Park. George Lethbridge and family of Essex Avenue are at Milford, Penn.

Miss Sallie Ellingham of Baltimore is the guest of Mrs. Carl Buttner of Essex Avenue. Mrs. S. J. Shuriz of Mount Vernon Avenue is at Ocean Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Batrell, South Orange, are at Southport, Conn. Miss Annie Johnson of Snyder Street is at Danbury, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh of William Street are also in Danbury. Edward P. Hamilton of Harrison Street, East Orange, is at Newport. Mrs. Aaron F. Burtt and family of Essex Avenue are at Asbury Park. Mrs. J. V. N. Talcott of Mount Street is at Monmouth Beach. Miss Clara Bertenshaw of Dodd Street is at Asbury Park. The Rev. and Mrs. Edwin S. Van Ness of Minneapolis, Minn., are in town. Dr. and Mrs. James T. MacBride of Munn Avenue are at Sidney, N. B., Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Morsier and family, George Hunt and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bonne and Miss Bonne, are at Forest Lake, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Theron Redford, the Misses Jacobus, Mrs. Thomas Murray, Miss Florence Murray, and Mrs. Rowland Timpson are at Ocean Grove. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Couse and Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Harrison of East Orange have gone to Columbia Springs. Miss Blanche Munn of William Street is in Chicago. George J. Geiger and family of West Orange are at Bar Harbor. Samuel Colgate of Centre Street has gone to Narragansett Pier. Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Hawkesworth and family are at Conanicut, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Worth of High Street are at Kipapcong. Miss Matie Lewis of Watchung Avenue, East Orange, has gone to Niagara Falls. Mr. and Mrs. William Smith of Scotland Street and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith of Dodd Street are at Asbury Park. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rockafellow of Arlington Avenue, East Orange, have sailed for Europe. Miss Ruth Lawrence of Springdale Avenue, East Orange, is in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Charles Steel of Taylor Street is at Asbury Park. Mrs. George W. Hubley of Allegheny City is the guest of Mrs. Charles A. Jaynes of Halsted Street, East Orange. Mrs. Lewis H. Wood and family, East Orange, are at Cottage City, Mass. Prof. P. Gerrard and family of Harrison Street, East Orange, have gone to Berkeley. Miss Florence Harvey of Boston is the guest of Miss Grace Baldwin of Valley Road, West Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Corwin and family of Arlington Avenue are at Point Pleasant. The Misses Redington are at White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y. Robert H. Gaylord and family of William Street, East Orange, are at Belmar. Miss Jessie Mills, Miss Emily Wheeler, and Miss Eleanor Romine are at Huntington, L. I. Mrs. H. E. Beard of Clarendon Place is at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson. Mrs. William E. Austin and family are at White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Marshall of Grove Street are at the Isle of Shoals. Samuel H. Dodd and Miss Mabel Dodd of Washington Street, East Orange, are in Maine. Mrs. Samuel Lord and family of Centre Street are at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. Mrs. Frederick Nellson and Miss Nellson of South Maple Avenue are at Bar Harbor. Mrs. August F. Eckert, the Misses Eckert, and Miss Charlotte Feet are at Asbury Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindsley have gone to Block Island. William E. Booth of Grove Street, East Orange, is at New-London, Conn. Moses L. Gans has gone to Sharon Springs and Saratoga. Mrs. Thomas W. Bracher of Arlington Avenue, East Orange, is at Crosbyside, Lake George. Mrs. D. D. Norwood of Rimwood Avenue, East Orange, is at Asbury Park. S. S. Lamberth and family of Walnut Street, East Orange, are in Atlantic City. William V. King of Chestnut Street, East Orange, is at Lake Placid. Mrs. Jacob K. Romine of Ward Street has gone to Buffalo. C. H. Trost of South Street, William Street, Orange, is at Spring Lake. Mrs. James Coghlan of Lincoln Avenue is in Monticello, N. Y. Mr. and and Mrs. Charles E. Eaton of Essex Avenue are in the White Mountains. William E. Smith and family of Halstead Street are at Asbury Park. Mrs. John Coyne and family of East Orange are at Belmar. Miss Harriet Hansford of High Street is at Mount Tabor. Miss Helen Howe has gone to Pine Bush, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Stupp of High Street are in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. L. Dickson of Cleveland Street are in Saratoga.

MONTCLAIR AND VICINITY.

What Has Been Going on in the Pretty Jersey Suburb.

MONTCLAIR, Aug. 22. — An enjoyable smoker and watermelon cut were held Tuesday night by the William S. Pierson Camp of the Sons of Veterans in Grand Army Hall, Bloomfield.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jennie Hegeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jaques D. Hegeman, and William H. Sutton, Jr.

Frank T. Bailey and family of Fullerton Avenue have gone to Kennebunk Beach, Me. Miss Helen Tappen of Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, is in Asbury Park. Mrs. Anna B. Peck is at Great Barrington, Mass. W. C. Lyon and family of Glen Ridge are at Woonsocket, Block Island. J. M. Mann and family of Bloomfield have gone to Nantucket. Mrs. Joseph Fairbanks of Bloomfield is at Asbury Park. Mrs. Eaton of Fullerton Avenue is at Rockport, Me.

Mrs. Edward Sharp of Bloomfield is back from Washington. Mrs. T. K. Benton and family of Glen Ridge are back from the Berkshire Hills. Mrs. Edward Lancaster and family of Bloomfield are in the Catskills. Mrs. Thomas Porter of Union Street is at Lake Champlain. The Rev. and Mrs. John Jensen of Clarkstown, N. Y., are visiting in Bloomfield. Miss Nettie Jacobus of Bloomfield is in New-Brunswick. Alexander S. Niven and family of Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, are at Point Pleasant. Mrs. of William Carter and family of Bloomfield are at Point Pleasant. Prof. Osborne of Bloomfield is at Elizabethtown, N. Y. Mrs. Stephen W. Carey is in Quissett, Mass. Miss Vogel of Allegheny, Penn., is the guest of Mrs. Theodore Mix of Bloomfield. Mrs. Thomas Oakes and Miss Oakes of Bloomfield are at Fisher's Island. The Rev. and Mrs. J. Beveridge Lee of Bloomfield are in Western New-York. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mapes of Glen Ridge are at Asbury Park.

William Linder of Bloomfield is at Twilight Park, in the Catskills. Mrs. Day of Glen Ridge is back from Philadelphia. Miss Mabel Van Winkle of Bloomfield is in Ocean Grove. Mrs. M. W. Tichenor of Watsessing is at Ocean Grove. Mrs. William Stagg of Bloomfield is at Ocean Grove. Mrs. W. W. Schooler and Mrs. Bartholomew and family of Glen Ridge are in the Catskills. Mrs. William T. Spencer and family, Mrs. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. George Lynn, the Misses Burdett, and Miss Bremer of Glen Ridge are at Asbury Park. Miss Beulah Dickinson and Mrs. Samuel De H. Atkin are at Lake Kenoza, N. Y. Mrs. Margaret Bradley of Bloomfield is in Ocean Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wolven of Glen Ridge have gone to Niagara, Buffalo, and Toronto. Miss Jennie Corby, Miss Helen Benson, and Harry Benson of Glen Ridge are on Block Island. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hughes of Bloomfield are back from Asbury Park. Mrs. John R. Howard and family of Mountain Avenue are at Westport Point, R. I.

W. W. Wyman and family of Glen Ridge are in the Berkshire Hills. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen of Philadelphia are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Van Tassell of Bloomfield. The Misses Lehrman are in Asbury Park. H. S. Chapman and family of Glen Ridge have gone to the Thousand Islands and Lake Memphramagog. Mrs. Charles Churchill of Elm Street has gone to Nova Scotia. Mrs. J. H. Dresser of Bloomfield is back from St. Lawrence County, N. Y. W. F. Haviland and family of Bloomfield are back from Oceanport. Mrs. Charlotte Weeks of Mountain Avenue is in the Catskills. Miss Mamie Williamson of Morristown is the guest of Mrs. J. R. Conlan of Bloomfield. The Misses Mahony of Bloomfield are at Asbury Park. Mrs. Thomas Porter of Union Street is at Lake Champlain.

PERSONAL MENTION OF BAYONNE.

Recent Doings of Many Well-Known Persons.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug 22.—Miss Katharine Donovan of Lackawack, N. Y., is being entertained by her cousin, Miss Nora Walsh of Avenue D. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eddy and family of Avenue C and West Thirty-sixth Street, are rusticating at High View, Sullivan County, N. Y. James Seymour, eldest son of Mayor Egbert Seymour, is rapidly convalescing at his home on Avenue C from a serious illness. He will go to the Catskills to further recuperate his health. Mrs. George Brown of West Tenth Street celebrated her birthday last Sunday by entertaining a number of guests, including her cousin, William Reed of Stockton, N. J. The Rev. Thomas H. Denchfield, pastor of the First Baptist Church, has returned from his vacation outing in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. School Trustee and Mrs. Henry A. Wheeler of West Eighth Street and their daughter, Miss Jessie O. Wheeler, the popular Vice Principal of Public School No. 6, are domiciled at the Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong. Mrs. Emma C. Matthews and daughter Emma of Avenue E are at Highland Lake, N. Y. A tour through Canada will be made during the next fortnight by Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Smalley of Avenue C. City Treasurer and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Trask and their daughter have deserted their Avenue D villa for the delights of Fisher's Island. Hugh C. Voltelle of the Hudson County Boulevard will spend the remainder of the Summer months with relatives in Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Serrell of Avenue B and their children are cruising in the vicinity of Atlantic Highlands in their naphtha steam yacht. Miss Florence Howell of East Forty-seventh Street has left town for a fortnight's outing in Parked River, Ocean County. Miss L. Robinson of West Thirty-second Street is among the colony of Bayonnese staying at Asbury Park. Mr. and Mrs. William Low of Avenue C and their family have terminated their vacation at the sea shore. Patrolman Dwight M. Lord is passing his vacation in Sullivan County, N. Y.

The Misses Katherine T. Wall and Martha I. Cavanagh, teachers, respectively in Public Schools Nos. 4 and 2, have tendered their resignations to the Board of Education. The Misses Alice B. Thompson and Katharine A. Donovan have petitioned the School Trustees for appointments as student teachers. Cards have been issued for the marriage of Miss Katharine T. Wall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wall of 82 Hobart Avenue, to Thomas M. Brady, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brady of 36 Hobart Avenue. The ceremony will take place in St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Cathonc Church on Wednesday, Sept. 2, and a reception will follow at 42 East First Street, where the newly wedded pair will reside. The bridegroom's best man will be James T. Brady, Jr., while the bride's maid of honor will be Miss Margaret O'Connor. Messrs. John T. Griffin, Andrew T. Gill, and William C. Devlin will be the ushers. City Attorney and Mrs. Thomas F. Noonan sailed last Saturday aboard the steamship Campania for a tour through Europe. During the ex-Assemblyman's absence his official duties will be assumed by former City Attorney Jame. Benny.

Messrs. William Watson, and Robert Elsworth, Charles Stillman, Ernest Nichols, and Frank Sebring have returned from a fortnight's cruise in the sloop yacht Commodore. Nantucket Island, Martha's Vineyard, and many other points along the New-England coast and Long Island Sound were visited by the amateur jack tars. Ex-Mayor William C. Pier and his family are comfortably established in their Summer home at Monticello, N. Y. Principal Henry E. Harris of Public School No. 1 and his accomplished wife have been sojourning at Lake Hopatcong. Mrs. Andrew J. Tracy of West Forty-fifth Street has gone to rural Connecticut for the purpose of recruiting her health. She is accompanied by her daughter Ellen. City Assessor Henry J. Stilson and former Superintendent George W. Van Winkle of the Standard Oil Company's establishment at Constable Hook have been enjoying country life at Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Page of Avenue C have concluded their fortnight's visit to Asbury Park. They will leave town in a few days for Saratoga. The Misses Margaret and Katharine Connelly, daughters of Recorder Connelly, left town Friday to ruralize for a fortnight at Canaan, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Duval and family of West Eighth Street are at Lake George, N. Y. At Wednesday night's council fire of Pamrapaugh Tribe, No. 187, Improved Order of Red Men, the hunter and warrior degrees were conferred upon Dr. Kilgore and C. W. Lees.

Happenings in Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Peter L. Conklin is at Oquako Lake, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Christie Romaine are visiting at Warwick, N. Y. Henry S. Ferdon and family are at Far Hills, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bartow are enjoying a vacation visit up the Hudson. W. J. Tice and family of Union Street have gone to White Lake, N. Y.

The Misses Lottie and Louise Clarendon, daughters of Commissioner M. E. Clarendon, are stopping at Lake St. Catherine, Vt. Mrs. E. Sageman of New-York is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Mable of Union Street. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Comes and Miss Anna Cumming are at Eyrie Inn, Dundenberg Mountain. Judge G. W. Wheeler and family left this week for Stroudsburg, Penn.

The Misses Eleanor and Edna Walt and Miss Gertrude Stone of Massachusetts are visiting Mrs. N. H. Broughton. Harry D. Wheeler and family have gone to Pocono, Penn., where they will spend two weeks. Miss Kathryn Gaylord will leave on Monday to spend a fortnight with friends at Bay Shore, L. I. The Rev. J. J. Cunneely of Holy Trinity Church has gone to Saratoga to spend his vacation. Misses Bessie and Gretta Van Winkle, Cora and Lizzie Ballagh, Cora Burdette, and Laura Winton are at Whydem, Greene County, N. Y., for ten days. Prof. Goebel and family of Palo Alto, Cal., who have been visiting Mrs. M. Halstead of Main Street, left this week for their Western home. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Patterson of Central Avenue are enjoying two weeks of yachting near Riverside, Conn. The Rev. William Welles Holley, rector of Christ Church, is at Dixby, N. S. During his absence the Rev. Walter M. Sherwood of Ridgefield will fill his pulpit.

About Plainfield People.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley S. Miller of Orchard Place have gone to Seabright. Miss Mary Brown of East Fourth Street has returned from a visit to Bristol, Conn. Mrs. George P. Mellick and family of La Grande Avenue have returned from Point Pleasant. Miss Hattie Currie of Arlington Avenue has returned from a visit with her sister in New York. Miss Jennie Fox of New-York is visiting Miss Nettie Young of Manning Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Van Emburg have returned from Asbury Park. The Rev. and Mrs. Edward Stewart of Northumberland, Penn., are visiting John Stewart of Plainfield Avenue.

Miss May Palmley of New-York is visiting Miss Ella Havens of Plainfield Avenue. Miss Mary L. Neer of Park Ridge is visiting Miss Mary Pugh of West Fourth Street. Mrs. E. H. Depew of Franklin Place has gone to Lake Placid. Marion S. Ackerman has gone to Quissett, Mass., where his family are stopping. Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Brooks of Rockview Avenue have been visiting their daughter, the wife of Lieut. Ely, at Governors Island. Mrs. P. M. French of Somerset Street has gone to Long Branch. Mrs. W. C. Hubbard of West Seventh Street has gone to Noyes Beach.

ALL EYES ON NEWPORT

HEIGHT OF THE SEASON AND THE GREAT WEDDING OUTFIT.

A Union of Millions of Money as Well as Hearts, with the Whitney-Vanderbilt Marriage--It Will Be the Swell Affair of the Newport Summer--A New Departure for the Golf and Country Clubs--French Chefs Discarded.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Newport has had a most engaging week, and society appears to have experienced a genuine awakening. It required a wedding and a cottage ball to do it, but now that is really gay here it is expected that the merry time will be continued till well into September at least. Just at present the cottage colony is well filled and there are scores of guests within its precincts, while many others are expected for the more important functions of the next few days. Recent arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, who are up here from

BAR HARBOR'S GAY LIFE

BRILLIANT DINNER DANCE AT THE KEBO VALLEY CLUB.

Long List of Distinguished and Fashionable Ladies and Gentlemen from Many Cities of the Nation—Their Summer Mission Seems to be to Dine, Dance, Listen to Lectures, Visit Each Other, to Play Golf and Tennis, and Go Yachting.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 22.—The Kebo Valley Club never gave a more successful entertainment in the way of a dinner-dance than that on Saturday evening last. The dining hall presented a very pretty scene with its seventy guests moving, chatting, and laughing. Jewels sparkled, and many candles threw a soft light over the picture. In the alcove stood swaying palms, while the table was artistically decorated with rare flowers. On the broad veranda outside Mr. Henry Walters of Baltimore entertained a number of guests from the yacht Narada. Dr. Edward A. Smith presided, and entertained Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Herbert Jaques, Waldron Bates, Miss Smith, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Saltus. The others who gave dinner parties were A. T. Kemp, S. Megargee Wright, Chester Griswold, Mrs. D. F. Worden, Miss Christine Biddle, and Mrs. Gurnee. The guests of Mr. A. T. Kemp were Mrs. James Potter, Joseph Harriman, Miss Toffire, Dr. Lowrey, Miss McLane, Samuel Cabot, Miss Kemp, and William Lambeer. S. Megargee Wright entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Biddle, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Biddle. In Mr. Chester Griswold's party were Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Blecker Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Count and Countess Laugher-Villiers, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Scott, Mr. Cuyler, Miss Taylor, Mr. Young, Miss Woodbury, Mrs. Griswold, and Mrs. Hebson.

The dance brought out the usual large attendance. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard, Miss Mildred Morris, Mrs. Hopper and Miss Hopper, Mr. Blackwell, Ralph Pulitzer, John Hadden, James Ross Todd, J. J. Emery, Harry Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison, E. E. Lewis, R. A. Fisher, C. Hewitt, Mr. Heckscher, J. G. Sartain, R. Hall McCormick, Mayroyen, Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Tyson, George T. Newhall, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Marian Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Kettelhaus, Loring Hildreth, Dr. W. C. Tobey, Miss Sedley, Miss Thurber, Theodore Cooper, Miss Matthews, Miss De Zeregа, Percy Houghton, Dennis M. Hare, Pierrepont Davis, Miss Davis, Reginald Johnson, Mr. Ellis, Guy Cunningham, Col. De V. Morrell, J. M. Roach, Alan Robbins, Wirt Thompson, Miss Worthington, Mrs. Humphreys, W. H. Humphreys, Clare H. Draper, Forsythe Wickes, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. Golfer, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss James, Miss Adams, Miss Wheeler, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Reginal, W. J. Loew, N. C. Reynal, Miss Sanders, and Mr. Alsop.

The third Brudenell golf tournament of the season took place at the Kebo Valley Club on Saturday last. The news of the presentation of the big cup to be played for later in the month brought out a large number of players who were anxious to secure some points at tournament. Like the two previous matches, the winner's score was somewhat of a surprise. The weather conditions were perfect and the contest close and exciting. William Lawrence Green, who played from scratch, won with a net score of 68. D. W. C. Fails, with a handicap of 5, was second, with 106 strokes. The players competed in the following: Saltus, W. L. Green and G. S. Robbins, W. L. Thompson and M. Morris, Mr. Alsop and Reginald Johnson, Dr. Alexander Biddle and George Lawson, D. W. C. Fails and Frank Ellis, George T. Newhall and Archer M. Robbins, A. Howard Hinkle and Mr. Allshorn, E. E. Lewis and Mr. Allison. The putting contest in the afternoon was won by Dr. Alexander Biddle.

Mrs. Geo. Draper gives a luncheon today at the Dutch cottage. Her guests will be Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Gen. Lawson, and Mrs. J. B. Henderson. Gen. Lawson, Mrs. George B. Loring, Mr. Thomson, Capt. T. J. Busch, E. J. Carley, Mr. and Mrs. George Albert Draper, and Francis McNutt of Cairo, Egypt. Mrs. Pollock, who is stopping at the Malvern, gave a dinner at Sprouts last evening to a party of ladies. The table decoration consisted of a large, round centerpiece of hydrangeas, red peas, and maidenhair ferns, and four large vases of the same flowers. Among those present were Miss Cameron, Mrs. Melancy, Miss Charlotte Penn, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Woodbury, and Mrs. Griswold. Mr. Philip Sands of New-York City is at the St. Sauveur. Mr. Sands is one of the crack golf players of that city, and will be seen at the Kebo links a great deal while here. The engagement has been announced of Robert Emmet to Miss Louise Garland, daughter of James A. Garland. Mr. Emmet is the son of Thomas Addis Emmet. Miss Garland is well known in Bar Harbor society, where she is a favorite. The Garlands are at Bar Harbor for the season. Mrs. George Montague Wheeler has cards out for a tea at home at her residence, Avarayra, Norman and Highbrook Road, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 26. Mr. R. Hall McCormick gave a yachting party on Monday to Somesville on his yacht El Placita, which was a very enjoyable affair.

Mrs. Reynal gave a luncheon on Saturday afternoon to a large number of friends, and also entertained Sunday with a luncheon. Monday Mrs. Reynal gave a luncheon to a party of twenty. Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin and Miss Eleanor Jay Schieffelin of New-York arrived at St. Sauveur this week. Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gardner of Boston spent Sunday in town, leaving for Boston Monday morning.

Mr. Potter Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr., were in town Friday, having run up from Newport. A lecture for the benefit of the village library will be given here Tuesday morning, Aug. 25, by Mr. John A. Kasson. The subject will be "Characteristics of the Social Woman as Seen Going from the New World to the Old." Mr. Archie Crawford, the English baritone, sang several selections at the St. Sauveur Sunday evening, which were delightfully received by the auditors. Mrs. John Struthers accompanied on the piano. Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlain of Boston are at the Louisburg for the remainder of August. Dr. Chamberlain and Col. Alexander Mosely entertained at seacock rids Monday, and the two riders presented a very military appearance.

Mr. James P. Scott gave a most enjoyable outing to a number of gentlemen Monday afternoon in the Mascot. The party took guns and fishing outfits along and indulged in angling and shooting among the islands of the bay.

A large and fashionable audience assembled in Sanuoy, the home of Mrs. James G. Blaine, on Monday morning, to hear the first of Mrs. Florence Howe Hall's informal talks. The subject was "Gen. Francis Marion," the celebrated partisan leader in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Hall gave some account of the French Huguenots from whom Marion was descended, and told how large their share was in securing the independence of our country. She gave an interesting sketch of the remarkable career of "The Swamp Fox," as Gen. Marion was called. Mrs. Hall was congratulated on her happy effort to recall to the minds of her readers the noble deeds performed, and many privations suffered, by heroes who won for us a country of which we ought to be proud. Among those present were Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mr. Parke Godwin, Mrs. E. C. Cushman, Miss Blanche Shumuin, Mrs. Livingston, Mr. Henry Sales, Miss Harriet Minot, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. Truxton Beale, and many other well-known people. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morton Smith gave a dinner Friday night at their cottage in honor of Henry Ingersoll, who is their guest. The third and last entertainment in aid of the Village Improvement Fund will be held Friday morning at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, commencing at 11 o'clock. This will be a most enjoyable treat, and among the well-known artists who will take part are Miss Elliot, Mr. Walter Damrosch, Mr. Max Hinrichs, Mr. Von Gaertner, and others.

The harbor now presents a gay appearance, and before the close of the week there will probably be the largest fleet of yachts seen here for a number of seasons. At the close of the harbor fête in Newport many of the yachts came direct to Bar Harbor. The New-York and Philadelphia Corinthian Clubs are well represented, and the Marblehead fleet is expected soon. Among the yachts at anchor are the Eleanor, Mr. Slater's beautiful steam yacht, chartered by Mr. Ballantyne of New-Jersey; the large steam yacht Enterprise of Philadelphia, owned by Mr. A. J. Cassatt; the barkentine steam yacht Barracouta, with Mrs. S. Drexel Fell of Philadelphia on board; the schooner yacht Alert, flagship of the Philadelphia Corinthian squadron, with Commodore Clement Griscom on board; the Columbia, Mr. T. Jenkins's handsome schooner; the Montauk, owned by Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard, who has a cottage here; the Lasca, owned by James F. Watson of New-York; the Hermione, owned by H. L. Pierce of New-York; the steam yacht Restless, H. M. Sibley, Rochester, N. Y.; Electra, Mr. Tracy Downs of New-York; the Random, Mr. Arthur Dexter of Boston; the combination sail and steam yacht Algonquine, Mr. James Edward Carter; the Yampa, owned by Richard Palmer of New-York, but now chartered by Mr. Edward Browning of Philadelphia; the steam yacht Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon of New-York, and the sloop Mugnon.

A handicap tennis tournament has been going on at North East Harbor during the week, those contesting being Mr. Cushman, G. Wood, G. Thomson, J. Clifford Rosengarten, B. Jackson, R. Wood, Mr. Lewis, H. P. Smith, G. Smith, Mr. Harris, Mr. Bush, E. Thurston, Mr. Crane, P. Sands, Mr. Fraley, E. Marvin, M. F. Chase, E. Randolph, Mr. Draper, J. R. Roberts, A. F. Francke, Mr. Levy, and Mr. Rothcrwell. President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is staying at the Rock End, finds much pleasure in yachting, and is spending a very pleasant vacation at North East Harbor. The hop at North East Harbor Monday night was, as usual, well attended, especially by the younger set, who make this the gala night of the week. Among those present were Miss Jordan, Miss McCullough, the Misses Hazard, Miss Nelson, Miss Wood, Miss Julia Wood, Miss Johnston, Miss Morris, Miss Ashton, Miss Marvin, Miss Jackson, Miss McFadden, Miss Dixon, Miss Roberts, Miss Higginson, the Misses Sloo, Miss Robertson, Miss Leonard, H. P. William, Fred Jordan, J. Clifford Rosengarten, H. H. Francine, Percy Haughton, Mr. Levy, Mr. Chase, J. P. Jackson, Donald Hellen, Charles McLane, L. Marvin, E. Marvin, C. Wood, J. Sands, and E. Thurston.

The event of the season thus far took place at the Kebo Valley Club Tuesday night. It was the occasion of the annual ball for the benefit of the Village Improvement Association, and the society outdid itself this year, making it the grandest one ever given. The features of the evening were the dancing of the quadrille and minuet by a number of Bar Harbor's loveliest belles and handsomest men. The quadrille was under the management of Miss Mary Scott of Philadelphia, to whom belongs most of the credit for its success. The costumes worn were made by Mme. Ash, the designs being suggested by Miss Scott. The young ladies who danced in the quadrille were Miss Mary Scott, Miss Fisher, Miss Helen Bickley, Miss Helen Sanders, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Wilmerding, Miss Hitchcock, and Miss Anderson. They wore black satin Louis XIV. gowns, with large white pointed collars and long white satin sashes, large black lace hats, with black plumes and a black bow. The partners of the young ladies were George T. Newhall, Allan Robins, William Woodward, Arden M. Robbins, J. W. Farnum, Waldron Burns, George Farnum, and Count Leon de Moltke Huitfeldt. They wore the conventional dress suit, with white vests and white chrysanthemums. In the minuet were Miss Maizie Sturgis, Mrs. James Potter, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. P. O. Theband, Miss McLane, Miss Toffire, Miss Pierpont, A. T. Kemp, Joseph Harriman, William Lambeer, Reginald Johnson, Mr. Pierpont, and J. C. Mecky. The young ladies were gowned in old-fashioned brocades and wore their hair powdered. The gentlemen wore black satin knickerbockers, white frills, and powdered wigs. The dressing at the ball was magnificent.

Mrs. Henry Drayton of Philadelphia wore a beautiful gown of heliotrope satin. Mrs. Tyson wore a black skirt, white lace waist, and crimson bows. Mrs. E. Schieffelin-Bird was gowned in black silk and lace. Mrs. McClean of London wore white satin, with corsage of pink roses. Miss Maria Mitchell was dainty in white tulle. Miss W. W. Seely was in pink satin, point lace, and diamonds. Miss Josephine Smith wore pink and white silk. Mrs. Saltus wore a gray plaid silk. Miss Beatrice Jones wore French satin. Miss Adams made a charming picture in black silk. Miss Scott was lovely in pink tulle, with corsage of pink satin. Miss Susie Sturgis wore white, spangled with tulle and roses. Miss Goodrich was attired in green satin. Miss Wallach wore red silk and chiffon. Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell wore pink and white brocade. Countess Laugier-Villars was gowned in pink satin, point lace and diamonds. Mrs. Henry Lawrence Lee wore a magnificent gown of black lace and spangles. Miss Florence Worden wore yellow satin. Mrs. C. B. Wright wore black satin and white flowers. Mrs. Gen. Anderson was attired in black lace. Mrs. Lewis Livingston wore gray satin and lace. Mrs. George B. Loring wore black Brussels net and diamonds. Mrs. Woodward was a picture of matronly loveliness in black and white striped silk and white lace. Miss Kemp was lovely in white satin. After the ball a collation was served in the dining room. Linden's Orchestra furnished the music, and the floral decorations by Moses were especially beautiful. W. E. Clark & Co. decorated the hall.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The many New-York clubmen who are members of any of the numerous salmon and trout fishing clubs of Canada are comparing notes over the results of the early season now about closed. In fact, the salmon fishing is over for another year, but trout can be caught in the Province of Quebec until Oct. 1. Reference has been previously made in this column to the remarkable growth in values of the shares of some of these leading Canadian fishing clubs. Not only are the shares in the Restigouche held at high figures, but there are other clubs on the Restigouche, the Cascapedia, and Metapedia Rivers whose membership shares run well into the thousands, and which are held by a limited number of New-York clubmen. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt holds a share in a club on the Restigouche which is now quoted at $7,500, and two or three pools on the same river were recently sold at an average of $22,000 apiece. Two Boston clubmen paid $6,000 for the privilege of fishing certain pools on the Cascapedia this year. The Restigouche fishermen have all returned, and most of them made remarkable scores. Mr. Mortimer Brooks of this city and party killed several hundred salmon, which averaged thirty pounds apiece. Mr. Barnes of Boston and Mr. Murdock of Chicago were very fortunate on the Dartmouth, one of the south shore rivers, and the Pabos, another south shore river, which ex-Gov. Russell was about to fish when his sad death occurred, has yielded large returns. Col. Andrew Haggard, a brother of Rider Haggard, the novelist, and Dean Hoffman have just returned from the Cascapedia and Metapedia Rivers, respectively, and report splendid fishing as late as Aug. 1. Of the north shore rivers, the Natashquan and Moisie seem to have yielded the largest number of victims to the fishermen's rods. Mr. Ames Little, Mr. Borden, and Mr. Yates went to the Moisie, and describe their trip in glowing terms. The little St. Marguerite Club, on the east shore of the Saguenay, which is very popular among its limited number of members, has given these same members the best fishing this year in its history. Mr. Walter Brackett of Boston, Mr. Robert E. Plumb and Mr. Henry Russell of Detroit, and Mr. Lyons of Oswego were particularly fortunate on the St. Marguerite, and every rod dipped in its waters returned several salmon which averaged over thirty pounds apiece. It is said that some of the fishermen on the Restigouche and Cascapedia made records of over 200 pounds of salmon in a single day.

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It has been a good season for other fish than salmon in the Canadian lakes and streams this year, and some remarkable catches of trout and ouananiche are reported from the larger clubs along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, and from that famous home of the ouananiche—the grand discharge of Lake St. John. From the Peribonca and Mistassini Rivers and from Lake Tschotagama and from the pools of the Metabetchouan and Ouitchiouan, come stories of remarkable "kills" of "the fish that loves the foaming water" as the poet has translated the Indian name ouananiche, the land-locked salmon. Messrs. Louis Webb, J. Henry Purdy, De Forest Grant, and other well-known New-York clubmen had good fishing at the Grand Discharge in July, and Mr. Robert Mather and Mr. Graham Harris of Chicago, Mr. Arthur Scribner, and Mr. Paul Van Dyke of this city were equally successful in the Peribonca River. The latter gentlemen killed a pike weighing twenty-five pounds.

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This story of Canadian fishing which deals only with facts makes it more evident than ever that Canada is the natural hunting and fishing ground for years to come of American sportsmen, and that the Adirondack and other nearby fishing, so famous a score of years ago, has ceased, in comparison with the fishing procurable in Canadian waters, to be of much account. The excellent fishing clubs of Maine will probably be able to preserve good fishing there for some years, but already members of such clubs as the Parmacheenee and other leading organizations are beginning to turn their attention to the Canadian woods and waters.

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The setting apart of a vast tract of almost virgin wilderness between the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and the Saguenay River as a national park by the Canadian Government is a wise and excellent move, and almost insures to the clubs which have leased a large part of this territory immunity from poachers, as the Government is bound to protect the fish and game within the limits of the park. It was high time for the Government to take this step, for the Montagnais Indians of Lake St. John had been accustomed to annually make expeditions in Winter through this territory, where they slaughtered the moose and caribou. In fact, their incursions have virtually driven the moose out of the country north of the St. Lawrence, although the caribou still exist there in large numbers. The moose is still to be found in goodly numbers in Lower Canada and in Northern Maine. It is not generally known in the United States that the red deer of America, which thrives in the Adirondacks and in the Maine forests, is never found north of the St. Lawrence, and that on the other hand the caribou is rarely found south of the St. Lawrence and has never been seen west of Lake Champlain. It is said that a moose was once shot in the Adirondacks, but this statement rests only on tradition.

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The New-York clubhouses have been unusually dull and deserted even for mid-August during the past week. It might have been thought that the preceding week, with its intense heat, would have driven all clubmen out of town, but such was not the case, and there was much comment in the clubs during that week on the unusually large number of men in town. The effect of the hot wave, however, which came so suddenly that clubmen were caught unprepared, was to make them plan to get away, and so the week of comparatively cool weather which has blessed the land found the clubs deserted. September is now in sight, however, and another week the wanderers in fields, on hills, and on the waters will begin to return. September is generally a lively month at the New-York clubs, except on Sundays, for all clubmen who have any business to attend to generally return to town early in the month, and, with any cool weather, the clubhouses are the places in the afternoon and evening, while there is a general reunion of old friends and an interchange of experiences of the Summer past.

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The large element which is interested in hunting and horseflesh has been well represented at Newport the past week at the polo tournament which has been in progress there, and which developed some excellent playing. The best polo players in the country came over from Narragansett Pier to Newport on Monday, and there has been a game at the old polo grounds every afternoon. The finals for the Westchester Cups were played on Tuesday afternoon, and resulted in a whitewash for the famous Rockaway team of four, who were not able to score a single goal. It is probably the first time since the team first became prominent through the playing of Keene and Cowdin that it has been shut out, and it was particularly mortifying to the Rockaways and their supporters that they should have been vanquished by their old and bitter antagonists, the Meadowbrooks. The game was witnessed by a large and brilliantly dressed throng. The Rockaways of Messrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and C. C. Baldwin for the Meadowbrooks and Messrs. Cowdin and R. Francke for the Rockaways was exceptionally fine. On Thursday afternoon the second teams of the Myopia and Meadowbrook Clubs played the finals for the Newport Cup. The Myopia team was composed of Messrs. G. Von L. Meyer, H. H. Holmes, J. T. Eustis, and G. H. Norman, Jr., while the Meadowbrook team was made up of C. R. Duval, H. K. Vingut, Albert Stevens, and Maurice R. Duval. The National championship games in polo will be played on Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 at the Prospect Park ground, in Brooklyn. These tournaments at Narragansett and Newport have been really preparatory for this championship tournament, which is open to teams of four from any of the twenty-two clubs that form the Polo Association. The championship this year is believed to lie between the fours of the Myopia, Rockaway, and Meadowbrook Clubs. The Myopia Club holds the championship cup at present, which was presented by Mr. W. W. Astor.

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There is some talk of the New-York social clubs turning out in the great business men's parade in favor of sound money, to be held in New-York during the campaign this coming Autumn. As a rule, in former Presidential campaigns, the members of the leading social clubs of New-York have been so divided in political sentiment that such a demonstration would have been impossible. The issue of the campaign this year, however, finds men of both parties in all the clubs, with no exception that are heard of, united as never before in sentiment, and a unit for the preservation of the Nation's credit. It is more than probable, therefore, that this idea will develop further, and that the unique spectacle of the members of the Metropolitan, Union League, Knickerbocker, Calumet, University, and even the Manhattan Club marching together under one banner of honest money, will be presented to the New-York public before the election. The idea is favorably received, and is discussed wherever New-York clubmen meet together. CLUBMAN.

The News of Ridgefield.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Aug. 22.—The younger members of the New-York Summer colony are actively rehearsing for the amateur theatricals to be given next Saturday evening in the assembly room of the Ridgefield Club. The first number will be the original comedietta, "A Morning Call," by Miss Huntington and Mr. Nicholas, to be followed by a short drama, "A Fair Encounter," by Miss Crafts and Miss Ingersoll. Miss Hallenburg of Kentucky will sing.

The Governors of the Ridgefield Club are arranging to give an art sale in the assembly room shortly. It is expected that George H. Smillie, J. Alden Weir, and other artists will exhibit.

Arrangements are being made to give A. Newcold Morris, the founder and ex-President of the Ridgefield Club, a reception on his arrival here, which is expected shortly.

The New Coney Island.

Sea Gate, Coney Island Point, entirely unlike old Norton Point and Coney Island of today, is an attractive spot. Since the dunes have been cleared and brought to a level, with macadamized streets, sewers, water, and other improvements introduced, Sea Gate can boast of being nature's paradise by the sea, at the entrance to New-York Harbor.

One of the features is the coach at this point, with old ocean rolling in every day, and the panorama of the bay. The steam yacht Invista, used by the residents to and from New-York, is a convenience to those now occupying the cottages erected the past year.

Occupants of the cottages during August are Robert Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, W. Goodwin, John J. Gunther, and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Richetts Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Rae, George T. Knight, A. H. Gilbert and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Meyer, and Mrs. S. J. Warfield.

Among last week's visitors at the cottages were ex-Mayor Hugh Grant, Col. A. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Macardell of Middletown, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland, and Mr. J. D. Kurtz Crotz and family.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON

GOOD OMEN IN THE SUCCESS OF EARLY PRODUCTIONS.

Native Melodrama Remarkably Well Done at the Academy—The Performance of "Thoroughbred" at the Garrick Theatre—Something About Some of the Other New Plays Now in Preparation—Music Halls and Roof Gardens.

There is no doubt that the theatrical season of 1896-7 has begun, and begun prosperously. The beginning has been rather early, but no quibbling in managers' contracts with actors over the misleading terms "regular" and "preliminary," no reluctance of any of the habitual "first-nighters" to leave their summering and come back to their self-appointed task of "assisting" at performances, and no decree of mere fashion—which in relation to the spoken drama in New-York is ever an unknown quantity—can alter the fact that was attested vehemently in the big Academy last Thursday night.

The return of the pleasant little comedy "Thoroughbred" to the stage of the Garrick Theatre three nights before had indicated the presence in New-York of plenty of people willing to sit through a play and enjoy it. Thursday the demonstration of the fact was conclusive. When there are audiences for plays and plays for the audiences the theatrical season is fairly upon us.

In the course of the season, which promises to be productive of much rational enjoyment for the playgoer whose tastes are still simple, if lacking in the somewhat unprofitable lustre diffused through the theatrical year of 1895-6 by the large number of visiting foreign stars, and devoid of much encouragement to the few advocates of the "advanced" drama of pessimism, there will doubtless be many things worthier in an artistic sense than the American melodrama at the Academy. But "Under the Polar Star" makes no pretense of high artistic worth. It is a thing for the million, and I fancy few persons who see it, no matter how fastidious their tastes may be, will fail to enjoy it.

It comes, too, in an appropriate hour, just when the newspapers are printing accounts of Nansen's return from his hazardous voyage in the polar regions, and we are all waiting expectantly for news of Andree and his balloon. Its pictures of arctic life are, of course, imaginary and theatric, but they carry illusion to the common mind which is now interested by its subject. They are vastly more effective and ingenious than those every old stager remembers still with a subdued thrill as a part of that stirring drama of our youth, "The Sea of Ice," in which the nearness of frozen regions to the tropics somewhat confused our geographical ideas without in the least marring our enjoyment. But as a dramatic illustration of arctic perils, "The Sea of Ice" would never do, after "Under the Polar Star."

As a play Messrs. Greene and Belasco's melodrama appeals, in the manner of its class, frankly to the animal side of human nature. Prowess, endurance, merely physical courage, it persistently glorifies. Of course this sort of thing is not intellectually uplifting, but its purely emotional effect is strong and not unwholesome. Its literary merit is small, and its chief characters are all ideal abstractions that have long done service in the drama, but in technical adroitness, in the straightforward development of its plot, in the splendid concatenation of thrilling incidents, lucidly led up to, it is superior to any imported melodrama lately seen here.

The adaptive faculty of Mr. Belasco shows in many scenes and incidents of "Under the Polar Star," the story, characterization, and general form of which are due to Mr. Greene. The funeral on the ice floe, for instance, is surely Belasco's. As surely is the picturesque of the Captain, which is a direct dramatic descendant of the Mother Superior's life in "The Two Orphans" and a first cousin, therefore, of the lies Father Dolan in "The Shaughraun" and the priest in "The Broken Vow" were therefore spared from telling.

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Melodrama generally depends for success as largely upon its pictorial as on its purely dramatic side. The scenery carries the penultimate climax in "Under the Polar Star." The actual human interest of the third-act climax is much stronger. But the scenery rises bravely to the situation. The real dramatic quality, however, is not generally lacking, and the actors, though few of them had quite tuned themselves to the acoustics of a large theatre Thursday night, are all capable and likable, Grace Henderson, Charles Kent, W. H. Thompson, and George Wessels especially. The performance never jars upon a sensitive person. Perhaps after the long vacation, elemental melodrama like this is more gratifying to a habitual theatregoer than it would be in the height of the season. But this play will delight the multitude for a long while.

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The modern melodramatist in his aim for pictorial effect diffuses the dramatic interest where his predecessors concentrated it. The Buckstones and Boucicaults of the last generation had fewer personages in their dramas than the Belascos and the English playwrights of the Augustus Harris brand use. For instance, except in one scene of "Under the Polar Star," Alexy serves no dramatic purpose that the Irish boatswain would not exactly fit. The rattling journalist could be used for comic relief without his absurd scientific antagonist. But the larger measure of the pictorial effect obtained in the grouping, and the variety of interest imparted by "bits," such as Alexy's sacrifice and death, are not to be denied.

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"Thoroughbred" at the Garrick Theatre is a blithe and agreeable performance, in which the play is neat and dainty and the acting is expert and notable for the valued quality of personal charm. Lumley's comedy might easily be kept on the stage now for a long run, but it must give place in a fortnight to Chevalier. E. A. D.

TWO NEW MELODRAMAS.

To Open at the Grand Opera House and Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Augustus Pitou will open the Grand Operd House for the season next Saturday, Aug. 29, when a sensational melodrama by Scott Marble, called "The Cotton Spinner," will be produced. The play tells a story of the South, and in one of the scenes there will be a cotton mill with all the machinery in motion and a large number of persons at work. Another scene is described as "a sensational cycloramic explosion." The opening of the play shows the interior of the Harding Mill, with the cotton spools in operation. A strike is being discussed on account of a proposed reduction of wages.

Eada Harding, the younger daughter of the mill owner, and Jack Perry, the engineer, have been secretly married. A child is born. Eada, who is anxious to have her husband become her father's partner, will not consent to their telling of the marriage and the birth of the child. The child is cared for by one of the neighbors. Eada pleads with Perry to use his influence with the men to avert the strike and thus install himself in the good graces of her father. He consents. The Superintendent of the mill, Weir, presumes Perry is in love with the elder daughter, Elsie, and through jealousy, accuses him of being the prime mover in the strike. Honlore, a gambler, appears, and Weir, believing he has an able ally, imparts to him other suspicions which he has as to why Harding should take such an interest in a poorhouse girl, Sukey, and proposes also to charge Eada with being the mother of the child he has often seen her with, and thus command certain terms from Harding. By the end of the first act Weir has charged Eada with being the mother of the child, but Sukey, the orphan, in order to defeat Weir and save Eada, claims the child as her own. The gambler, detecting the subterfuge, advocates the cause of Sukey, thus upsetting the villain's schemes. The mother cannot claim her own child, and the girl Sukey is disgraced.

"When London Sleeps," the English melodrama which begins the season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Monday, Aug. 31, is in four acts and eleven scenes, and is said to have a thrill in every scene. One of the most striking incidents occurs in the last act in the interior of a Hindu temple, showing the suttee. The first act takes place in the interior of a mammoth circus tent. There are to be some elaborate revolving scenes and rapid mechanical changes. Manager Rosenquest is having the theatre redecorated.

NOTES OF THE NEW SEASON.

Forthcoming Plays Here and Elsewhere—Plans of the Stars.

"La Loie" Fuller will return to New-York to-morrow to put the finishing touches upon her new dance creation, which will be the principal feature of the opening of the Standard Theatre on Saturday night. This dance will require the services of twenty-four assistants to handle the lights and mechanical contrivances invented by Miss Fuller. The company engaged by Mr. Sells to support "La Loie" include Tim Murphy, Frederick Hallen, and Molly Fuller, John Ranscone, Pearl Andrews, the Nichols sisters, Hodges and Launchmere, Roberts, equilibrist; Stewart, "the male Patti"; Cohen, the boy soprano; Nina Diva, and Belle Black. The theatre is practically new throughout.

Mr. Sothern's first performance at the Lyceum Theatre of R. N. Stephens's romantic drama, "An Enemy to the King," has been postponed until Tuesday, Sept. 1. His company will include Arthur Lawrence, Morton Selten, Rowland Buckstone, C. P. Flockton, Owen Fawcett, Daniel Jarrett, Sam Sothern, John J. Collins, Roydon Erlynne, George E. Bryant, Edmund Lawrence, Franklin Roberts, Norman Parr, Ernest Tarleton, Grace Kimball, Kate Pattison-Selten, Jeanette Lowrie, Violet Rand, and Ray De Barré.

—The Star Theatre, under the direction of R. M. Gulick & Co., will open next Saturday night with William Calder's production of Harkins and Barbour's play, "Northern Lights." The company will include Maurice Freeman, William Humphrey, E. D. Denison, May Wheeler, Alice Endress, Clara Knott, and Julia Humphrey. The principal scene shows a starving garrison, with frightened women, a treacherous Indian flag of truce, and the rescue of the garrison.

—The Knickerbocker Theatre will open Sept. 14, when Francis Wilson will produce there a new comic opera from the French, entitled "Half a King," for which great preparations are now being made. The comedian's character will be that of a Parisian mountebank of the sixteenth century, who, while consorting with beggars and "chevaliers de l'industrie," has a tender heart for his adopted daughter, a character to be played by Lulu Glaser.

—The cast of J. Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse's musical comedy, "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," which will begin the season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Sept. 14, will include Louis Harrison, M. A. Kennedy, Joseph W. Herbert, Claude H. Brooke, Cyril Scott, Henry Bergman, Daniel Packard, M. Torrence, John Gilroy, Edward P. Wilkes, Georgia Caine, Fannie Bulkeley, Rose Beaudet, Irene Verona, and Florence Thornton.

—Daly's Theatre, which has been in the hands of the painters and decorators for several weeks, will reopen Sept. 7, with the first production in this country of "The Geisha," the Japanese musical comedy which has proved so successful at Daly's Theatre in London. Henry E. Hoyt is duplicating the scenery now in use in London, and a very strong company will appear in the play. Mr. Daly himself will conduct the rehearsals.

—In "The Caliph," the operetta to be produced by Jefferson De Angelis at the Broadway Theatre, the scenes are supposed to take place in Bagdad. Mr. Roth, the manager, has secured these actors and singers for the company: Melville Stewart, Alf Whelan, Edward Knight, Minnie Landes, Irene Perry, Mathilde Cottrelly, Ada Bernard, Pauline Graves, and Richard Gaunt. The season will begin Sept. 3.

—"In Mizzoura," Augustus Thomas's play, will be sent on the road this season, opening in Cleveland next Monday, Aug. 24. The company will include Mr. S. Lipman, F. C. Hamilton, Margaret Dibdin, Jean Clara Walters, and other well-known actors and actresses. The Imperial Colored Quartet has also been engaged.

—Hoyt's Theatre will open for the season Sept. 3, when Charles Frohman will produce there a new comedy, by Alexander Bisson, called "The Liar." Clyde Fitch has Americanized the play, and the leading parts will be taken by Fritz Williams and Katherine Florence, formerly of the Lyceum company.

—"The Great Northwest" will be the opening play at the American Theatre next week. It is a romantic melodrama, by Herbert Hall Winslow and Will H. Wilson, and in five acts tells the story of a "boom" town in the Northwest, presenting several eccentric types of character said to be new to the stage.

—Miss Georgia Cayvan and her company will begin next Tuesday rehearsals of "Mary Pennington, Spinster," the new comedy by W. R. Walkes, with which she is to open her tour at Palmer's Theatre on Oct. 5. Miss Cayvan has engaged Orrin Johnson as a member of her company.

—Lottie Briscoe, the smart child actress, who made a hit in "For Fair Virginia" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last Spring, will play the same part in Mr. Whytal's war drama "on tour" this season.

—Edward Harrigan and his company will produce "Marty Malone" at the Bijou Theatre, Aug. 31. Catherine Lewis will have an important rôle.

—John Drew and his company will appear in "Rosemary" at the Empire Theatre, Aug. 31.

The Shows of the Summer.

—The attendance at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last week fully justified the action of the manager in beginning the season so early. Large audiences were present at every performance, and the indoor entertainment proved remarkably acceptable. The company this week will be a very strong one, including Zaeo in her "Athenian Idyl," the flying Jordans, Clara Wieland, O'Brien and Havel, Jean Clermont, the animal trainer, and several others.

The next seven days will be known as "novelty week" at the great Grand Central Palace Roof Garden. The leaders in absolute novelty will be the Welrise Troupe, who will introduce for the first time in America their electrical pantomime, "Love and Intrigue." A spectacle thoroughly up to the times will be a "Gold and Silver Ballet." H. L. Stewart will appear in a daring aerial bicycle surprise. Numerous other special features are booked.

—The Hindu group in the Chamber of Horrors at the Eden Musée, representing a widow being burned alive by the body of her husband, has been remodeled, and its mechanism has been improved. In the gallery of the Winter Garden a group consisting of a Quaker and his wife has been placed. They stand peering over the balcony, and look so lifelike that many visitors have mistaken them for real persons. The daily afternoon and evening concerts are popular.

—At Terrace Garden this week a new comic opera will be given for the first time in this country. It is "Die Uhlanen," ("The Lancers,") and is the joint work of Carl Weinberg and Hugo Wittmann. The scene is laid in Heilbron, a fortification of the French frontier, and the action begins just before the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870. At the regular Sunday evening concert to-night "Die Fledermaus" will be presented.

—Fregoli finished his prosperous engagement at the Olympia Roof Garden last night. At the head of this week's bill will be Papinta, the "myriad dancer," who has made a great hit. Leola Mitchell, the "fairy doll," will also appear, as will Rachel Walker, "the creole nightingale"; the three La Martine brothers, acrobats; Benneto and Reto, contortionists, and Prof. Hampton's dog circus.

—In consequence of the large audiences which "In Gay New-York" still draws at the Casino, Canary & Lederer have decided to continue the run a week longer than was intended. The last two weeks are now positively announced. Next Thursday night the one hundredth performance will be given, and Friday will be yacht night. Appropriate souvenirs will be distributed.

—Delia Stacey's picturesque dancing is still the main feature of the performance on the Casino Roof Garden, which will remain open through the month of September. Many music-hall stars will appear there on the occasion of Manager John W. Hamilton's benefit—Sept. 2—who have never before been seen at a roof garden.

—At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre a fine b

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

BITS OF GOSSIP AND TRUTH THAT ATTRACT ATTENTION.

An Alleged Combination at the Race Tracks That Is Now Much Talked of by Regular Visitors to the Course—The Plunger and Punter Tell What They Hear of It and the Novice Relates His Experiences in the Ring.

"Bet on five races, beat four of them—was nosed out on the other; collected fifty from a man who has owed it to me for a year; have had a good dinner, and altogether feel fairly well satisfied with myself, thank you." That was the reply of The Soldier in response to the greetings of some of the fellow members of the Club, who saw him altogether too infrequently, as his post was some miles from the metropolis. So he but rarely kept warm the seat he used to occupy so regularly when good fortune had him attached to the garrison at Governors Island.

"Must have been in with 'the combination' to play in such luck," remarked The Owner, who was not in the best of humor that evening, as he had found during the day that speculation was not his strongest point.

"Combination?" queried The Soldier. "What in the world do you mean? Haven't been at the tracks much this season, as you know, and so I am a bit behind the age. But when I was taking a bite of lunch in the clubhouse, and remarked to a friend that I was playing a certain horse for the race then to be run he asked me: 'Did you know that the combination was playing it before you put your money on?' Later, when I went down into the ring to get the best I could against a horse of my fancy rather than to trust to a commissioner, another friend met me, and when I told him what I fancied I was again met with the query: 'Is the combination playing it?' Now, do tell me what it all means. I confess to the utmost ignorance on the subject."

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"Had the same experience," said The Traveler, as he moved up to join the crowd, "and I, too, would like a bit of enlightenment. Can't some of you fellows who have come to be regulars tell us about it. It reminds me of the days not so very long ago when every man one met in a betting ring was asking: 'Heard what the Dwyers are playing?' and if one could not tell, they rushed off to follow 'Circular Joe' around the ring to try and find out on what horse he was placing 'Mike' Dwyer's commission. Is Dwyer this much-talked-of 'combination' that you are referring to, Mr. Owner?"

"Hardly," responded the member thus addressed. "You must be out of touch with racing affairs if you know no better than to suspect that. Dwyer has become a back number in these rapid days."

"I plead guilty," replied he of the army. "Who will be my wise and faithful mentor and X ray the whole matter for me?"

"Try The Punter; they say there is nothing going in the betting ring with which he is not thoroughly familiar."

"And the only things with which The Punter is thoroughly familiar," said that person, "in that confounded ring, are the faces of the men who are on hand early in the afternoon to make collections for the different layers. I've heard of 'the combination,' and have camped on what I thought was its trail. I never got the scent just right, I imagine, for I have yet to become acquainted with the cashiers of the layers with whom I have occasionally done a little business. You will have to guess again if you would find the man who shall solve the mystery for you. Try The Plunger. He looks prosperous. He followed Plunger Walton's trail one season and had nothing but money that year."

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"And nothing but debts the next season," snarled The Plunger, to whom attention had thus been directed. "Looks to me as if the newspaper boys had not been very successful in their speculations this year. I reckon that's about the size of 'the combination.' Some of them have to print 'tips on the races,' you know, and perhaps they are feeling a bit sore because the horses of their selection have not won as often as they wished them to, in order to sustain their reputation as prophets. I notice that some of them are having a deal to say about the combination are calling frantically on the Stewards to stop its operations, are blaspheming the destruction of the sport, the overturning of the racing laws, and all sorts of catastrophes because of the existence of some combination and its operations. Strikes me as rather funny."

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"But is there no combination that has been doing a lot of successful speculation in the ring, and that rarely fails to bet on the right horse?" asked The Owner, plainly a bit disappointed that The Plunger would not be led into gossipping about what nearly every one at the tracks had been talking for a month or more.

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"A number of years ago there was a craze to follow the operations of the McDaniels confederacy by men who could afford to bet on the races in the days of the heavy auction pools that then were the fashion." The Plunger puffed great rings of smoke from his cigar and leaned his head back, as if he were about to indulge in a lot of reminiscences, and eventually come to the subject in hand.

"Later it was the fashion for people to follow the lead of the Lorillards—first George and then Pierre. Then there came a time when, if one wagered on a horse race, the first thing he did was to try and find out what 'Plunger' Walton was doing. His star was eclipsed, and then arose the star of 'Mike' Dwyer, and for years we wandered about and dared not trust our own judgment until we had found out what Dwyer thought about a race. It was said then by some of the newspapers that he knew what his own horses and 'Bill' Daly's and Green Morris's and some other horses were going to do in races. So it was the Dwyer will o' the wisp that we were all following blindly. I think it was referred to as a 'combination' in the days at the old Monmouth track, when Mr. Dwyer used to win some very handsome bets occasionally.

"It was 'Pittsburg' Phil that put Dwyer into an eclipse, if I am not mistaken, and we used to chase around to find out what that nervy young cork cutter from Pittsburg was doing before we dared to bet a cent. I think that there was some sort of talk about a 'Pittsburg Phil combination' in those days. The operations of the McCafferty-Wishard-Duke 'combination,' that began with the Queenie Trowbridge coup at the new Monmouth Park track, and were continued for a couple of years, made a lot of newspaper talk, if I am not mistaken. It has not grown cold in some quarters yet." There The Plunger stopped in a most provoking fashion, as if he had said all there was to say.

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"But that is not 'the combination' about which we hear nowadays," ventured The Novice, and every one in the corner blessed him for saying just what each wanted to say himself.

"No?" remarked The Plunger, and he lifted his eyebrows, as if he was really surprised that he had not touched on the subject that was uppermost in the minds of every one in the room. He looked questioningly at The Soldier.

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"It does not quite reach the new mystery," said he of the gold lace, "for McCafferty was not of the party that I saw to-day near the paddock, apparently in consultation. That was made up mainly of men whom I have seen about the tracks for the last half dozen years or more. There was 'Dave' Gideon, 'Joe' Ullman, the St. Louis bookmaker, 'Pat' Keenan—for whom Mr. Belmont's horse was named—the always smiling John Kelly, whom every racegoer knows; Arthur White of the Stockwell Stable, Nathan Frank, who has been Gideon's betting commissioner for some years; 'Shoes to Plates' McCormick, who owned Irish Reel and Peep o' Day; 'Jack' Joyner, who trains for Gideon; a wine boomer, and a couple of men whom I didn't happen to know. Hill, who rides for Gideon, was standing near Belmont's jockey, Griffin, chatting with a couple of the party. They did not have the appearance of conspirators. But a friend who was with me nudged me and winked and said: 'It's the combination!' and I couldn't help laughing, for close to them were a couple of young gentlemen whom I knew to be connected with daily newspapers of the city. Conspirators do not generally take newspaper men into their confidence, and so I laughed again."

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"That would have made a combination that would have done some lively betting, at all events, if they thought they had a good thing," said The Punter.

But The Plunger smoked on and said nothing.

"And when I was going down into the ring the other day," spoke up The Novice, "'Pittsburg Phil' passed hurriedly by, and a friend who knows about what is going on in the ring told me to watch 'Phil' and see what he was doing and then back the horse he backed, as he was putting on the money for 'the combination.' I did what I was told, and the horse he backed won the race!" the youngster wound up, triumphantly.

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"Did any one happen to tell you that Riley Grannan was in it, too?" asked The Plunger, and there was plainly a sneer in his tone when he put the question.

The Novice did not happen to notice the sneer, and he enthusiastically jumped into the ice water bath prepared for him by remarking, "No, but I was told that he was not in it, but had been left out in the cold."

"Just so," from The Plunger. "Let's see. The Sheepshead Bay meeting closed about the middle of July, didn't it, and weren't the papers more or less loaded with stories about what havoc Grannan had wrought in the betting ring, and how he was going over to Europe to enjoy some of the $300,000 he had won by the Winner and Peep o' Day and Irish Reel, and a few others. And wasn't it charged about that same time that he had been requested to absent himself from the track for the benefit of racing, to save bookmakers from bankruptcy, or something of that kind? Isn't there a Grannan-Walton combine? Strange that McCormick and Grannan should have divided their forces when they were doing so well, isn't it? And now McCormick is in the combination and Grannan is out, eh? Funny, isn't it?

"I recently saw another group at a race track, Astor Chanler, Fox Keene, Mike Dwyer, Phil Dwyer, 'Billy' Lakeland, Frank Beard, his trainer, 'Billy' Donohue, James Rowe, who trains for the Thompsons, 'Shoes and Plates' McCormick, Eugene Leigh, and last and greatest of all 'Father Bill' Daly. Now there was a combination for you, and 'Charley' Heineman and 'Charley' Dwyer, both of them bookmakers, were standing with the two and talking to several of them apparently in deep consultation. It was at Brighton Beach, too. There was a time when that would have convicted the party of 'fell designs on the betting ring, for when it broke up two of the members joined 'Alfy' Lakeland and 'Mike' Clancy in the grand stand. Five minutes later not one of the lot was in sight. The party had scattered to the four winds or somewhere else, and a horse that I happen to know they had been talking about won the race. There was prima facia evidence of a combination, just as there had been in the case of the party that our friend, the Captain, saw at the Sheepshead Bay track. What I want to know is how many of the so-called combinations 'Shoes and Plates' McCormick is a member of?"

No one volunteered any answer to the conundrum. Even The Oracle was puzzled. But he said, so as to keep the conversational pot bubbling, "It looks very much to me as if some one was jealous because Gideon and his friends have been winning a lot of money lately and was trying to get even with them by starting this story about there being a combination in which he and Ullman are the figure heads, and which employs peculiar methods. It is a queer thing to make a mystery about. Gideon has always been a heavy bettor and openly so, and I am willing to wager quite a bit myself that he has made more in past years than he has done this year in his turf operations.

"Even when they say that the combination controls three or four books in the ring to lay against horses, and knows how certain jockeys will ride certain horses and never gets the worst of the start for the horses they bet on, and all the rest of the yarns that are common talk on the track?" put in The Novice, who would not be downed.

"Yes, even with all those ghost stories, young man," said The Plunger. "I was talking with Gideon the other day about these very stories that have grown into the weirdest sort of yarns. Why don't the Stewards investigate those stories that are afloat?' he asked me, and I had to give it up. 'It is an easy thing to do,' Gideon continued. 'Let them watch the ring and the paddock, and the races and listen to all they hear, and then, when charges are made against jockeys, or trainers, or owners, or bettors, let them ask the people who make these charges to tell what they know, and what grounds they have for the charges they make of pulling horses and plugging races, and all that sort of thing. A bettor or combination or syndicate of bettors would be worse than crazy to attempt anything of the kind, and every sensible man knows it. If some one will only make a charge against me and a direct assertion about this alleged combination in which I am said to be interested, there will very soon be an end put to the childish talk in which all sorts of rogueries have been hinted at. I court such an investigation, personally. The absurdity of the whole thing lies in the fact that I am a loser on the year, and shall be mighty well satisfied if I can quit even by the close of the season.' Now, I reckon Gideon was telling pretty close to the truth, for one of the biggest operators in the ring told me at the opening of the Brighton Beach meeting, when the talk about 'the combination' began to be openly heard, that Gideon was $60,000 loser on the season up to that time. He had a good opportunity to know what he was talking about, as he placed some of Gideon's money.

"Racing is all right but for the fact that we have an awful bad lot of horses out this year. If you don't believe it, take up the papers that give 'tips' based on the form of the horses as shown in their races. The papers guess the winners or the placed horses day after day in better than 50 per cent of all the races run. That shows more conclusively than anything else can that the horses must be running pretty close to public form. Look the thing up for fun, gentlemen. Put cotton in your ears when you hear chatter about 'the combination.' Keep your eyes open to trifling accidents and incidents that happen in races as they are run, take advantage of them, back public form, and you will get the money unless you play six races a day, when you are bound to lose.

"I took a couple of tips on a couple of races I didn't intend to play to-day. I must, therefore, be excused because I was foolish enough to play them. Your 'combination' party backed one of the horses, so I heard, and they will do as I am going to do now—settle. Good evening, gentlemen."

AMERICAN HORSES DO WELL.

Mr. Wishard Wins a Race and His Ramapo Runs Second.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—At Nottingham to-day the Robin Hood Plate of 150 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of entry, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate; five furlongs, straight, was won by Mr. C. S. Newton's ch. c. Sybarite, by Satiety, out of Satire. M. R. Lebaudy's ch. f. Dalken, by Kendal, out of Ruker, was second, and Mr. W. R. Marshall's ch. f. Dovey, by Whitehall, out of Apia, third. Mr. P. Lorillard's b. g. Glaring, by The Sailor Prince, out of Flash, was one of the starters, but was not placed.

The Elvaston Castle Plate of 106 sovereigns, for horses that had never won 200 sovereigns at one time (selling races excepted) at the time of entry, the second to save entrance out of the plate, the straight mile, was won by Mr. E. Wishard's b. g. Mack Briggs, by Strathmore, out of Ortawin, three years old. Mr. P. Lorillard's American b. c. Diakka, by The Sailor Prince, out of Rizpah, three years old, was second, and M. R. Lebaudy's ch. c. Oribou, by Chittabob, out of Lottie Smith, was third.

The betting was 7 to 4 against Mack Briggs, 3 to 1 against Diakka, and 2 to 1 against Oribou.

The Nottinghamshire Handicap of 750 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes, the straight mile, was won by Mr. J. Gubbins's b. f. Toffy, by Kendal, out of Sweetness, four years old. Mr. E. Wishard's ch. h. Ramapo, by Runnymede, or Pontiac, out of Annie F., six years old, was second, and Mr. R. Jardine's ch. h. Dealer, by Prism, out of Queen of the Valley, six years old, third.

Mr. P. Lorillard's b. g. Dolabra, by Emperor, out of Dolinka, four years old, was one of the starters, but was unplaced. The betting was 8 to 1 against Toffy, 4 to 1 against Ramapo and 9 to 1 against Dealer.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

AN OHIO CITY IN WHICH WHEELING IS A PLEASURE.

Championships for Messenger Boys and Policemen Expected to Lend Additional Interest to the Fall State Race Meet at the Manhattan Beach Track on Labor Day—A Word of Warning to Prospective Buyers as to Tubing.

The desirability of smooth pavements was never better shown to cyclists than on the occasion of a recent visit to Dayton, Ohio, by a party of New-York wheelmen. They were returning from the National Meet at Louisville, and stopped off for a day to look over a city of which they had heard much. The smooth pavements in Third and the other fine streets of the Falls City had inspired the Easterners, but when the broad, matchless thoroughfares of Ohio's most inviting city were unfolded to them, they became enthusiastic indeed. A superior asphalt and vitrified brick are used in the principal streets.

As a result of this fine pavement, Dayton stands prominent as a bicycle town. "It seems as if everybody in the place rides a wheel," said one of the visitors. "The large number of ladies and girls observed a-cycling was particularly noticeable. Dayton is a city of beautiful homes, and there were few, it seemed to us, which did not have one or more bicycles in the yards. The ladies visit their neighbors a-wheel, riding in their Summer dresses with an ease and grace characteristic of the place. The fine pavements radiate in all directions, and Dayton pedalers are indeed fortunate."

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An event that bids fair to attract attention on Labor Day in this section will be the annual Fall State race meet at Manhattan Beach. With four championships and an equal number of open races and handicaps, the card offered is unusually attractive. State championships at a quarter of a mile and two miles will naturally bring together all the ambitious amateur fliers, and these events, therefore, should furnish exhilarating sport. The other championships are a one-mile police State championship and a one-mile messenger boys' metropolitan district championship. It is anticipated by the Race Committee of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, which has the meet in charge, that both the police and messenger boys' races will prove exceptionally interesting. The entry list in each promises to be quite large. Each of the several companies controlling messenger boys in this city and Brooklyn is anxious for the honor of having the metropolitan district champion, and some interesting preliminary trials for the privilege of riding in the finals on the day of the meet may be anticipated. By way of entertainment for visiting wheelmen who may come to attend the big meet the Run Committee of the South Brooklyns has scheduled a short but interesting tour over the paths and fine macadam roads within a radius of thirty miles of the bridge. Racing men should note that all entries close a week from next Monday, the list then, with N. R. Macdonald, Secretary Race Committee, Room 1,426, 150 Nassau Street, this city.

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The bicycle rider is learning that a bicycle built by a reputable house is worth more money than a cheap wheel made by mushroom makers, who have gone into the business with little money and less experience. A great many cheap bicycles look good enough—there is no doubt about that. They are finished to all appearances quite as well as bicycles that cost a good deal more, and are dashed off with a touch of startling color here and there that attracts attention, and particularly the attention of the neophyte, who is more likely to be drawn into a purchase by the appearance or novelty of a bicycle. Gay feathers make gay birds, but gay colors do not prove anything good in bicycles. Any Indian looks better in war paint, but he is just as bad and worse when painted than without the festive decoration.

The time has come when the bicycle rider knows something about a bicycle, as well as the manufacturer. He has learned by experience that cheap bicycles are a delusion and a snare. He has learned the different parts of his wheel; how to take it to pieces and put it together again; how to tighten or loosen the chain, adjust the saddle, seat-post, or handles; how to repair a tire, and, in fact, he has learned the various points most useful to the tourist or every-day rider. Perhaps he has learned that good tubing is essential to bicycle safety and to the safety of the rider. Many a rider has come to grief on these cheap machines while coasting, simply on account of the poor tubing of which his machine is made, and many serious accidents have happened on this account.

The tubing in the frame of a bicycle must necessarily be very strong, on account of the low factor of safety in a bicycle. That is to say, the margin of safety, or, in other words, the amount of extra safety is much less in bicycles than in almost any other mechanical device. In fine guns a safety margin of 20 is usually allowed; in ordinary guns, 12; in boilers, about 6; in bridges, usually 4; and in bicycles, as low as 1¼. This means that these various productions are 20, 12, 6, 5, and 1¼ as strong as is theoretically necessary to the strain they must bear. By this it is very evident that the margin of safety being so small as 1¼, the very best obtainable materials are not only essential, but absolutely necessary to the strength and substantiality of the bicycle, and therefore to the safety of the rider.

For a long time the oldest bicycle makers in the country were perplexed about bicycle tubing, for the reason that they could find none that would satisfy the peculiar requirements of the bicycle. At last, after thorough investigation both here and abroad, without being able to obtain such tubing as was desired, and which would produce a bicycle up to the standard of design which they then believed to be possible, they concluded to manufacture their own tubing. The result of this manufacture of steel tubing for bicycles was eminently satisfactory.

The bicycle rider has learned that a single-tube tire is safest and easiest to repair, and that his safety and comfort depend on it. He should know the frame of a bicycle in the same way. He should know that a frame to be strong should be made of the best steel tubing, a tubing made particularly for the bicycle. The rider's demand for all that is good in a bicycle, regardless of price, must raise the standard of all wheels or drive the makers of flimsy bicycles out of the business. That is what every good rider wants to see, and by demanding it of the dealer he will raise the bicycle standard and insure his own safety.

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According to The Allentown (Penn.) Leader, Archie Volia, about twenty years of age, an Indianapolis bicyclist, had a strange experience last week. He got up and rode about fifteen miles before breakfast Sunday morning, and afterward put in the forenoon at riding. He cannot account for himself at all Sunday afternoon. Monday morning he arose from bed, ate his breakfast, and started to work. He soon returned and ate a second breakfast, and again started to work. Near his place of business he ran into a wagon and was taken from under the horses by a policeman and carried to his rooms, where he just began to come to his senses. He can tell nothing of himself since Sunday noon. His cyclometer registered fifty-three miles Monday morning and there are thirty-eight miles that cannot be accounted for. The physicians think his brain has been affected by the heat.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Night bicycle races seemed to make a hit at Olympia Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, last Thursday evening. All the crack club fliers were in the lists, and they made fine sport. Criticism was directed against the lighting arrangements, and it is said these will be greatly improved at the second meet, which will be held next Thursday evening.

The young racing men of the metropolitan district will be interested in the list of events and prizes. The latter will consist of diamonds and watches, making one of the most attractive collections offered in the metropolitan district up to date. The events, which are open to amateurs only, and prize values are as follows:

Quarters-Mile Dash.—Prize values, $20, $10, $5.
Half-Mile Handicap.—Prize values, $20, $10, $5.
One-Mile Handicap.—Prize values, $20, $10, $5.
One-Mile Lap Race.—Prize values, $20, $10, $5. The entry lists will close to-morrow evening with "Al." Reeves, manager of the Metropolitan Cycle Racing Association, Room 1,816, 150 Nassau Street, this city.

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The date for the Chatham (N. J.) Wheelmen's fourth annual twenty-five-mile road race, over the famous Chatham course, has been changed from Sept. 12 to Saturday, Sept. 5, on account of the bicycle races at the Waverly Fair Grounds, on the first-mentioned date. Entries are advertised to close to-morrow, but any received as late as Friday of this week will be accepted. Post entries will not be accepted. Handsome prizes will be given. The entry fee will be $2. Nominations may be made with George S. McDougall, Treasurer of the Race Committee, Chatham, N. J.

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The Century Wheelmen will have a lantern parade in the uptown district on Monday evening, Aug. 31, to celebrate the opening of their new clubhouse at 146 West Seventy-first Street, when they will take possession. Every member of the club in the city will take part. The line will be formed at the present clubhouse, 510 West Fifty-third Street, at 8 P. M. sharp.

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A small party of the Century men are on a touring trip through the northern part of the State. They may possibly go as far as Canada before their return.

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W. J. Linihan of Newark is arranging for a card of cycle races at the State Fair at Waverly Park, N. J., on Sept. 12. He announces the following events and prize values:

One-Mile for Novices.—Values, $25, $15, $10.
One-Half-Mile Scratch.—Values, $25, $15, $10.
One-Mile Handicap.—Values, $30, $20, $10.
Two-Mile Tandem, Handicap.—Values, $85, $25, $15.
One-Mile Scratch, Professional.—Values, $100, $75, $50, $25.
One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Values, $75, $50, $25, $15.
Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Values, $75, $50, $25, $15.

Mr. Linihan will receive entries up to Sept. 4, at 704 Broad Street, Newark.

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There will be a National Circuit race meet at Bridgeport next Friday afternoon, for which the following events and prizes have been scheduled:

AMATEUR EVENTS.

2.40 Class, One Mile.—First prize, gold watch, value, $20; second prize, gold watch chain, value, $10; third prize, ring, value, $5.

Two-Thirds of a Mile, Open.—First prize, scarf-pin, value, $25; second prize, watch chain, value, $15; third prize, meerschaum pipe, value, $5.

One-Mile Handicap.—First prize, diamond, value, $30; second prize gold watch, value, $20; third prize, garnet ring, value, $10; fourth prize, lantern, value, $4.

One-Mile, Open.—First prize, diamond, value, $35; second prize, diamond cuff links, value, $20; third prize, gold watch chain, value, $10.

Two-Mile Handicap.—First prize, diamond, value, $30; second prize, gold watch, value, $20; third prize, watch charm, value, $10; fourth prize, lantern, value, $4.

PROFESSIONAL EVENTS.

One-third Mile.—First prize, cash, $50; second prize, cash, $25; third prize, cash, $10.

One-Mile, Open.—First prize, cash, $75; second prize, cash, $50; third prize, cash, $25.

One-Mile Handicap.—First prize, cash, $75; second prize, cash, $35; third prize, cash, $20; fourth prize, cash, $10.

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The one-mile Long Island championship is expected to prove the star attraction at the meet of the Mercury Wheel Club, at Flushing, next Saturday. The expectation is based on the fact that all of the acknowledged cracks of the Island are entered, and will try for the title. The card of races and prizes follows: One Mile, for Novices—First prize, gold medal, $10; second, silver medal, $5; third, bronze medal, $4. Two-Mile Handicap—First, gold stop watch, $30; second, diamond pin, $15; third, dress-suit case, $5. One Mile, Open—First, diamond locket, $25; second, diamond cuff buttons, $15; third, silk umbrella, $5. Two-Mile Tandem—First, two pairs diamond cuff buttons, $30; second, two bathrobes, $15. One-Mile Championship of Long Island—First, gold medal, $35; second, gold medal, $20; third, gold medal, $10. Five-Mile Handicap—First, diamond ring, $30; second, diamond locket, $20; third, diamond pin, $12; fourth, diamond collar button, $5.

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The bicycle races that are to be given in conjunction with the New-Jersey Athletic Club's carnival of sports on Labor Day are attracting a great deal of attention. The events this year are a one-mile and a two-mile bicycle race. Riders will be allowed the use of the grounds ten days prior to the games upon presenting their competitors' tickets. The New-Jerseys' grounds are situated at the end of the Hudson County Boulevard, and it is a great resort for cyclists. It can be reached by wheel from any part of this city by taking any ferry and going out by the Hudson County Boulevard to the gate. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, on Sept. 1.

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Knab's Park, in Whitestone, will be the scene of the Gramercy Wheelmen's annual outing to-day. There will be competitions in bowling for both ladies and gentlemen, as well as other forms of amusement.

SPRINGFIELD'S TOURNAMENT.

A Successful Meet Assured and Entries Already Coming In.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—A few days more and Springfield's great annual cycle tournament will take place, the most important event of its kind in the East, if not in this country, or the world. The arrangements have been perfected in the thorough, careful way the Springfield Bicycle Club has of doing things, and there are indications that the meet will be fully the equal, if not the superior, of those which have gone before it, both in point of the number and excellence of the riders, and in the interest and attendance of the public. The members of the club who have been to other cities on advertising business report that there is more interest manifested out of town than in other years. The club has done things on a large scale this year, and anticipates good racing and good financial results. The meet will be conducted on strict business and sportsmanlike principles.

Now that the Louisville meet is over, any day may bring fast riders to town, and the park will soon be a lively place. There is no doubt that the fast men will all be here—that is, all but Johnson. "Johnny" is a variable quantity, and he may or may not show up here for his race with Michael. Cubanne's suspension being lifted Sept. 1, he may race here. Harry Tyler and Fred Titus, two other favorites, are out of it, but there are many fast men, with a possibility of foreign riders to make things interesting. Sanger has already entered for the tournament, and so have F. J. Jenny of Syracuse and Hofstetter of Orlando, Fla., two other "pros."

As was the case last year, the amateurs are likely to loom up, for there are many of them who are riding very fast. There is a possibility that Louis Gimm, the long-distance rider, will make a try at the twenty-four-hour record some time between now and the tournament. An inquiry has been received from him regarding pacing and park accommodations. Henshaw, the fast amateur of Brooklyn, a member of the Kings County Wheelmen, will make a trial at the tournament for the record for the mile, paced, with flying start, which is now 1:32 3-5. He will be paced by the Kings County "quad." Henshaw won the Greater New-York mile championship in 2:04, and can be relied upon to do a very fast mile under favorable circumstances.

The park arrangements have been practically completed. The grand stand will be the same as last year, the south stand crossing the mile track, with the bleachers in front of it. The capacity of the whole will be about 6,500, and there have already been many demands for seats and boxes. The tickets will go on sale next Monday at Hendee & Nelson's. The stands for the press will be the same as last year. The track is in fine shape, thanks to "Sandy" Sinclair's careful supervision. The lower turn is a little higher than it was last year. A change for the better is the moving back eight feet of the low fence on the inside of the track, the work on which is already under way. The ditch along the edge of the track will be filled up, and the space between the fence and the track will be smoothly turfed. The water pipe which extends around the track will be placed on the top of the fence, offering some protection against falls. The moving of the fence will prevent the possibility of such accidents as have occurred on the track. The high picket fence in front of the judges' stand will be drawn back in a diagonal line to connect with the other fence. A tent 40 by 40 feet will be set up near the clubhouse for the accommodation of the amateur riders, the house being reserved for the professionals. There will be several other tents put up by manufacturers and the various clubs.

Not so many trial heats will be run off on the first day, Sept. 1, as usual. There will be some in the afternoon, but many of them will be held on the second and third days. The pacing this year is to be by single riders only, that by tandems and triplets having proved unpopular. Either a rider will be given cash or a prize to do the pacing for each race, or prizes will be offered to the man leading at the quarter, half, or three-quarters, or other points as may be determined. The latter method may be used in the biggest races, as it has been found to produce good results.

The clubhouse will be open as usual, and on Tuesday night the Second Regiment Band will give a concert in the park opposite. The floors and furniture of the club are now covered with duck, and the repairs will not be begun till after the meet. The entertainments which the Holyoke minstrels will give on the two nights of the tournament will be well worth attending, for the Holyoke boys are working hard for it, and are reported to have many good features. The League of American Wheelmen headquarters this year have been fixed at the Hotel Worthy.

The Directors of the Springfield Bicycle Club have practically completed arrangements for the ball at the fourteenth annual Fall meet of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen, which will be held in the City Hall, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 2. Music will be furnished by the Philharmonic Orchestra, and T. A. Holland will prompt. A short concert will precede the order of dancing. The admission to the ball will be free to League of American Wheelmen members. Tickets will be sold to those who are not members at $2 each. The Floor manager will be S. H. Trask, and he will be assisted by the following aids: A. D. Peck, A. K. Fiske, W. H. Chipman, and F. S. McLaulan of Boston; W. A. Cohn, Arthur C. Eddy, James M. Gill, Harold S. Cooke, George A. Campbell, and W. H. Gowdy of Springfield.

PARSONS TO MEET STARBUCK.

They Will Race at the Tournament of the Quill Club Wheelmen.

Chairman Hines of the Race Committee of the Quill Club Wheelmen of America, while at Louisville, made arrangements with Frank Starbuck, one of the best long-distance riders in America, and John W. Parsons, the Australian champion, who holds several long-distance European records, for an hour competition race to take place at the Quill Club meet to be held at Manhattan Beach Sept. 18 and 19. This will be the first race for this length of time ever decided in this country.

The hour record at present stands at thirty-one miles and five yards, and Starbuck thinks that he is capable of doing even better than that. Six pacing triplets will be used, each man having three, manned by the leading cracks on the circuit. This will be the "feature" race of the year, and it will take place on Friday, Sept. 18, on which day the trial heats of the races on the regular programme will be run. Parsons is one of the most graceful riders ever seen. He has done some excellent work on the circuit, and at Louisville, where he paced several events, he won round after round of applause for the manner in which he carried the men around the track in almost record-breaking time.

Henry Goodman, one of the best-known timers in America, will officiate at the meet. H. W. Robinson, the Massachusetts member of the Racing Board, will also serve as an official. This meet will probably have the greatest number of well-known men as officials of any meet this year.

Additional arrangements have been made in the way of novel features, and the public is promised races of a character never seen before. One of the features talked of is a mile handicap event between every kind of bicycle now known, including a sextuplet, "quint," "quad," triplet, tandem, and single. This race should be a feature in itself, as it will bring together for the first time in competition all the different kinds of machines. Besides being decidedly novel, it should prove very interesting. The sextuplet will, of course, be on scratch, and the single will have the limit.

The winners of the National championships at Louisville and the other noted professional racing men are taking a great interest in this meet, and as a cash prize is offered for the mile record, no doubt many will ride for it. It will be the first and only time this year that the big men will ride in this vicinity, and that alone should excite public interest.

Several noted amateurs have also expressed a desire to ride for records at the Quill's meet, and, as an effort will be made to secure the amateur "quad" team of the Kings County Wheelmen and the triplet team of the Harlem Wheelmen for pacing purposes, records will undoubtedly be broken.

The Quill Club will send a large delegation to the Springfield races, on Sept. 1, 2, and 3. Headquarters will be established at that place, and information about the great meet at Manhattan Beach can be obtained out at the time. Entries close on Sept. 12 with A. G. Batchelder, 150 Nassau Street, New-York City.

Coming Race Fixtures.

In the following list of race meets the National Circuit dates are denoted by an asterisk:

AUGUST.

25—*Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
25—Newark Valley, N. Y., North Tioga Agricultural Society.
25 and 26—Woonsocket (R. I.) Agricultural Society.
26, 27, and 28—Carmel, N. Y., Putnam County Agricultural Society.
26 and 27—Milwaukee, Wis., Associated Cycling Clubs.
26—Middletown, N. Y., Barnes Cycle Club.
26—Newcastle (Penn.) Cyclers.
27—Ballston, N. Y., Saratoga Agricultural Society.
27—Whitefield, N. H., P. T. Stoughton.
27—*Utica (N. Y.) Cycling Club.
27 and 28—New-London (Ohio) Fair Company.
28 and 29—Brattleborough, Vt., Vermont Wheel Club.
28—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Wheel Club.
29—*Meriden (Conn.) Wheel Club.
29—Flushing, N. Y., Mercury Wheelmen.
29—Cambridge, Mass., Massachusetts Athletic Association.
29—Albany (N. Y.) Bicycle Club.
29—Philadelphia, Quaker City Wheelmen.

SEPTEMBER.

1, 2, and 3—Springfield (Mass.) Bicycle Club.
1, 2, 3, and 4—Belleville (Ill.) League Cyclers.
2, 9, 16, 23, and 30—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Athletic Club.
3—Little Valley, N. Y., Cattaraugus County Fair.
3 and 4—Sheldon Junction, Vt., C. H. Stevens.
4, 5, 24, 25, and 26—Chicago National Cycle Exhibition Company.
5—Bridgeport, Conn., McMahon & Wrenn.
5—Lynn, Mass., H. J. Fox.
5—Norwich, Conn., Rose of New-England Wheel Club.
6—Erie (Penn.) Wanderers' Bicycle Club.
6—Norristown (Penn.) Wheelmen.
6—Philadelphia, R. H. Kain.
6—Jersey City, Catholic Club games.
5—*Waltham, Mass.
5—Harrisburg (Penn.) Cycle Track Association.
7—Manhattan Beach, N. Y., South Brooklyn Wheelmen.
7—*Boston, Mass.
7—Gardner, Mass., Osgood & Coolidge.
7—Westborough (Mass.) Agricultural Society.
7—Fitchburg, Mass., Rollstone Cycle Club.
7—Nashville (Tenn.) Athletic Club.
7—Nashua, N. H., McAfee & McMaster.
7—Albany, N. Y., Central Federation of Labor.
7—Detroit (Mich.) Wheelmen.
7—Trenton, N. J., Potters National Union.
7—Syracuse (N. Y.) Athletic Association.
7—Huntington (Ind.) Cycle Club.
7—Jersey City Knights of Labor games.
7—Chicago Bankers' Athletic Club.
7—Indianapolis (Ind.) Cycle Track Association.
7—Lima (Ohio) Cycling Club.
7—Grand Rapids, Mich., A. E. Richmond.
7—Red Bank (N. J.) Wheelmen.
7—South Framingham, Mass., Wayside Park Club.
7—Bridgeport, Conn., Rambling Wheelmen.
7—Greenfield, Mass., H. C. Putnam.

Atalanta's Meet Postponed.

The rain caused a postponement of the Atalanta Wheelmen's race meet at Waverly Park yesterday afternoon. Fully fifty racing men, unable to ascertain beforehand that the meet would not be held, gathered about the entrance to the park shortly before 1 o'clock and patiently waited in the drizzle for the gates to open. The club had no representative present, and after a wait of over an hour an indignation meeting was held. The club was denounced for not having informed the entrants and the public of the postponement. Capt. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen was one of those who went to the track. He telegraphed to Newark early in the day to learn whether the meet would be held, but got no answer. After a consultation of the members of the Race Committee late yesterday afternoon the club decided to have the meet take place on next Wednesday, all the events scheduled to stand.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will receive with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—In its efforts to build up its membership the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn will continue this month the plan adopted some time ago of giving a bicycle to the member bringing in the largest number of recruits during the month. The wheel offered is richly decorated. The fork head and handle bars are embossed in gold, and the diamond frame and the rear forks in silver. The work was done by a new electric process, the silver being laid on very heavily, and then the tracing carved out and the gold laid on. The grips on the handle bars are of mother of pearl in different shades.

—E. V. Connett, Jr., of the Yellow Fellow Club, who was one of the winners of the tandem coasting contest at Cedar Grove Hill last Saturday, has been elected President of that club, and L. R. Connett has been elected Secretary and Treasurer, to take the place of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, who resigned.

—Will R. Pitman, the veteran cyclist, now steps forward as a life saver. Last Wednesday at Manhattan Beach he rescued Dr. Borland of Brooklyn after an exciting experience. The doctor got beyond his depth and became exhausted.

—It is announced by the Cycle Board of Trade that the rules, regulations, diagrams, &c., for the next National bicycle show in this city will be mailed to the members of the trade to-morrow.

NATIONAL BEAGLE TRIALS.

To be Run at Hempstead Oct. 26—Classes and Premiums.

At a special trial committee meeting of the National Beagle Club of America, held recently at the rooms of the American Kennel Club, 55 Liberty Street, there were present J. W. Appleton, Chairman; Hermann F. Schellhass, George B. Post, Jr., John Bateman, and George W. Rogers. It was decided to hold the annual field meet during the week commencing Oct. 26 at Hempstead, L. I. Messrs. Bradford S. Turpin of Roxbury, Mass., and Charles Quynn will officiate as judges. Classes and conditions are:

Open Class A.—For dogs and bitches, all ages, fifteen inches and under, that have not been placed first in any open class at any recognized field trials held in America.

Open Class B.—For dogs and bitches, all ages, thirteen inches and under, that have not been placed first in any open class at any recognized field trials held in America.

Derby Class C.—

MT. VERNON'S NEW CHURCH

ENGLISH LUTHERAN SOCIETY TO HAVE A PLACE OF WORSHIP.

Cornerstone for a Handsome, Commodious Structure to be Laid To-day by the Rev. Charles S. Kohler, Pastor of the Congregation—The Ladies' Society, Organized in March, 1895, Did Much Toward Getting the Building Fund.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The English Lutheran Church society of this city will lay the cornerstone of its new edifice, in Bridge Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be the twenty-second church building in Mount Vernon.

It will be of Gothic architecture. It will front 40 feet on Bridge Street, and will extend back about 80 feet. The seating capacity will be 400. The basement will be of

English Lutheran Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Its Cornerstone to be Laid To-day with Appropriate Ceremonies.

stone, and the superstructure will be of wood. The high bell tower at the corner is a striking feature of the design. The main entrances will be under a broad porch, supported by double columns. There will be, besides the main audience room, ample Sunday-school rooms and parlors. The structure will be one of the most tasteful churches in the city. It was designed by George A. Flagg of New-York. The plot in which the church will stand is 100 feet square.

The Rev. Charles S. Kohler, pastor of the church, will officiate at the services and lay the cornerstone. The Rev. C. C. Berkemeier will make the principal address. Short addresses will be made by A. F. Gescheldt, Chairman of the Building Committee, and other prominent members of the congregation.

The Mount Vernon English Lutheran Church was established in February, 1895, when twenty-four persons met at the home of Mrs. Maggie M. Hempy, in West Second Street, and completed an organization. The meetings were held regularly after that at Ferguson's Hall, and the Rev. Mr. Kohler was made pastor. The congregation began to outgrow the hall, and it was decided to build a suitable edifice at once. There are over sixty members of the church now. The building will be ready for occupancy in October.

The members of the Church Council are A. F. Gescheldt, Edward Martens, Charles Bonning, Henry Diecks, August W. Diecks, George C. Appell, and Erhard Anderberg.

The building of the church edifice is due largely to the energetic work of the Ladies' Society, which was organized in March, 1895. It has twenty-four members. It helped to raise the building fund, and to meet the current expenses of the congregation.

One hundred students are enrolled in the Sunday school.

PLEASURES AT LARCHMONT MANOR.

Dancing, Wheeling, Concerts, and Progressive Euchre.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Bicycling has been the all-absorbing source of amusement this week. The cool weather was favorable and the roads were in superb condition. The result was that all the Manor was awheel as long as daylight lasted, and time could not be found for much else.

The regular monthly dance at the Larchmont Yacht Club House was held Thursday evening, and, as usual, proved to be an enjoyable affair.

The annual fire parade will be held Wednesday evening, and, as many prominent residents of the Manor are firemen, society will turn out to see the show.

The women of the Manor will give a concert in aid of the New-Rochelle Hospital Sept. 5 at the pavilion. The concert will be under the direction of H. R. Humphries.

Among this week's arrivals at the Victoria Hotel are Mrs. M. Ives, New-Haven; Conn.; E. S. Chapin, New-York; L. Reynolds, Chicago; H. Suydam, New-York; Mrs. E. B. Marcoss, New-York; Mrs. J. A. G.-Carson, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. H. M. Wells, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. W. Page and Miss Page, Rutland, Vt.

The prize winners at the progressive euchre party at the Victoria Friday evening were Mrs. P. F. Albertson, Miss Grace Oakley, G. G. Whitson, and Mrs. Griffen. The regular weekly dance was held this evening.

The following arrived this week at the Belvidere: Miss A. V. Curry, New-York; Miss M. M. Kelly, Brooklyn; Miss L. Van Schaick, New-York; Dr. Bryant, New-York; and Mrs. C. E. Van Zandt, Brooklyn.

There was a pleasant dance at the Belvidere Friday evening.

SAVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Death Sentence of Murderer Boutwell Commuted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The President has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence imposed on Robert E. Boutwell, convicted of murder in Texas and sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 4 next. The President says:

"I grant this commutation with much hesitation because it saves from the extreme penalty of the law the last of three persons who were engaged in a foul murder, and who with such commutation will all have escaped the extreme penalty of the law, which they deserve. I have, however, yielded to the feeling that, inasmuch as this convict's partners in the crime of which he was convicted have been saved from the death penalty, he ought not to suffer it alone. This also seems to be the opinion of the Judge and District Attorney who officiated on the trial."

In the case of Hickman Freeman, sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 4 in Texas for murder, the President refuses to interfere. In denying the application the President says:

"This prisoner was convicted of an atrocious murder. There is not the least doubt of his guilty participation in the crime, even upon the statement made by him and on his behalf. The circumstances of the crime are so shocking and the guilt of the convict is so clear that I can find no justification for Executive interference with the course of justice."

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

During the New-York camp season at Peekskill this year, which came to an end on Aug. 15, there has been a total of 6,512 officers and men on duty, which is a little more than half the aggregate strength of the force. The attendance, it is believed, was the largest in the history of the camp. In the percentage of attendance of regiments, the Eighth Regiment, Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., holds the record, with a percentage of 92.25. Squadron A, Major Charles F. Roe, with a percentage of 94.05, leads the cavalry organizations, and the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, with a percentage of 94.44, holds the record for the artillery. The First Signal Corps of New-York City, Capt. Homer W. Hedge, with a percentage of 88.72, has the best attendance among the signal organizations. Last, but not least, comes the Thirty-fourth Separate Company of Geneva, Capt. William Wilson, with a percentage of attendance of 100. This is the best among the separate companies, and also the highest of any organization present this season. The following table shows the percentage of attendance of each organization in detail, with pay. The number present includes all men who were at any time on duty at camp, while the percentage given is from the official record, which is based on the average daily attendance:

June 27 to July 4.

	Av. in Officers	Camp. Men	Total	Per Cent.	Amount Paid
Squadron A	12	147	159	94.05	$1,348.00
8th Regiment	34	538	572	92.25	6,329.75
24 Separate Co	4	73	77	84.60	905.50
25th Separate Co	5	54	59	76.31	674.00
42d Separate Co	4	79	83	80.76	917.50
45th Separate Co	5	61	69	66.71	756.50
Band, post staff, &c	8	58	66	....	1,103.25
Total	72	1,015	1,085		$12,774.00

July 4 to July 11.

13th regiment	30	491	550	89.36	$6,184.75
1st Separate Co	4	72	76	89.72	843.25
39th Separate Co	5	73	78	94.05	818.50
43d Separate Co	4	79	83	91.65	860.50
44th Separate Co	5	89	94	88.84	1,109.00
Band, post staff, &c	8	58	66	....	1,092.25
Total	65	862	927		$10,867.25

July 11 to July 18.

23d Regiment	41	570	611	78.60	$7,250.75
20th Separate Co	6	50	56	96.09	693.00
34th Separate Co	4	80	84	100.00	975.50
41st Separate Co	5	84	89	89.42	1,003.50
46th Separate Co	4	85	90	86.96	1,007.50
Band, post staff, &c	8	57	65	....	1,021.25
Total	68	936	1,005		$12,998.00

July 18 to July 25.

9th Regiment	41	577	618	91.89	$7,470.75
5th Separate Co	5	96	101	92.62	1,193.75
12th Separate Co	5	54	58	90.49	677.00
28th Separate Co	5	88	93	95.49	1,066.00
37th Separate Co	3	65	68	95.17	792.50
Band, post staff, &c	9	58	67	....	1,109.34
Total	67	938	1,005		$12,298.00

July 25 to Aug. 1.

14th Regiment	42	562	604	90.22	$7,244.00
8th Separate Co	4	95	99	95.37	1,114.25
12th Separate Co	5	77	101	98.42	1,091.00
17th Separate Co	4	58	62	84.88	681.75
18th Separate Co	4	92	96	98.97	1,100.00
1st Signal Corps	2	34	36	88.72	381.00
2d Signal Corps	2	33	35	78.09	365.00
3d Signal Corps	2	32	34	89.34	352.00
Band, post staff, &c	8	62	70	....	1,060.75
Total	72	1,065	1,137		$13,375.75

Aug. 1 to Aug. 8.

69th Regiment	33	451	484	85.30	$5,853.00
2d Separate Co	4	100	104	96.72	1,147.75
9th Separate Co	4	64	68	84.44	822.75
32d Separate Co	4	80	84	97.17	974.25
39th Separate Co	3	68	72	92.77	812.50
47th Separate Co	4	76	82	88.07	967.25
Band, post staff, &c	8	59	67	....	1,041.00
Total	62	898	961		$11,558.53

Aug. 8 to Aug. 15.

1st Battery	6	77	83	86.44	$1,202.60
2d Battery	6	77	83	91.02	1,141.50
3d Battery	5	56	61	69.49	781.50
6th Battery	6	89	95	92.21	1,495.90
Foot staff, band, &c	11	48	59	....	1,221.18
Signal Corps detail	8	8	8	....	88.00
Total	34	355	389		$5,929.18

Recapitulation.

First week	72	1,015	1,085	..	$12,774.00
Second week	65	862	927	..	10,867.25
Third week	66	932	998	..	12,917.05
Fourth week	67	938	1,005	..	12,298.00
Fifth week	72	1,065	1,137	..	13,375.75
Sixth week	62	899	961	..	11,558.50
Seventh week	34	355	389	..	5,929.18
Total	438	6,064	6,502	..	$79,749.82

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The following promotions and appointments on the First Brigade staff are announced by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald: Capt. W. Emlen Roosevelt, to be Quartermaster, with rank of Major, vice Goodwin, resigned; Capt. Oliver Harriman, Jr., to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Major, vice Perkins, resigned; Private Sydney J. Smith of Squadron A, to be aide de camp, with rank of Captain, vice Roosevelt, promoted, and Private William B. Koster, Twelfth Regiment, also to be aide de camp, with rank of Captain, vice Harriman, promoted. Gen. Fitzgerald also announces that the following members of the various hospital corps of the organizations of the brigade have passed the prescribed examination, and will be permitted to wear at all times the distinctive badge of the Hospital Corps of the State as an indication of special fitness to aid the sick and injured under urgent circumstances:

Seventh Regiment—Private R. H. Lockwood, Company A; Private F. M. Cutler, Company B; Private C. McDougall, Company B; Private P. C. Pollard, Company D; Private J. W. Colwell, Company G; Private W. F. Keirnan, Company B; Private E. D. Rudderow, Company I.

Eighth Regiment—Private C. B. Donovan, Company A; Private George Ritter Company D.

Ninth Regiment—Private Henry Ruddick, Company A; Private Frederick Hirsch, Company E; Private Otto Spahn, Company D; Private Harry Cole, Company F; Private C. A. Heckler, Company H; Private Dennis Hogan, Company I.

Twelfth Regiment—Private W. D. Goodall, Company C; Private C. H. Menge, Company D; Private William Scott, Company F; Private Isaac Frank, Company H; Private T. J. Battle, Company H; Private E. B. Burchall, Company I.

Twenty-second Regiment—Private E. L. Purdy, Company A; Private F. E. Dewey, Company A; Private G. E. Martyn, Company B; Private F. A. Wysard, Company C; Private W. H. White, Company E; Private H. M. Grotts, Company H; Private E. K. Kern, Company K.

Seventy-first Regiment—Private A. E. Canterbury, Company A; Private E. D. Smith, Company B; Private A. St. John Shepard, Company B; Private J. F. Fairman, Company C; Private C. F. Becker, Company G; Private J. E. Jefferson, Company H.

First Battery—Private Charles L. Wendell.

Second Battery—Private C. J. L. Lynch.

Squadron A—Private M. Leale.

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Sergt. C. H. Froehlich of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, will probably be reduced to the ranks at the request of Capt. Wells for alleged ungentlemanly and unmilitary conduct. During the recent election for First Lieutenant, the Sergeant took an active part in canvassing for votes, and in doing so, it is said, insulted several members of the company, and used profane language, and, it is further stated, was impertinent to the Captain. The application to reduce the Sergeant, it was given out at first, was the result of a spite against him by the Captain. This report, however, proves to be erroneous, and the action of the Captain is fully indorsed by the entire company, with one or two exceptions, and these, it is said, are undesirable men, whom it is proposed to get rid of as soon as opportunity offers. Capt. William G. Bates, Adjutant, has gone on a leave of absence to Vermont. Col. Greene did not sail for Europe last Wednesday, as he intended, but will remain, for the present, at his Summer residence, Jamestown, R. I. Capt. Thomas W. Timpson and First Lieut. Anthony J. Bleecker, both of Company G, have sent in their resignations on account of the expiration of their terms of service. They are both excellent officers and have been in the service for some twelve years. The acceptance of their resignations will leave Company G without any commissioned officer, as there is already a vacancy for Second Lieutenant in it. Capt. Timpson has been intending to resign for the last year, but was persuaded to hold over. He now thinks he has been in the service long enough, and desires to be granted an honorable discharge. Lieut. Bleecker, being a great friend of the Captain, it is understood, did not desire to remain in the company without the Captain, hence his resignation.

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In the future the various hospital corps are to be thoroughly instructed in the use of the "Esmarch scarf," as the best emergency bandage, before attempting to use the roller bandage. This instruction is ordered at the suggestion of the Medical Examining Board for Hospital Corps.

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Another company in the Ninth Regiment which has received a very high rating from Inspector Gen. McLewee is Company D, commanded by Capt. John D. Walton. This is what the General says in his official report, his remarks being made in connection with the recent annual inspection: "This company, with 100 per cent. present for muster, was the best in the First Battalion in matters of general appearance, condition of uniforms, and equipments, and a great improvement over last year, which was called for at that time. The manner in which the criticism has been met is a great credit to the officers and men. Manual of arms good; men very steady. The books are all neatly kept, but more attention is required to detail. Average of percentage at drills, from Oct. 2, 1895, to May 14, 1896, 31 events, $1.49. Very good."

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The members of Company B, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Nesbitt, have been invited to visit Pleasure Bay next Saturday afternoon by Mr. Edward Kemp, a veteran of the regiment and an ex-member of Company B. At Pleasure Bay the boys will be treated to a clambake and enjoy a good time generally. They will leave New-York at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on either the steamer Monmouth or Sandy Hook, from the foot of Rector Street.

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Company C, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Charles J. Selter, has decided to hold athletic games with the St. George Athletic Club at the armory in November next. The games will be open to all amateurs, and a large National Guard representation is expected.

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First Lieut. Matthew Morgan Miles of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, has been unanimously elected Captain, vice Thurston, promoted Major. Captain-elect Miles has an excellent reputation and has been a member of the regiment over twelve years.

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At the third supplementary practice day at Creedmoor at 500 and 600 yards for the sharpshooters' decoration, the Seventh Regiment led in the number of qualifications, with twenty-three sharpshooters. The Ninth and Twelfth Regiments follow next, each qualifying thirteen sharpshooters. The honor of making the highest score, however, belongs to a representative of the Twelfth Regiment, viz., Private H. Ahrens, of Company B, who scored 49 out of a possible 50 points. The following are the names and aggregate scores of the members of each organization which qualified. The names and scores being under each one of merit:

Squadron A.

Lieut. L. G. Reed, Troop Two	42
Private A. Wendt, Troop One	42
Capt. O. B. Bridgman, Troop One	41

Seventh Regiment.

Capt. W. C. Fisk, Company D	46
Private R. Darling, Company A	45
Private W. N. Bavier, Company C	45
Lieut. R. M. Dunn, Company G	45
Capt. J. A. Gisen, Company G	44
Lieut. J. Rex, Company D	44
Sergt. W. Smith, Company C	44
Private S. C. Hicks, Company D	44
Private A. Pontico, Company D	44
Private H. B. Snyder, Company D	44
Lieut. S. G. White, Company B	43
Corp. G. H. Fraser, Company B	43
Private A. E. Wells, Company E	43
Corp. J. Bissell, Company I	43
Private H. C. Matile, Company G	43
Private C. W. Dean, Company E	42
Private A. C. Valadier, Company E	42
Corp. F. D. Scobie, Company D	42
Private H. S. Burroughs, Company G	42
Sergt. J. E. Buck, Company F	42
Private F. A. Rooke, Company H	42
Lieut. H. C. Du Val, Company I	42
Private T. W. Lloyd, Company K	42

Eighth Regiment.

Lieut. G. F. Jacoby, staff	47
Sergt. J. M. Shannon, Company B	43
Quartermaster Sergt. N. M. Stern, staff	42
Lieut. C. Bayer, Company A	42

Ninth Regiment.

Corp. W. F. Martaillier, Company D	47
Capt. J. B. Walton, Company D	47
Sergt. J. J. Hegeman, Company A	46
Sergt. W. Beaumont, Company D	45
Private G. H. Cook, Company C	45
Sergt. W. Smith, Company C	45
Quartermaster Sergt. W. F. Behrens, Company D	44
Sergt. H. A. De Patti, Company C	44
Private L. Springhorn, Company D	43
Lieut. J. T. Hardy, staff	43
Corp. G. Wathelet, Company C	42
Corp. B. Whittaker, Company D	42
Private A. Page, Company D	42

Twelfth Regiment.

Private H. Ahrens, Company B	49
Corp. C. S. Ott, Company B	47
Ordnance Sergt. C. Corse Scott, U. S.	46
Private C. A. Dant, Company I	46
Lieut. S. L. Smith, Company G	44
Private J. G. Hagenbacker, Company F	43
Private A. E. Van Hulesen, Company F	43
Corp. T. Coe, Company E	42
Quartermaster Sergt. W. Layer, Company F	42
Private J. Young, Company F	42
Corp. R. M. Fields, Company G	42
Corp. J. A. Opel, Company G	42
Sergt. J. E. Newcomb, Company G	42

Thirteenth Regiment.

Capt. J. S. Jennings, Company B	45
Lieut. J. W. Stewart, Company A	43
Capt. E. J. Jennings, Company B	42
Private J. D. Jennings, Company B	42
Sergt. C. M. Reid, Company D	42

Fourteenth Regiment.

Ordnance Sergt. P. J. Farrell, N. C. S.	45
Capt. J. J. Dixon, staff	42

Twenty-second Regiment.

Lieut. C. H. Stoddard, Company A	46
Corp. A. H. Vreeland, Company C	46
Private F. Drinchiler, Company E	45
Capt. M. E. Barnuton, staff	43
Corp. J. H. Sayles, Company G	42

Twenty-third Regiment.

Quartermaster Sergt. W. M. Summers, Company D	45
Sergt. G. C. Mason, Company K	45
Private G. C. Keefer, Company H	42
Private G. Kruppendorf, Company H	42

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Private G. W. Lent, Company D	45
Sergt. Major S. H. Hobby, N. C. S.	43
Sergt. S. W. Clemitt, Company K	43
Capt. J. Moncrieff, Company G	43
Quartermaster Sergt. J. B. Christoffel, Company D	42
Lieut. C. L. Geroud, staff	42

Seventy-first Regiment.

Sergt. W. R. Hill, Company B	45
Capt. E. F. Austin, staff	44
Private W. L. Garrigues, Company D	44
Private J. T. Fairman, Company C	43
Private R. S. Johnson, Company I	43
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Deferred to the City Folks.

From The Boston Congregationalist.

At a seaside resort natives and visitors mingled freely in the local prayer meeting and fulfilled to some extent at least their respective parts in sustaining it. But it did not conduce to the self-possession of the visiting brethren when, just after the leader had thrown the meeting open, one of the townspeople spoke up sharply and said: "Them two city fellers better speak now, for none of us folks will until they've finished."

FLAX AND LINSEED OIL.

The United States's Share in the Industry.

The growing of flax and the production of linseed oil have received a great impetus lately throughout the world, particularly in the Argentine Republic. Concerning the part the United States is taking in this industry, United States Consul Robertson of Hamburg says that "without knowing the prices at which linseed oil can be manufactured in the United States, it is very difficult to conclude as to whether it can be successfully introduced into Germany in competition with the domestic product and with other importations. Knowing, however, as already given above, the prices at which the oil is generally sold here ($9.52 per 220 pounds) and the import duty ($1.19 per 220 pounds) it should be easy for our manufacturers, by adding the cost of transportation, insurance, commissions, &c., to decide whether they would be able to gain a foothold in this market.

"In a conversation which I had with a leading local dealer he was kind enough to advance the following ideas: After remarking that it appeared as if the United States had decided to enter more extensively into the growing of linseed, he stated that the seed costs here from $1.96 to $2.43 per 110 pounds, according to quality and purity, and that with such seed prices the English and Dutch mills were able to deliver the oil at $9.52 per 220 pounds and the cakes at $1.19 per 220 pounds, but that at such figures their profits were very small. If the United States desired to compete with the European mills, they would, he thought, have to be able to grow the seed in their own country at a lower cost of production than that of East Indian, Russian, or La Plata origin. The gentleman further gave it as his opinion that the price of $9.52 could not be maintained if large quantities of linseed oil were exported from the United States to Europe, and that soon the German mills, which are protected by the tariff, will have reached such a state of development that importation of linseed oil will necessarily decrease materially. In his opinion, a well-conducted German mill ought to be able even to-day to meet any competition. He thought that in Austria the outlook would be more favorable, the industry being in its infancy there."

MAYOR STRONG STILL AT ELBERON.

May Be Preparing His Decision in the Case of Commissioner Parker.

Mayor Strong is still remaining quietly at Elberon. He has not been at his office since Thursday. His Secretary says that it is only the rheumatism that is detaining him on the Jersey coast.

There are others, however, who think quite otherwise. When the Mayor returned from Richfield Springs he announced that he would make decision in the Parker case within three weeks. The three weeks expire on Tuesday of this week. It is supposed, therefore, that Mr. Strong has been engaged in reading over the testimony of the trial and in preparing his decision. This supposition seems borne out by the fact that the Mayor said last Thursday that he never felt better in his life. It seems more likely that the Parker decision, and not his ailment, has been keeping him at Elberon.

Mr. Parker, as every one else, seems assured as to what the decision of Mayor Strong will be. At the Police Commissioners' meeting a few days ago he stated that the Board would take the subject of legislative investigation. The course to be taken by the Parker trial is that if the Commissioner is removed the matter must go to the Governor and may go to the Senate committee. The committee would, of course, investigate the work of Mr. Parker and his fellow Commissioners. Mr. Parker evidently expects a decision adverse to himself.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 29 will close promptly in all cases at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree").

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Tunis, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Ireland, (letters only,) per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania"); at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

"PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At $8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Ardandnu; at 1 PM for Brazil and Rio Plata Countries, per steamship Kaffir Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Kaffir Prince"); at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pontabelle; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turks and Caicos, and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for St. Marc, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alvena"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haitien, Gonaives, and Jeremie, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chispas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Monday and Thursday, from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM. 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1896.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE BROOKLYN.

The New Cruiser Left the Cramps' Shipyard Early Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn left the Cramps' shipyard at 8 A. M. to-day for her official trial trip off the Massachusetts coast.

Those who are on board the vessel, in addition to other guests who will join the Brooklyn's party in Boston, are included in the following list:

Members of Official Trial Board—Commander Charles H. Davis, Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, Chief Engineer John D. Ford. United States Navy Inspectors Stationed at Cramps' Shipyard—Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, Assistant Naval Constructor H. L. Ferguson, Passed Assistant Engineer E. T. Warburton, Lieut. James G. Doyle, Lieut. Lucien Flynne. Guests—Commodore George W. Melville, United States Navy, Engineer in Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department; Attorney General Judson Harmon, Congressman H. C. Lodenslager and George Hires of New-Jersey, Congressman Francis H. Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Capt. H. D. Borun, United States Army; Capt. Colby M. Chester, United States Navy; Col. Francis Larkin, Jr., William Redwood Wright, W. H. Doyle, Collector of Internal Revenue, Philadelphia; Thomas P. McKean, W. W. Gibbs, Mr. Serrill, Commander N. Nyoka, Capt. Sakurai, and Lieut. Takakuro, Imperial Japanese Navy; Wilbur K. Matthews, Richard Peters, Jr., and Francis L. Cramp.

The cruiser was noisily greeted by passing craft and by whistles ashore as she passed down the Delaware River.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward, according to location;
II. cab., $45 and upward.
Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | *Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
Regular steamers—Genoa direct—First Cabin, $50. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Aug. 27, 7 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 10, 7 AM
Normannia, Sep. 3, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Se. 17, 10 AM
1st Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH (London) & H. Rates of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Circassia.....Aug. 29 | Ethiopia.....Sept. 19
Anchoria.....Sept. 12 | Furnessia.....Sept. 26
Cabin, $45 and upward; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5, and Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE T

PICTURESQUE NORTH SIDE

ITS AREA TWICE AS LARGE AS THAT OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.

The Thoroughfares So Laid Out as to Preserve, as Far as Possible, the Natural Features of the Landscape—The Public Improvements Made and in Contemplation—Great Avenues to be Well Paved—Progress in Drainage Works.

It has long been a matter of reproach to the residents of Manhattan Island that they knew so little of that picturesque and delightful part of their city which lies above the Harlem River. Yet the area of this territory is twice as large as that of Manhattan Island itself.

Figures compiled from surveys show these areas: Manhattan Island, 13,463 acres; the North Side proper, 12,317 acres; the newly annexed district, consisting of that part of Westchester County which lies east of the Bronx River and south of the old northern boundary line of the city prolonged to the Sound, 14,205 acres.

Some of this want of knowledge on the part of the residents of Manhattan Island may fairly be attributed to the lack of cheap and efficient transportation facilities which prevailed until the comparatively recent extension of trolley lines through the north side—an extension which is even now far from being complete. Another reason for their ignorance is the fact that instead of numbered streets and avenues running rigidly at right angles to each other, the thoroughfares of the north side are for the most part called by names which do not suggest their topographical relation to one another. Moreover, these thoroughfares, instead of running rigidly in straight lines over hill and dale, have been carefully constructed, so as to preserve the natural features of the landscape, and so as to exhibit by graceful curves delightful vistas of wooded knolls and peaceful valleys at unexpected turns.

Topographical Features of the District.

Topographically the north side—using that term broadly to mean the 26,500 acres of city territory lying north of the Harlem, and thus including the newly annexed district—consists of a considerable number of ridges with intervening valleys running nearly north and south. Through these valleys originally ran small streams and creeks, emptying into the Sound, the East River, the Harlem, and the Hudson, and furnishing natural drainage for the whole district. All of these streams and creeks, with the exception of the Bronx River and Westchester Creek, will ultimately be wiped out of visible existence by the construction of huge sewers erected on or near their beds. At first sight it seems a matter of regret that these streams could not be preserved in their natural state. But reflection and observation show that most of these streams, being deprived of their surface water by the construction of streets and houses, would either cease to flow or would become polluted, open drains, like the present Mott Haven Canal.

"Although the north side was at one time a good farming district, bed rock is nowhere far from its surface. This fact, while it prevents the accumulation of stagnant water, and while it gives the best possible foundations for houses and streets, has placed a heavy burden on the property owners of the district. When a new street is legally opened by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, it is graded by the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and curbs and sewers are put in, and the total cost of the work is assessed on the owners of the adjoining property. The soundness of the policy of making this burden of assessments as light as possible, consistent with the accomplishment of improvements of a permanent and adequate character, is obvious. But in its results, the policy outlined is apt to cause expressions of impatience from those whose interest in the development and expansion of the north side is less direct than that of the assessed property holders. Each year sees a vast advance in the taxable wealth of the north side, thus enabling those concerned the better to bear the cost of improvements.

The first thing necessary to make a district habitable is to provide means of access—that is, the permanent grading of the streets. The second thing necessary is to insure the health of the residents by an adequate system for the removal of their sewage. Then follows the laying of water and gas pipes, at first through the streets and afterward by branches to the curbline, where connections are made with the houses. Last of all follows the paving of the streets.

"It has been suggested that the streets should be graded, the sewers, water, and gas mains be put in with connections to the curbstone of each lot, and the pavement added all at one time. To this Louis A. Risse, the chief topographical engineer of the Department of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, replies that the assessments for such a complete job would be so heavy that they would drive away intending settlers and press with undue heaviness upon those now living above the Harlem. So the policy of the city in regard to improvements on the north side, according to Mr. Risse, is first to get the sewer work and the grading and curbing disposed of, and then, in the fullness of time, when these improvements have caused the territory to be fairly occupied with residents, to make an additional assessment for the paving. Mr. Risse says that complete improvements at one jump are practicable in cities like Chicago and Brooklyn, where the work can be done cheaply, because of the sandy subsoil. The rock bottom on the north side puts such a scheme out of the question on the ground of expense.

Improvement of Thoroughfares.

It is evident that progressive permanent improvements made in the relative order of their importance, as the funds of property holders become available for them, will make necessary the tearing up of new streets several times after they have been graded. On this account, if on no other, the permanent paving of a new street on the north side is the last work done for which assessments are made. The practice, therefore, of Commissioner Haffen and of his engineers is to leave a good dirt road, after a new street has been graded, except on those thoroughfares where there is likely to be heavy trucking. In these latter cases a strip of macadam, twenty feet in width, without any permanent Telford foundation, is laid down in the middle of the street.

For those not familiar with the north side proper—that is, exclusive of the newly annexed district—it is well to bear in mind the main arteries which now bear the brunt of the traffic, and which in the not-far distant future must be the chief thoroughfares of a great and populous district. On the west side, roughly parallel to the Harlem River, at its beginning and extending through Van Cortlandt Park to the city line, lies Jerome Avenue. This great road, which follows the bottom of a valley throughout its course, has easy grades, and must inevitably become a great business street. The middle course of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards is supplied longitudinally by Third Avenue and the great series of roads which begin opposite First Avenue, and go north under the names of Willis, Melrose, and Webster Avenues. The eastern section of the district is supplied by the Southern Boulevard, which begins at the northern side of the continuation of Third Avenue over the Harlem River, and winds its way close to the East River at first, then turns inland, and finally ends close to the new Jerome Park reservoir.

Transversely, the main streets are One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth, which run from river to river; One Hundred and Sixty-first, which connects the Seventh Avenue Bridge on the west with Hunt's Point and Long Island Sound on the east. There are also Fremont Avenue, which runs from the Harlem River to the village of West Farms, and King's Bridge Road, which connects with the thoroughfare of the same name on Manhattan Island on the west and runs east into Pelham Avenue. This latter avenue itself is an important thoroughfare, running into Bronx Park, and issuing from it on its easterly street to become Pelham Parkway, connecting Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks.

Delays in Paving the Southern Boulevard.

Mr. Risse, speaking recently to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the progress of street improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, said:

"The Southern Boulevard was first laid out in 1869, before this portion of Westchester County was joined to the City of New-York. Shortly after a strip of macadam, 20 feet in width, was laid down in the middle of this road. This macadam proved itself serviceable until 1887, when street car tracks were laid down through it. Since then we have found great difficulty in keeping the Southern Boulevard in repair. After tearing up the macadam in order to lay its tracks the railway company has neglected to replace it as it originally was. The city has no right to spend its money to do work which ought properly to be done by a street car company. One obvious defect in the charter of the street car company is the fact that unlike all similar companies on Manhattan Island, it is not required to pave the space between its double tracks. Still we have a right to require that the street car company will replace the macadam strip in as good a state as it found it.

Another thing which prevents the proper paving of the Southern Boulevard at this time is the fact that the Port Morris branch of the Harlem Railroad has agreed to depress its tracks under the Southern Boulevard at One Hundred and Forty-third Street. The New-York Central, which owns the Harlem Railroad, has been making such extensive improvements in other parts of the city that we cannot justly complain of its delay in attending to the improvements in the Port Morris branch. Still, it delays the final paving of the Southern Boulevard, and until the tracks are depressed we cannot lay the upper part of this important thoroughfare in granite, as we have already laid the section of it nearest to the Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem.

"As to Pelham Avenue, which runs considerably south of Mosholu Parkway, and practically parallel to it, we have let the contract for pulushing, paving, grading, and curbing, and expect to have the work finished this Fall. As soon as this avenue is graded we shall place a strip of macadam along the middle of it. There is still a sewer to be made through part of its length.

To Widen King's Bridge Road.

"The King's Bridge Road of the north side is not yet legally opened, though the papers have been prepared to enable us to acquire the land necessary for widening it. As soon as the land has passed into the possession of the city we shall apply to the Board of Aldermen for the necessary authority to grade this important street and put in sewers and curbs.

"Webster Avenue, a noble thoroughfare 100 feet wide, is a continuation of Melrose and Willis Avenues. It has been determined to build a bridge from First Avenue, on Manhattan Island, to connect Willis Avenue with the heart of the city. Mr. North of the Public Works Department has already announced that he intends to lay asphalt in First Avenue, so that this line of streets will afford an easy means of access to the northern boundary of the city. We have already put asphalt in Willis Avenue from its beginning to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Melrose Avenue runs from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. Between One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets there will be a steel viaduct over the tracks of the Harlem Railroad. An appropriation of $100,000 was made by the last Legislature for this viaduct, and the plans are now in course of preparation.

"Granite block pavement has been laid down in Webster Avenue from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, where it begins, at the termination of Melrose Avenue, to One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street. A contract has been let for a granite pavement from this point to King's Bridge Road, and the contractor has the material on the ground ready to begin work at once. Between King's Bridge Road and the point where the Southern Boulevard crosses Webster Avenue, we are to have, at the request of the adjoining property holders, a pavement of vitrified brick. This will be the first use of brick pavement on the north side. It will be laid on six inches of concrete, and if it proves a success we may anticipate a great extension of brick pavement in this district. While the paving is going on we are putting in a main sewer and gas and water pipes.

"The Concourse, or Grand Boulevard, is the most important work projected on the north side. The land necessary for making this great driveway will cost $3,000,000. The cost of construction is estimated at $12,000,000. The Commissioners for the condemnation of the land of the first section of the concourse, from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, have already made their report to the Supreme Court, where it is now awaiting confirmation. The concourse will extend from One Hundred and Sixty-third Street to Mosholu Parkway.

"The reason why Jerome Avenue has been so long upset is that it was necessary to finish the construction of the great Cromwell Creek sewer, throughout part of its length. This was finally completed about a year and a half ago, and the contract for grading the avenue has since been awarded. The contract for curbs and sidewalks must wait a while.

"At present Jerome Avenue is in good condition between the Harlem River and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. Of course, it is only a dirt road, but it makes first-class driving. North of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street the avenue is considerably cut up, as the contractor has not yet got through with his work.

"Nothing can be done with the steep descent of the old Boston Post Road where it enters West Farms, but there will soon be two alternative routes to that village, with easier grades. One of these is Fremont Avenue, which is just about finished, so far as grading and the putting in of curbs are concerned, from Third Avenue. The other is the West Farms Road, which begins at the junction of Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, thus giving two excellent ways of reaching the Harlem River.

"The final maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, as filed on Jan. 1 last, show that 371 miles of streets will be required in this district. Manhattan Island has less than 400 miles of paved streets at present. So you see that we have a great deal of work before us. We spend each year about $1,400,000, of which $400,000 comes from the City Treasury and the remainder is raised by assessments on the property holders."

Progress Made with Drainage Works.

Josiah A. Briggs, the Chief Engineer of Construction, described the progress made with the sewers in the district. He said:

"A contract will be let next Wednesday for the construction of a sewer, which will take in all the west watershed of the Bronx as high up as Jennings Street. This sewer is to be 15½ feet in diameter at its outlet, and size is to decrease to 10 feet at Jennings Street. The surveys are nearly completed for the construction of this sewer north from Jennings Street to Pelham Avenue.

"We have recently completed the connecting link on Longwood Avenue, between the Intervale Avenue sewer and the Tiffany Street outlet. This system of sewers averages 9 feet in diameter and drains an area of 1,200 acres. The Tiffany Street outlet is nearly completed. It will be 10 feet in diameter.

"We have also completed the outlet sewer which takes the place of Bungay Creek. The Millbrook Creek sewer is completed to Mosholu Parkway and surveys for its extension to Gun Hill Road are now in progress. This sewer drains the southern part of the valley through which the Harlem Railroad runs. The Railroad Avenue sewer, which empties at Mott Haven, is now completed to One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

"The first section of the Cromwell Creek sewer from the Harlem River, on Jerome Avenue, to Cromwell Avenue, was completed last year. The second section along Cromwell and Inwood Avenues is now under contract. The upper section from Wolf Street to One Hundred and Ninetieth Street was completed two years ago. The average diameter of this sewer is 11 feet.

"Nothing has yet been done with the Tibbett's Brook watershed. One curious effect of the opening of the Harlem River ship canal, which I have not yet seen noticed in print, is its action in scouring the Harlem. The tide in the Hudson River rises some hours before that in the East River. The consequence is that there is a swift current through the Harlem for two or three hours twice a day. This completely disperses all the sewage which flows into the river, and will act in future to prevent the Harlem from ever becoming polluted."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Outdoor Sale of Attractive Westchester Lots a Coming Feature.

Auction sales for last week amounted to $346,955, against $143,950 for the corresponding week last year. There were recorded 277 mortgages for $6,746,132, of which 99, for $3,880,671, were at 5 per cent., 98 for $278,441 were at a higher rate, and 80 for $2,587,020 were at the lower rate. In the corresponding week of last year 180 mortgages were recorded for $1,994,600, of which 51, for $624,402, were at 5 per cent., 85 for $672,623 were at a higher rate, and 24 for $697,575 were at a lower rate.

The coming week will be barren of voluntary sales at auction, with the exception of a leasehold offering of the property at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, by R. V. Harnett & Co., at 59 Liberty Street, and the sale of 155 lots at Westchester, now in the Twenty-fourth Ward, by Philip A. Smyth, on the premises, on Saturday afternoon. The offering is one of the most attractive of the season. Nearly one-third of the lots face Westchester Avenue, the main thoroughfare of the old town. There is trolley service on the avenue. The remaining lots face Green and Washington Avenues and Butler, Halsey, and Kinnear Places. Since special inducements are to be offered to buyers, the prospects seem excellent for a large attendance, and a successful sale. Savings bank depositors will be allowed interest for withdrawals of deposits, and there will be a discount of 5 per cent. on cash purchases.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Aug. 24.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, block fronting on the west side of Gouverneur Street, between East Broadway and Division Street, 100.11 by 64.4 by 101.7 by 64.4, eight-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $31,415; on prior mortgage, $11,000 in gold.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, leasehold of 740 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 100, two four-story brick tenements with stores.

TUESDAY, Aug. 25.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, Bainbridge Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Suburban Street, 75 by 122.8 by 75 by 112.9, two-story frame dwelling; also lot 35 by 100 at southwest corner of Suburban Street and Briggs Avenue. Due on judgment, $1,185.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, N. T. M. Mellius, referee, 230 to 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, beginning 150.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, three five-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $22,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, 133 and 135 West Eleventh Street, north side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 106.3, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,160; on prior mortgage, $30,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Blair, referee, 472 West End Avenue, east side, 60.8½ feet south of Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,000.

By S. de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, two plots on the east side of Schuyler Street, one 200 feet northwest of Elliott Avenue, 111 by 146.3 by 119.4 by 141.8, and the other 150 feet northwest of Elliott Avenue, 60 by 140 by 50 by 141.8; also lot 25 by 100 on south side of Elliott Avenue, 100 feet southwest of B Street. Due on judgment, $8,300.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, N. T. M. Mellius, referee, 429 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 119.11 by 25.9½ by 116.6 2-3, four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick in rear. Due on judgment, $19,070.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, G. S. Hubbard, referee, 19 Bethune Street, south side, 163 feet east of Washington Street, 22 by 88.7 by 22.8 by 92.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,815.

By E. A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 57 East Ninetieth Street, north side, 216.0 2-3 feet west of Park Avenue, 19.6 by 100.8½, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,875.

THURSDAY, Aug. 27.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 614 and 616 Water Street, north side, 52 feet west of Gouverneur Street, the first being 26.2 by 94.5 by 26.3 by 95.6, and the other 20.6 by 95.11 by 19.10 by 95.6, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,490.

FRIDAY, Aug. 28.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 349 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 285 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,200.

SATURDAY, Aug. 29.—On the premises, by Philip A. Smyth, at 1:30 P. M., 155 lots on Westchester, Washington, and Green Avenues and Butler, Halsey, and Kinnear Places, formerly in Westchester Village, now part of the Twenty-fourth Ward of this city. The trolley line passes the property, and special cars will be run free of charge from West Farms on the day of sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Forest Avenue, west side, fifty feet west of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame wagon shed, by William Engler of 473 Robbins Avenue, owner; cost, $200.

Teasdale Place, south side, 575 feet west of Trinity Avenue, for a one-story frame church, by the Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church of 897 Bandwell Avenue, owner; cost $2,200.

Morris Avenue, east side, seventy-five feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first street, for a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling, by Otto Mark of College Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; cost $4,000.

River Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, by Henry Linkagel, owner, alterations to three two-story stone and frame dwellings and stables; cost, $2,500.

Tenth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Forty-third Street, by John McKelvey, owner; Henry Dattwyler, Jr., lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $25.

Amsterdam Avenue, junction of King's Bridge Road, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by Robert B. Saul of 2,044 Amsterdam Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story frame hotel; cost, $550.

No. 201 Avenue A, by Thomas Dalton of 320 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; J. McLeavy, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; cost, $250.

No. 200 West Eighty-fourth Street, by Mrs. Emilie Robinson, owner; Edward Reilly of 404 Amsterdam Avenue, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $25.

No. 303 East Houston Street, by Albert Reitmann, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $50.

Eighty-third Street, southeast corner of Columbus Avenue, by Thomas Carney of 327 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost not given.

No. 544 Ninth Avenue, by John W. Smith of 128 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; John H. O'Connor lessee, alterations to a five-story brick and stone store and tenement; cost, $125.

No. 2,199 Second Avenue, by Charles K. Maguire of 184 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $900.

No. 2,059 Third Avenue, by Mrs. E. Betz, owner; Augustus Bahr, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $250.

No. 68 West Fifty-first Street, by James J. Henning of Southampton, L. I., owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 22.

31ST ST., s s, 306.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.9x98.9; Mary Nolan to John J. Quigley.....$13,250

30TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x92; also 868 Canal St, one-fourth part; Cornelius Roosevelt and wife to Frank Roosevelt.....10,000

64TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.4; George L. Sterling, referee, to Eleanor Kennedy.....5,000

87TH ST, 158 West; George C. Austin, referee, to Flora Wallace.....3,500

90TH ST, 422 East; Thomas V. Donnelly, referee, to Nicholas Wreden.....14,500

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Maria A. Harter to Adolph M. Bendheim.....1

145TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100; Edward E. White and wife to William Harriss.....1

147TH ST, s s, 800 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Theresa Coghinn and others to Mary Gavin.....1

SAMUEL, Talmadge, or 180th St, old, s w corner of Hathgate Av, 92.8x13.8x45.8x63.9; Ellen M. Chambers to John Clune and another.....6,200

NORTH HALF, part of Lot 806, map of Arlen property; Allen C. Macdonell to John Casey.....500

COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lots 9 and 10, map of 211 lots of the Downing estate, at Van Ness Station; Arthur L. Smith and wife to Lizzie Normoyle.....675

LEONARD ST, 149 to 153; Jacob Washburn, referee, to the United States Life Insurance Company.....125,000

10TH AV, 512; George Beyer, Jr., to George Beyer and wife.....1

147TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Mary Gavin to Elizabeth Hennessy.....1

147TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; same to Theresa Coghlan.....1

90TH ST, n s, 118.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8; William Murray to Margaret E. Murray.....1

LOT 58, map of Westchester Terrace, 25x128.5; Patrick McDermott and wife to William J. and Washington B. Reed.....325

85TH ST, n s, 389 ft e of 9th Av, 15x93.9; Frank M. Dickinson to James M. Bradley.....1

102D ST, n e corner of the Boulevard, 100x100.11; Thomas Frazier and wife to Jacob Feinberg and others.....1

13TH ST, 643 to 647 East; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Maria A. Herter.....1

12TH ST, 641 East; Henriette Bendheim to Adolph M. Bendheim.....1

LOTS 362 and 363, map of a portion of the Hunt estate; Berthold Tismar to Ida Tismar.....1

Recorded Mortgages.

CASTER, Abraham, to Frank O. Skimming; w s of Jefferson Av, adjoining Lot 11, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 3 years.....$3,000

CLUNE, John and Bridget, to Ellen M. Chambers; s w corner of old line of Samuel Talmadge, or 180th St and Bathgate Av, 1 year.....700

FEINBERG, Jacob, and Joseph Rosenberg to Thomas Frazier; n e corner of Public Drive or Boulevard and 102d St, 9 months.....26,000

HERTER, Maria A., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 643 to 647 East 13th St, (three mortgages,) 2 years.....4,000

KETCHAM, Tredwell, to the executors of Henry Olsen; s e corner of Tinton Av and Dawson St, 3 months.....2,500

McCOMBS, Jane E., as executors of John Forgie; 3,961 3d Av, 3 years.....400

OTTO, Gustav, trustee of Francja H. Bawo and Henry Witte, and Gustav Otto to C Ledyard Blair; 40 Vesey St, lease, notes.....15,000

SINCLAIR, George L., to the German-American Building and Loan Association; w s of Burke Av, 125 ft s of Jefferson Av, installments.....1,000

VREELAND, Annie E., to Herman Mundheim; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, 1 month.....2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLAUVELT, John M., to Morse Geisenman.....$800

FRAZIER, Thomas, to Sarah H. Powell..26,000

LEVENE, Therese, to Hyman Schnitzer..2,000

MURRAY, William, to Margaret E. Murray, (two assignments).....2

TREMBERGER, George, to John W. Cornish.....500

THE UNITED REAL ESTATE AND Trust Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.....30,320

Lis Pendens.

PERRY ST, s s, 100 ft w of Waverly Place, 25x85; William A. Wimant against Margaret A. Hunter and another, (action to declare deed void.)

SAMUEL ST, s w s, north part of lot 23, map village of East Tremont, 24th Ward; Alfred Blum et al. against Henry Vogel et al. (foreclosure of deed of conveyance.)

TRACTS and parcels of land situated at Throgg's Neck and Long Island Sound, adjoining lane leading to land of Robert R. Morris, including lands under water and patent rights; New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Kate A. Waterbury et al, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

68TH ST, 8 East; American Radiator Company against A. Wolff, owner; Bonner & Von Court, contractors.....$149

142 DST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Gustave W. Anterierth against Lucy E. Turner, owner; Flinn, Cole & Co., contractors.....740

CHERRY ST, 230 to 236; n e corner of Pelham St, Manhattan Cornice and Skylight Works against Herman Wertheim, owner and contractor.....900

BROADWAY, 882 and 884; William J. McGirr against the Commercial Realty and Improvement Company, owner; Joseph A. Zimmerman, contractor.....2,514

8TH AV, s e corner of 126th St, 50x100; Frank Roche against Robert Valentine, owner; Dillon C. Willoughby and another, contractors.....65

LENOX AV, e s, whole front between 113th and 114th Sts, 140x100; same against same.....85

118TH ST, 73 and 75 East; Albert E. Park against Giuditta Cavinato, owner; Cavinato Brothers, contractors.....465

99TH ST, 24 and 26 West; August Nelson against Benjamin F. McCauley, owner and contractor.....180

RIVINGTON AND ANTHONY STS, s e corner, 99x100; Valentine Weber against P. Aronowitz, Louis Cohen, and Louis Schaeffer, owners; Louis Schaeffer, contractor.....17

SAME PROPERTY; Philip Beehler against same.....85

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Schaeffer against same.....86

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Rahfus against same.....18

MAINE BOY TREED BY A BIG MOOSE.

He Threw a Stone at It Thinking It a Lagging Cow.

From The Boston Globe.

"Jack" Clark is a stout boy of fourteen years, living at Sherman, Me. He goes out after the cows every night and drives them home to the tie-up, always in the greatest safety, but the other night he had an adventure which has led to the substitution of his older brother in the gathering of the kine o'nights.

Last Saturday night Jack went down after the cattle. The animals were in the pasture, and it was dark almost before he got to them. He started them home with some speed, but one lagged in the shadows under the trees.

Jack threw a stone at the supposed cow, and got a very large surprise in return for it. He heard the stone strike the animal with a hollow thump on its ribs, and expected to see the cow come out from under the trees on a swinging run. Instead a big moose bounded out in the opening and made for the youngster.

Jack sized up the animal at first sight. Boys and girls, when they get big enough to walk the streets of Sherman in boots and stockings, know wild animals when they see them. So Jack knew the moose. He made for the nearest tree and scooted up it with small delay.

The moose was close at the boy's heels when he climbed into the lower branches, and snorted around the foot of the trunk in a way that made the boy shiver and grab the limbs closer. After about an hour the big brute went off in rod-long jumps, Jack came down, ran for home, and told the story.

Monument to John Hancock.

From The Boston Journal.

On the western side of the old Granary Burying Ground stands a shaft hidden from view by a mass of cloth. It is the memorial slab to Gov. John Hancock, and will be unveiled for public view, with appropriate ceremonies, Sept. 10. The slab is 18 feet high, of Tennessee marble, with a base of pink granite. It is in the form of a Greek stela, the top having a decorative rendering of the Hancock coat of arms. Just below is a wreath of oak leaves, surrounding a bas relief of Hancock, taken from a portrait by Copley, now in possession of one of the family. This head was modeled by Mr. H. Cairns, the sculptor. The likeness is said to be very striking. The inscription reads: "This Memorial Erected A. D. MDCCCXCV., by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Mark the Grave of John Hancock."

A Nebraskan's Idea of 16 to 1.

From The Poughkeepsie News-Press.

A gentleman of this city recently received a letter from a friend in Nebraska containing the following:

"I heard a few days ago an explanation of 16 to 1 by a thoroughbred Populist. He said he would sell $100 worth of grain this Fall, (if Bryan was elected,) demanding payment in gold at the bank, and would then trade the $100 in gold for $1,000 in silver and pay off the mortgage on his farm. He was very sure he had the right understanding of the meaning of 16 to 1, but said some of his neighbors did not agree with him as to the real meaning of the new theory."

IDLE STEAM YACHTS AT DETROIT.

The Hard Times Have Put a Stop to the Costly Pleasure.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

One of the results of the hard times is the total extermination for the time being, around this neighborhood at least, of the industry of building steam pleasure yachts and the pleasure of sailing them. Among the yachts now offered for sale here are the Idler, Azalea, Argo, and Wayward. The Idler is the property of Senator McMillan. When he removed his Summer home to the East his sons did not take interest enough in yachting to keep her in commission. She has been for sale more than a year, and the owner apparently cannot get an offer that is at all commensurate with her first cost and the added cost of alterations.

It was on the Azalea that her owner, Edward Henkel, met his death, and his widow will have no more to do with her. The boat is only a year old, and has proved herself to be fast. The Wayward is owned by President Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad, and George H. Russell. Very early after buying her they sickened of the expense of running her, and for a long time she has been for sale.

It is thought here that the price, $20,000, Mark Hopkins is said to have received for the Bonita is a good one, though she probably cost him more. At one time one of the most enthusiastic lovers of this form of pleasure, he has willingly given it up for a fair price. M. S. Smith's yacht, the Vita, is seen but little on the river, and the same may be said of George S. Davis's yacht. The Cynthia, owned by M. B. Mills, is used as much as ever, and the Truant, owned by the Newberrys, is out once in a while. But, taken as a whole, it is a costly pleasure that severely taxes the resources of the rich even in good times, let alone the hard ones.

By the same token nobody is building new yachts. The Detroit Boat Works and the Wyandotte concern have not had a contract of any importance in over a year.

Wood Ibis Killed in New-Jersey.

From The Madison (N. J.) Eagle.

D. B. Dickinson, the taxidermist of Chatham, recently received from Parker S. McCoy of Deckertown a pair of strange-looking birds for mounting. Mr. Dickinson has been in the business for forty years, and has seen and dealt in almost every species of birds, but these were the first of the kind ever brought to his notice, and he at once investigated. He found that they were birds commonly called "wood ibis," and that they inhabit the lower part of Louisiana, Carolina, and Georgia; are very common in Florida, and extend as far south as Cayenne, Brazil, and various parts of South America. In the United States they are migratory, but have never been found north of Virginia. The birds measure 5 feet 9 inches from tip to tip of the wing, and the bill is nearly 9 inches long. They were shot by Parker S. McCoy on the Grand View Peach Orchard, about two miles south of the Borough of Deckertown. They had evidently become very tired of flight, and had stopped to rest and feed by the side of a spring run, flowing from the base of the Pequashing Hill. There were only two birds, male and female, and they must have wandered far from their place of nativity.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

Grand Auction Sale.

With special features of interest to Savings Bank depositors.

155 Choice New-York City Lots

in the 24th Ward, right in the business heart of West Chester, on Westchester Ave. and other streets, adjoining the historic St. Peter's P. E. Church, (Rev. Dr. Clendenning, pastor.)

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 29,

at 1:30 o'clock, on the premises, rain or shine.

Trolley cars from 3d Av. and 129th St. NOW running past these lots; West Chester station of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. a few blocks away; projected extension of elevated roads close by.

Titles guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Co.

BOWERS & SANDS, Att'ys.

Terms Very Liberal.

Lunch and Music at Sale.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's branch office on premises, or at main office, 11 Pine St. Telephone, Cort. 1716.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION OF THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

a strictly high-class residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished, carefully planned dwellings just completed on

77TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVS., THE CHOICEST residence section of the city.

These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American basement and high-stoop plans, and each in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

They have steel floor beams and fire-proof brick arches, passenger elevators, abundant light, and perfect ventilation.

Descriptive pamphlets and permits on application to

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
384 PARK AV., NEAR 53D.

PORTER & CO., REAL ESTATE, 159 West 125th St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

NO. 14 EAST 11th ST.—For sale or to let unfurnished; very desirable four-story brick, 21 ft. wide, with butler's pantry extension. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, (816) 59 Liberty St.

PROMINENT CORNER; ALL MODERN IMprovements; 80 feet built; near elevated and trolley. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

FOR SALE—Four-story and basement brownstone private house, 22x100, near 8th Av. and 23d St. Inquire of DANIELS, No. 2 Sutton Place.

NEWLY BUILT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP private house, 66 East 68th St., between Park and Madison Avs., 20x42x100; 14-foot extension; possession; with or without furniture.

MURRAY HILL.—American basement; excellent order, decorated, electric light, open nickel plumbing; price reduced. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

MADISON AV., NEAR 58th ST.—Extra wide dwelling; modern throughout; beautifully decorated. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

57th ST., NEAR 5th AV.—Full-size dwelling; owner anxious to sell; price reduced. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Valuable corner, 58x120; bargain. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

58th ST., NEAR PARK AV.—Full-size dwelling; perfect order; bargain. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WEST END AV. & 103D ST.

Elegant four-story corner House, with dining-room extension; last of row of ten; reasonable price to close out; will entertain exchange.

GIBLIN & TAYLOR,
Builders. Apply on premises.

WANTED.—Particulars of houses for sale and to rent, for our Fall lists. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 98 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 4 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $1,000, and will net between $2,000 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASED TO ONE tenant, $25,000 equity, add cash. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

33D ST., near Madison Av.—20 ft. Eng. basem't.

MURRAY HILL.—Elaborately furnished American basement.

29TH ST., near Park Av.—20 ft.

48TH ST., adjoining 5th Av.—Full size, attractive.

49TH ST., near 5th Av.—21 ft., well furnished.

52D ST., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—20 ft., attractive.

57TH ST., near 6th Av.—Full size.

57TH ST., just off 5th Av.—25 ft

WHAT CAUSES RAINBOWS

HOW THE RAINBOWS REFLECT THE LIGHT OF THE SUN.

They Do It with Such Accuracy as to Produce a Perfect Circular Arc—The Different Colors and Their Wonderful Regularity—Why There Are Two Bows, and Why the Outer One Is the Least Brilliant—A Beautiful Spectacle Explained.

From time immemorial the rainbow has excited the curiosity of man, and in the days of old was looked upon by even the most enlightened as a sign of one kind or another, and, if the truth must be told, it is so regarded at the present time by the great majority of the inhabitants of the world. Even in countries like our own, which are supposed to be very far advanced in the sciences, there are many superstitions in relation to it among the ignorant classes. In our childhood days we were taught to believe that it was a sign that the world would never again be destroyed by a flood. This belief is widespread, and is handed down to us from the time when people thought that everything seen above the earth was made for the special benefit of mankind, and if not of some real service was meant as a sign of some kind. Among the most curious notions that prevail in relation to the rainbow is one that is very common in Mexico and other southern countries. In these countries it is believed that the devil is not alone in his kingdom, but enjoys the companionship of a better half, and whenever a rainbow is seen while the sun is shining it is said to be a sign that the devil is beating his wife.

At all periods of the world's history there have been men who were not satisfied to rest in ignorance as to the cause of natural phenomena, and to the labors of these we are indebted for what we know to-day in relation to such subjects. The rainbow, which by the ancients was regarded simply as a sign, has been fully investigated, and

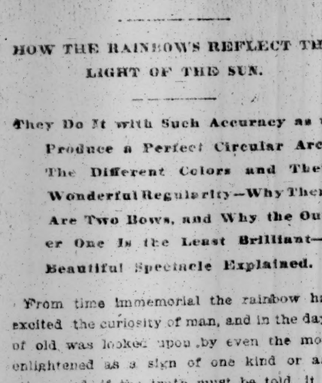

Fig. 1.

the explanation of its cause that can now be given is so easy to understand that we are forced to wonder how it was that it ever baffled the reasoning powers of men of science, and, in fact, we find it difficult to understand why any one should fail to fathom the mystery after becoming acquainted with the principles of light, upon which the action depends. Nevertheless, these principles were known for some time before it was seen that they could be made to account for the rainbow. Looking back, this appears to show that there was a lack of insight in former days, but the fact is that everything seems easy after we know all about it, although before we acquire such knowledge it may be the most incomprehensible puzzle.

We could give a short explanation of the rainbow by saying that it is caused by the light of the sun being reflected from the raindrops, but such an explanation would not be satisfactory, as it would leave many interesting points unanswered. For instance, it might be asked, Why is the light reflected from a certain portion of the sky only? Why not from every direction? Why is the bow of circular shape? Why not straight or angular? Why is it composed of bands of different colors, and why are these always arranged in the same order? Why are the ends brighter than the top? Why is the image brighter at some times than at others, and why do we see two bows sometimes and only one at others, and, finally, why is the outer one the widest and the most indistinct? All these points will be made clear in the following explanation:

Light passes through the air in straight lines. This can be easily proved by shutting yourself up in a dark room that has a door on the side toward the sun, with a small hole therein through which the sun can shine. The ray of light coming through this hole will cause the dust in the room to shine, and in this way its path can be easily traced, and it will be found to be a straight line. Although light passes through the air in straight lines, as a rule, there are conditions under which it will not. This, however, has no bearing on the subject here under consideration, but we mention it so as not to say anything that is misleading. If the air is not of uniform density, the rays of light will not pass through it in straight lines, but this condition very seldom prevails.

When light passes from air into water it is bent from its course, but all of it is not bent to the same extent, and this fact enables us to see that a ray of light, no matter how fine it may be, is composed of a number of still finer rays, some of which are visible, while others are not. The visible ones are of different colors, although

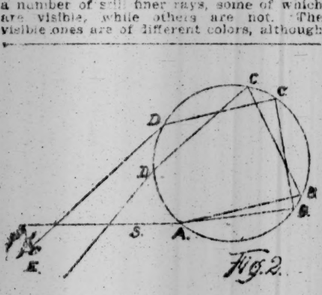

Fig. 2.

when they are condensed in the ray of sunlight the color is white. When the light of the sun strikes a rain drop, part of it is reflected from the surface, and the balance continues on through the drop, but not in the same direction as before. This can be made clearer by the aid of the accompanying diagrams. We will take Fig. 1 first, as it is the simplest one. In this, suppose that the line S represents a ray of light from the sun. When it reaches the surface of the raindrop, which is here very much enlarged, so as to show more clearly the course of the light, it is bent down, and at the same time spread out, and when it reaches the opposite side will cover a considerable portion of the surface. If we could see into the drop we would find that at the spot where the light falls there would be a small band composed of lights of all the colors seen in the rainbow. This band would be of the length of the arc B B. The surface of the drop acts as a reflector and sends the dispersed light across to the front side of the drop, as shown by the lines running to C C. In this second passage across the drop, the rays of light are still further dispersed, and in passing from the drop into the air a further spreading takes place. All this is clearly shown in the diagram. If a person were stationed in such a position that the lowest ray C pierced the eye, a light would be seen that would be of the color corresponding to this ray, which is red. If the eye were located on a line with the upper ray C the light seen would be violet, and if located at intermediate points, all the colors of the rainbow would be seen, but they would be in an inverted order.

All the sun rays that fall on the raindrop at points other than A are not seen owing to the fact that some are dispersed so much that the amount of light that reaches the eye is too small to be noticed, while others are not sufficiently dispersed to make the colors distinguishable. The light falling on the drop above A will be dispersed too much, and that below will not be dispersed enough; hence the only light from any one drop that can be seen is that coming from the ray that strikes at A. It is on this account that the width of the rainbow is limited, and this also explains why the boundary is not a sharp line, for it can easily be understood that the rays next to the one that strikes at A will produce a faint effect, and those next to these a still fainter one, and so on until the light becomes wholly invisible.

The light that is reflected from the raindrops in the way shown in Fig. 1 produces the inner or most brilliant bow; the outer bow is formed by light that is reflected in the manner shown in Fig. 2, and the image is not as bright, because the light is reflected twice before it leaves the drop, and therefore suffers twice as much loss.

In Fig. 2 the ray of sunlight that is reflected strikes the drop on the under side, and after passing to B B is reflected to C C and from here to D D, and thence to the eye of the observer. When the light strikes the surface of the drop at B B a part passes out, but on the ally and at C C there is another loss. As in Fig. 1, there is only one chance, that of B B, for the light to escape, while in Fig. 2 there are two chances. It is easy to see that the brilliancy of the light reflected in the former case will be much greater than that of the latter.

In the preceding we have shown that the dispersed light coming from the raindrop would only show one color to the observer, and therefore it may not be very clear now all the colors of the rainbow are seen, but if we reflect a little, we will see that if a number of men were to be stationed one behind the other and far enough apart for the first one to see the lower ray and the last one the upper ray, those at the intermediate stations would see the several rays and the corresponding inside colors of the rainbow. Following this same course of reasoning a little further we can see that if the order of things were reversed—that is, if we placed a row of drops so far from each other as the men were in the first assumption—each drop would send a ray of light to the eye of the observer, and the color of each would be different, owing to the fact that no first drop would reflect ray No. 1 in the direction of the observer, and the second drop would reflect ray No. 2, and the third ray No. 3, and so on to the last drop, which would reflect the last ray. Now, as in a rainstorm there is no lack of drops, it follows that these conditions can always be fulfilled, and therefore the rainbow will be perfectly outlined. This is more clearly shown in Fig. 3, where the drops H are represented as casting rays toward the man on the ground. In this figure the drops B correspond to the one shown in Fig. 1, and those shown at D to Fig. 2, that is, in the lower ones the rays of light are reflected but once within the drop, but in the upper they are reflected twice. The top drop of the B group sends to the eye a ray of red light corresponding to the lower one in Fig 1, and the lowest drop a ray of violet light corresponding to the upper one of Fig. 1. The drops D reflect the light twice, as shown in Fig. 2, the top one reflecting the lower ray, and the bottom one the upper ray, just the same as explained in relation to the drops B, except that the order of the colors is reversed on account of the double reflection. If there were only a single row of drops to reflect the light to the eye, as shown in Fig. 3, the image of the bow would be very faint, so much so as to be invisible, but every drop that is in the path of any one ray will reflect light of the color corresponding to it, that is, if the lower ray of the A group is extended away from the observer, every drop in its path will add its quota to the light that reaches the eye, and the same will be the case with all the rays A and also with all the rays C.

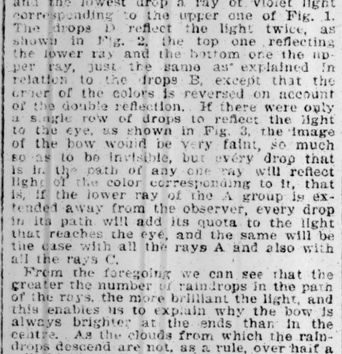

Fig. 3.

From the foregoing we can see that the greater the number of raindrops in the path of the rays, the more brilliant the light, and this enables us to explain why the bow is always brighter at the ends than in the centre, as the clouds from which the raindrops descend are not as a rule over half a mile high, the light coming to the eye from the centre, or top, of the bow is furnished by the reflection of the drops along the path of the rays for a distance of considerably less than one mile, but those that come from the sides or ends may receive the reflection of a string of drops several miles long, the exact length depending upon the area over which the rain is falling. This, however, does not account wholly for the difference in the brightness of the bow. Another cause is that the light coming from the top is in a great measure stopped off by the mist of the clouds.

As has been already said, the outer bow is not so bright as the inner one, owing to the fact that the light is reflected twice within the drop, and therefore suffers a double loss. To this is to be added the fact that the rays are dispersed somewhat more, as is shown in Fig. 3, and this causes a still further diminution of the light. The inner bow is but a trifle more than half as wide as the outer one, and less than half as wide as the space that separates the two. To be more accurate, the inner bow is two degrees wide, the outer one is three and a half degrees, and the space between them is about five degrees wide. This space between the two bows will be noticed to be darker than the rest of the sky. The reason for this is that none of the light that falls on the drops in this space is reflected to the eye. If it were not for the fact that some of the light that escapes from the drops within the limits covered by the rays A and C is reflected from the drops in this space it would be absolutely black, but this small radiation serves to prevent total darkness.

The angle formed by the rays of light S, coming from the sun, and the rays C, going to the eye in Fig. 3, is always the same, and so is the angle between the rays S and A. These angles are not changed by the direction in which we look, whether up to the centre of the bow or down on the sides, and this is the reason why the rainbow is always of a circular shape. This fact also explains why the bow is sometimes larger than at others. If the sun is low down in the sky, the line from the eye must point higher up in order that the angle between the rays S and C may remain the same; hence early in the morning or late in the afternoon the bow will be the largest, and for the same reason it cannot be seen in the middle of the day. The angle formed by the rays coming from the sun and those passing from the bow to the eye is about 42 degrees, therefore the rainbow cannot be seen after 9 in the morning or before 3 in the afternoon, and at these hours it will be so small as to be scarcely noticeable.

When the sun shines brightly, and the rain falls in large drops, the bow is very brilliant, that is, if the air is free from mistiness; but when the sun's rays are partly shut off by the clouds the image is faint. The brightness of the centre of the bow depends upon the height of the clouds; if they are low there will be only a comparatively small number of drops in a line to reflect the light, as those within the cloud will be enveloped in mist; therefore the centre may be so dim as to be invisible; but the reverse will be the case if the clouds are big. As the outer bow is much dimmer than the inner one, it is very often not seen, but this is due wholly to the fact that the light is not strong enough, and not, as might be supposed by many, that under certain conditions the light would act differently.

From the explanations of the cause of the rainbow here given it will be seen that there is nothing mysterious about it, that it is simply an effect due to the principles upon which light acts, and that they were visible before the flood, as well as since then, and will continue to be seen as long as the sun shines and the rain falls. In some parts of the world, where the atmosphere is very clear, the full moon shines very brightly and in such places moonbows are not uncommon. They are not seen in this part of the world simply because the moisture in the air is so great that it dims the light of the moon to such an extent that the image cannot be discerned.

THESE MEALS ARE FREE

WEALTHY CORPORATIONS SERVE THEM TO THEIR CLERKS.

Many Large Banks and Insurance Companies Have Restaurants of Their Own—Philanthropy and Money Making Combined—It Is Done to Save Time—Some Companies Charge a Nominal Rate, but Most of the Meals Are Free.

It is popularly supposed that a person never gets something for nothing, but the axiom does not seem to apply to the employes of certain large corporations in this city. Wealthy companies which are generally supposed to grind their dependents to dust have been found dispensing favors of various kinds, so that bank clerks and other employes have begun to believe themselves in clover. The greatest of these favors is the presentation to each man of a full and substantial meal in the middle of the day. The practice has now become so general that it is thought nothing of in the lower end of the city, although the fact of its being done is not generally known at large. Some of the great companies, like the Western Union Telegraph Company for instance, charge a nominal amount to their employes, sufficient to cover the cost, but the large majority of companies and banks serve the meals free. Among the notable instances where free meals are served to employes are the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the New-York Life Insurance Company, the Chase National Bank, the Home Life Insurance Company, the Fourth National Bank, the Merchants' National Bank, the German-American Bank, and others. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey also has a contract with a restaurant keeper in the Jersey Central Building whereby any employe of the road may go and buy a meal for about half of what it would cost outside the building. The Western Union Company, however, does better than this, for it provides all the paraphernalia of the kitchen, cooks, steward, waiters, and a room in the Broadway building, and charges what is a mere pittance for a substantial meal. Some other corporations have no room to provide a dining hall within their own building, but have contracts with near-by restaurant keepers who recognize a prescribed passport presented by the employes of the company.

But if the companies thus provide their employes with a substantial meal, it is not done without an object, and an object which nets a very good financial profit. Where many men are employed, the management of the working force of an establishment becomes a serious question. Out of several hundred men going out to luncheon at noontime there are bound to be delinquents who are never back on time. The temptation to drink is a drawback which corporations have to contend with in their employes. Other men on moderate salaries or with some financial object ahead of them, are not prepared to purchase a meal sufficient for their physical needs, and are in many cases unfitted for efficient work during the rest of the day. Furthermore, the time-saving element is of vast importance to large concerns. Most of the companies providing free meals to their employes allow them but half an hour at noon, or only sufficient time to eat the meal. But a large body of men or women, as in the case of the Western Union Company, would require at least one hour for each person for luncheon where it is eaten outside the building. In order to eat outside, the employe must take time to wash, adjust his or her clothing, walk to a supposedly near-by dining room, run the chances of a delayed service, hastily bolt the meal when it is served, and hurry back to the place of business—an amount of time which is lost to the employer rather than to the employe.

It is this loss which the large insurance companies, banks, and other financial institutions seek to retrieve. In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company the gain of one hour every day from every employe is enormous. Two hundred employes in a day is practically 350 hours a day. At an estimate of only 50 cents an hour, it means an actual saving of nearly $200 worth of time each day, for the number of diners fluctuates, and often runs above the 700 mark. It is entirely optional with the employes of the company whether they eat in the building or outside, but it is to the credit of the system that most of the employes prefer to eat the food provided by the company. Nor can it be said, in referring to the above calculation, that any of the money thus saved in time is expended for produce. The amount charged to the employes is supposed to equal the absolute cost of the food.

There is another element, however, which may place the stamp of generosity on the company's action in the matter. The large room which is used as a dining hall is said to be capable of earning a rent of $10,000 a year. This is a large item to be taken from the general total. It is the same with other corporations. The room used for a dining hall by the Mutual Life Insurance Company is capable of earning a large rent. So is the one under the New-York Clearing House, which is used by the Chase National Bank. Many corporations have adopted different methods of providing meals for their employes—that is, so far as the cooking department is concerned. Some, as in the case of the Chase National Bank, employ a caterer, who has his department and warming kitchen in the cellar of the bank, but who cooks the food outside of the bank building; some, as in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company, or the Fourth National Bank, have a kitchen of their own, employ cooks, waiters, &c., and cook the food on the premises; others have food sent into the offices where it is served hot from chafing dishes. A number of firms, as intimated above, have contracts with outside restaurants. This has become quite a feature of the down-town restaurant business, and one restaurateur supplies several corporations with meals for employes, who are provided with a pass check which entitles them to a daily table d'hôte dinner.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's restaurant is interesting in its details by reason of its magnitude. The feeding of 700 persons requires the entire time of a steward, two cooks, eleven waiters, six scullions, two porters, and a carver. The dining room has a seating capacity of 85 persons. At each end of the room a large blackboard is used as a universal bill of fare, the menu for the day being chalked on it in large letters. The price is attached to each designated dish. The scale will average as follows: Soups, vegetables, milk, pies, puddings, fruits, tea, coffee, &c., are 5 cents; fish and meats are 10 cents each. The food is cooked by wholesale in a large kitchen on the top floor of the building, and is sent down on dumbwaiters to the serving room, which is back of a glass partition at one end of the dining room. In the serving room the food is kept hot and is passed out to the guests, who keep the twenty-three tables full from 11:30 A. M. until 3 P. M. Luncheon is also served from 7 until 9 P. M. No fancy dishes are served; everything is plain, but good and substantial. On every table may be found a number of printed slips, with the name of each dish thereon. As each employe is through with his or her dinner, it is customary to mark a slip with the price of each dish that has been eaten, adding the name of the diner at the bottom. On pay day each employe will find in his envelope the slips he has filled up during the week. They are placed there in lieu of the money which has been deducted in payment for the meals eaten during the preceding week. It is left entirely to the honesty of the employe to place the right amount on the slips.

The Chase National Bank has its dining room in the basement of the Clearing House Building. The officers of the bank have one dining room, the clerks have another. Everything here is free to the employes of the bank. The dinner served is substantial and well cooked. The menu would be equivalent to what would be charged $1 for in a first-class restaurant. The food here is brought into the bank, and warmed. The Fourth National Bank has even larger quarters than the Chase National Bank. The food is cooked on the premises and served in a neat little dining room under the bank. The eight of the food steaming and being served is truly odd to encounter in a bank basement.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company serves a regular course dinner every day to its employes. So does the New-York Life Insurance Company. The arrangements in both cases are elaborate, and a good stiff price would be charged for the same meal outside the insurance companies' buildings. The dining halls of these companies are absolutely private, and he is a lucky outsider who ever gets within smelling distance of the victuals. In fact, much reticence is manifested by the various officials of the banks and corporations in referring to what might be called their culinary department. The dining halls are kept strictly private and invitations to dinner are, for outsiders, few and far between.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey allows its employes to order a thirty-five-cent luncheon in the public restaurant in the Central Building. By paying 15 cents more in cash, however, each employe may procure a fifty-cent dinner. The Home Life Insurance Company, on Broadway, has a very pretty dining room, although the food served is not cooked on the premises. The Merchants' National Bank also has a well-equipped culinary department. In fact, restaurants or dining rooms operated by large corporations are not uncommon in New-York City, and the practice is growing every day. Certainly it is a boon to jaded employes.

HEAT IS COMING AGAIN.

Some Methods of Warding Off Its Ill Effects.

"There is no new thing under the sun," says Ecclesiastes. "That which hath been done is that which shall be done; and that which hath been is that which shall be. Is there a thing whereof men say: See, this is new? It hath been already in the ages which were before us."

So says the preacher in the days that are long gone, the Lord of the chosen people of the Almighty, who had sounded the heights and depths of life, from the borders of Paradise to the confines of Sheol. The preacher might say that the same old heat is coming back again, so we may be warned in time, and make provision against it as before. Happy are the possessors of roof gardens or loggias or of electric fans.

A friend who has lived much in the plains of India tells the writer that she never has experienced more discomfort from the heat there than here during the late dreadful weather, in our so-called temperate temperature. If this source of accident and death is to return upon us, then it becomes the duty of every person informed about such conditions to share them with the public at large. The writer has already given some directions, especially for the comfort of children, to which others are now added. But first let us recall the fate of the infants of this city during this last hot spell in the tenement house districts, for it is there the mites of humanity suffer most. The police mercifully shut their eyes to the throngs who sought refreshment from the damp air of the river. The East Third Street pier is a favorite resort during the dog days for the east side tenement population. By day and by night there were hundreds of babies in carriages and their mothers' arms, even in charge of larger children.

For those who live in crowded quarters, only on high places or on the water are there chances of refreshing sleep, and those who make their beds on roofs and piers do not find continuous comfort, on account of mosquitoes during the night and flies in the early morning. But the mosquito plague can be modified by using the berry-pickers' remedy. These people, who never seem to be tormented by the pest, rub strong vinegar all over the skin, even into the roots of the hair. They work all day long in the berry swamps, and at night do not seem to be suffering from bites like the city visitors, who have been sitting on the plazzas, trying to drive off the stinging pests. The experience of many Summer nights with insect powder or persian cammoline in New-Jersey shows that two tablespoonfuls burned on a shovel or an old tinplate, to make a smoke all around the chairs, or cigarettes made of California buhach, will drive the mosquitoes beyond its fumes. The cribs of infants by day and their hammocks by night can be smoked with the burning powder. Some people think that the fumes of burning camphor gum will have the same effect. All are simple and harmless, and can easily be tried. Many say that tobacco smoke will serve the same purpose.

The living rooms of children should always be as full as possible of light and air. In the tenement districts these must be found in the streets and on the roofs and piers, as the swarms of children testify, and as we have already written. In the confined rooms a movable railing, set upon rollers, like an enlarged go-cart, can be arranged to follow the movements of the child, who can climb up by its railing and push itself around. When there is no older sister to take care of the younger ones several mothers might set aside one room and put all their children into it, with one grown girl to watch them.

In one successful experiment a large, light room was fitted up, and the children were turned loose in it with plenty of rag dolls, cotton balls, and a couple of puppies, the best of the room being the oldest child, a girl of eight years. The windows were protected inside by a strong, soft wire netting; the walls, higher than the children could reach, were padded with cotton comforters and covered with old blankets fastened with smooth-headed nails; the floor was laid with soft old newspapers or carpets covered with a linen chair; in the middle of the room was a big log muffled in cotton and old quilts, and in one corner stood a long, low box couch, well padded; some hand swings with rings hung from the ceiling. To be hurt in such a room was an impossibility, even for a baby; and a mere baby would be safer there than in many a nurse's arms. It could roll and tumble about in that plenitude of restlessness which means growth and development, and creep, and finally pull itself up on its feet—the only natural way for it to get there—and stand, or take its chances of falling at its first step. Those first steps of the baby could be taken with absolute safety.

In the Summer the doors and windows could be hung with old sheets frequently wet with a spray or sprinkled with cold water. An unglazed jug or pitcher filled with fresh water and set on the window sill or hung by a cord in the draught of the door will always give a good supply of cool drinking water. These unglazed jars, large enough to contain a gallon of water, can be bought at ship supply stores for 50 cents. The jars purify and filter the water, and if it remains several days in them it becomes quite sweet and pure. They are used by sailors in the tropics, being filled with water and hung in the ship's rigging.

JULIET CORSON.

NEW ENJOYMENTS AT MANHATTAN.

"Evangeline" Freshened Up, and Sousa and Pain Improved Their Parts.

A number of changes are being made in the libretto of "Evangeline," which will add to the attractiveness of this extravaganza, now acting at Manhattan Beach. The dialogue is to be made thoroughly modern and up to the present day, and the humor and wit are to touch on things of the hour. A well-qualified English author is engaged in the work of rejuvenating "Evangeline" and modernizing the dialogue, and the success of his work is assured.

The innovations were begun in the restoration of Captain Delfrich, but their modern spirit has infected Hans Wagner, Catherine, Le Blanc, and the policeman. A. H. Wilson, the new German dialect comedian, has introduced a very amusing monologue, and the new dances and witticisms of Sherman Wade's policeman are excellent diversions. For some days Rice looked with terror on any changes in his time-honored piece. But the increased attendance and enjoyment at the theatre have reconciled him.

Hot weather or cool weather makes little difference in the enjoyment of Manhattan Beach, and all the entertainments continue in their extraordinary prosperity. Encouraged by the unusual good fortune of this Summer, Pain has applied himself with great ingenuity to the invention of new designs in fireworks, and Sousa's programmes are as careful as in performance, and everybody is delighted with the daily concerts. The Lockhart elephants continue to add to the gayety of the resort.

Congressional Nominee Declines.

From The Philadelphia North American.

The formal withdrawal of B. C. Potts of Media as a Democratic nominee for Congressman at Large was received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth in Harrisburg on Saturday. The notice is addressed to Secretary Reeder, and reads as follows:

"I hereby tender my resignation as a candidate for Congressman at Large, and request that my name be withdrawn from the nomination certificate filed in your office, in pursuance of the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided."

The withdrawal of Mr. Potts and that of John M. Campbell of Philadelphia from the Electoral ticket are the only notices received by Gen. Reeder from any of the Democratic candidates that they want to be off the ticket.

A WISE WOMAN OF COLOR

A TYPICAL SERVANT OF THE TIMES FAST PASSING AWAY.

Her Honesty and Dignity—Her Many Maxims—When the Glove Fitted—Her Small Hands and Feet—Opinions in Regard to the Education of Her Race—Criticisms on Servants of To-day—Fearful of Their Future in the South.

Mammy may be sixty-five, as black as the ace of spades, and with the whitest of souls. She is as broad as she is long, but with the hand and foot of a Princess of the blood, and if Mammy has a weakness, it is in regard to these physical distinctions.

This is what she says: "I done sot no partikler vartue on a small han'. Dere's good wukkin' people, better Christians nor I be, what has foots that stretch 'cross two cornhills, and dey han's—sakes!—is jes like bedspreads—but the good Lord He make 'em so—but it seem to me dey gets 'emselves tangle up wid dese yere members. 'De very fuss time you give me a pa'r of your old gloves, Miss Clare,' says I, 'if dey fits me, I am gwine to take up wid dese people.' Sure enuf, dem gloves was neither too tight nor too loose—fit me jess snug. 'Den,' says I, 'dese here folks is quality,' which you was sure enuf. I never see, howsumever, dat dese hands of mine don't do no less wurruck nor udders as had regular b'ar paws. Dese yere big-handed women just interferes wid demselves, like a hoss dat ain't got no amble. I done say dat it is allers the case, but dar was Belindy, a fair likely cook. You remember her sweet potater pone, Miss Clare, and sakes! what han's she had. When she try and hide 'em under her apron, 'twan't no use. Dere dey was. Dat Belindy lose her grip when she try to make an egg sauce. 'Twan't no use. Dem han's of hers spile de sauce ebery time."

The beauty of Mammy's hands is not exaggerated. She always tells how a cast was made of her right hand. A distinguished sculptor saw that plaster hand and expatiated over its singular beauty. He was all at sea about its origin, though certain it was not European. When its source was explained to him he said: "In the Viennese anthropological collection there are the casts of the hands and feet of a particular tribe of Africans, and they excel everything else in purity of outline and distinction of form."

It is rather Mammy's quaint philosophy, with manner of expression, which is worthy of mention. For tact and good sense, for sterling honesty, she is beyond compare, and with that there is a certain austerity. Thrown in by the vicissitudes of fortune with white servants in the North, she quietly asserted her position. Maybe rebuffed at first, her innate dignity soon made her take a leading position. Soon in the kitchen she was absolute queen. There was no dish she could not prepare. It was an inheritance from a Martinique grandmother. Once Gen. Joe Johnston partook of her prawns with Madeira sauce, and sent her his compliments on the perfection of the plate, and she said: "I hears you folk say dat Gineral Joe Johnston is a grand fighter; dat may be so, but he jus' tech my heart and de whole Souf when he compliments my prawn."

Here are specimens of Mammy's proverbial philosophy, and in her language she follows Mrs. Malaprop: "Done you nebber open ice cream shop when de snow fall, an' done you sell sheep fleece in Summah."

"Done you kiks around promiscus like, some folks keep dar mouf cram full needles like pincushin." "Fust drink you got him. Second drink he got you." "When one dog yelps dat's nuffen, but when de pack howl, der fox is aroun'." "Do'e you follow buzzard, for you be shu to come to carrion." "Blacksnake hut [hurt] you much, but black talk hut you mus'." "Ugly ooman a deal uglier in fine clothes." "You live nex' to meetin' house, what for dat make you good." "Little Billy sat on de mountain. Little Billy no bigger for dat."

Some one was talking of the waste in this world, unnecessary luxuries, when Mammy remarked: "Dey talk 'bout de 'casion of de supperfluse. Pore people is breakfas' fluse and dinner fluse mose of de time. Befo' de wah I might have seen a fluse time, but nobber since." Did Mammy mix up superfluous with the "flush times"?

"People says I'se fault findin'. Mebby I is. Polyphemee, dat was my niece, she dig taters, and she bring me a small bushel, after she wurruck an hour, and the sweet potater patch was close by. I fault-finded her. She turn back and come back after an hour wid a few more taters in her apron. Then I fault-finded her wid a broom handle and she brung me in fifteen minute a heapin' bushel. Fault findin' wid a broomstick put me a bushel ahead, and de chile, she larn her lesson.

"Done you tell me nuffin' about sottin' a teaf to kotch a teaf. Dat ain't Christian-like. You'se a transgressin' wid de transgressors. Dar was my Chulius. He drink Miss Mary's cup of new milk what I not by her door ebery mornin', and Chulius swallow 'em right down, and Miss Mary, pore sick thing, complainin' she got no milk. Then I sot Chulius's own brudder, Hemanuel, to watch that milk, and I give Hemanuel a hunk of gingerbread for to do the bizness. It didn't wurruck. Fust thing I knows Hemanuel he was drinkin' the milk with Chulius, and dey was goin' snacks wid de gingerbread. Mebbe sot a teaf to kotch a teaf is scriptur, but it don't wurruck on dis here wicked yearth."

Mammy had listened with marked attention to a political discussion. Impressed with what she had heard, she wanted further information.

"Miss Clare," she asked, "what's dis yere big word about contamminigation or sutthen like that? Dat sounds Biblelike. 'Cause I remember Brudder Wilson, who once run a turkentine mill in Norf Karlinet, he say: 'You can't tech far without being contamminigated.' Now you tell Mars William not to have nuffin' to do wid dese yere politics, or he's like to be contamminigationed, and dis yere family hasn't come Norf yere for to lose their gals."

Mammy never by chance gets the words of a maxim exactly right, although she at once appreciates the meaning of it. Somebody said: "Familiarity breeds contempt," and this was her explanation of this old saw and how it worked:

"Miss Clare, you remember dem Yankee Hawkinses and dat shop dey opened? Dey was from the Norf, and dey was hungry for trade, and went for customers, ebery time and all de time. Dey was familious wid all sorts of folks—de niggers and white trash. Hannah Kershaw, she war a buyin' 'ar de time Klone water and pink silk stockin's. 'What you gwine pay for that sweet scent and dem shin kivvers?' says I to Hannah, for Hannah was a good-for-nothing ooman. 'Dey is mighty nice people,' says Hannah, 'familious like—and dey don't turn up dere noses on niggers as you does, for you is always down on your own color,' says Hannah.

"You knows the end of that Hawkins ship? Not a nigger paid a cent. Nor as for dat did the white trash. Hawkins didn't get a pound of cotton—and he busted. Dat was familious bring contempt." Mammy is sensitive to a degree, and an unkind word on the part of those who do not know her special qualities is highly irritating to her. The other day she was disconsolate. Some white person had doubted a statement of hers, and she said: "Miss Clare, you knew my temperature." As it was an excessively hot day, we could not judge Mammy thermometrically. Then Mammy went on: "Dis yere way some folks has of paying no 'tention to anudder's temperature is de cause of half de contentions in dis yearth, specially wid oomen." Then we "caught on." Mammy meant "temperament."

It never would do, if Mammy were to be put in charge of the education of her race. Maybe she has been too thoroughly indoctrinated in the ideas of the past. Born in slavery times, she was fortunate in having had for owners people who, acknowledging her sterling qualities, regarded her as a friend more than as a servant, for from her childhood to her old age her life has been one of devotion. The old colored woman's peculiarities of pronunciation are but scarcely imitated in what follows.

"The colored people Souf," Mammy says—for she has made frequent visits there of late, in the State where she was born and raised—"is numin' like as good—as decent—as moral—as dey was when dey was slaves. Dat's all bad enuf, but dey don't see de main chance. Dey is lazy. Dey won't wurruk. Dey has no boss to tell um, 'Do dis or do dat.' Dey gets married, and don't keer for their chillums—don't feed 'em—don't put no clothes on 'em. Dey can some on 'em read and write, but readin' and writin' don't give 'em no meat nor bread. Dey has no 'pinions of der own, or ef dey has dey follows the ideas of some white man dat only keers to get on top—using the niggers like a ladder—and when he gets away up he kicks the prop from under him, and down goes de nigger on his head. Jess my heart is sore—when I sees old families of honest colored people, good simple souls, in slavery time, jest disappeared from off de face of the yerth. Not one of 'em left. Yet I thanks God for liberty—but maybe I was lucky, for I hain't felt no difference in freedom. I had to do less when I was a slave than I did when I was free. It was the good trainin' I had Souf—that was everything. Decent folk is the same, Norf or Souf—and I ain't no smarter nor 'the next one—but I'm bein' brung up with ladies and gentlemen, I always tried to get service with such.

"Dere is some good colored folks in the Souf yet, but dey is fast runnin' to seed. It's the 'wanderin' way they has, that is a killin' of 'em out. Ninety-nine times in a hundred when a colored man moves from Alabamy to Georgy, or from Georgy to Texas, he just signs his death warrant. He may have been badly off in one place, but he's wuss off in the next.

"I hain't been twenty-five years in New-York, consortin' with my own people, without knowing something. Southern colored folks, say from Virginny, that comes to New-York, particularly the oomen, is just good for nothing. They was born of the new stock just after the war, and don't know anything about home service. Can't help it, Miss, they don't know their place, and don't want to be taught. They never had no bringing up. A mistress in Richmond knows just what they are, and what is to be expected of them. But a Northern lady don't. Edjucation! Why don't they learn how to cook or sew? It's about one colored ooman in a thousand that knows how to hem a kitchen towel. As to fixin' decent food for a table, save fryin' in grease, or cooking greens, that's all they knows or want to know. I don't know, Miss, but it is this here poor Southern stock comin' to the Norf that I isn't doin' no good to the colored people in the big cities. It's a crowdin' out the better class of workers. It's creatin' a kind of prejudish against colored oomen as house servants. Why shouldn't there be more of 'em in service? Just because they are worthless. That's a hard word, but they's not worth the money they ask. I've known some real capable colored oomen, neat, handy, fitten for the kitchen or the bedroom, but this was the trouble. They couldn't make up their minds to stay in the one place, but wanted variety, and I never seed a ooman change places three times in one year that didn't in time get lost. Done you talk to me about the Washington colored persons. They is mighty poor people to have in a house. There are ever so many decent colored people in Baltimore as is bruny up thar, and you can get a good servant thar. Now these here remarks of mine is mostly to be taken as to oomen. There are lots of Southern colored men in New-York, occupying tip-top positions, janitors and sich, and what is more, holding them. I been trying to account for that. They is the colored people as has been tried in the fire, and has not melted; dese isn't dross niggers. I tell you, Miss—and I know—there never was such a good man in every way as the old-fashioned body servant in the Souf. I don't mean alone the waiting and attendance, but he was the most honest of men, and his master's interests was his own. But the last body servant died ten years ago, and the whole race has gone to hobbenly rest. See here, Miss Clare. There's an old grave-yard in Mississippi—and I've seen it—and I can't read, but I have had the writin' on the tombstone read to me, and I remember not the last names, but the first ones. The master's name was Henry and the servant's name was Andrew, and the time when the two men died was in 1853, and the twin tombstones is made with a bit of stone, as if to bind them together, and this is the reading: 'Here lies Mr. William So-and-So, * * * and his very best friend, Andrew.' For seventy-three years, boy and man, Andrew followed his master, and was his faithful friend and adviser; nor shall death now divide the white and the colored man."

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO PARIS.

French Press Will Make Gift of a Cradle to the Czarina.

The all-absorbing topic of the hour in Paris is the approaching visit of the Czar and Czarina. Crowned heads are sparing enough, as it is, of their visits to the capital of the French Republic, and the coming of the sovereign of any great power would be an event of more than usual interest; but this importance is doubled by the fact that Russia is France's only ally in the concert of European nations. All classes of Frenchmen will give a fitting reception and royal welcome to the young autocrat, and on this occasion, as is usual in France, the press is taking the lead, and is already beginning to think of the role it will play in the forthcoming ceremonies. Figaro, a paper widely read in Russia, was the first to bring up the subject, though acknowledging that the work of the press in the festivities would necessarily be much less than in 1893, when Admiral Avellan visited Paris. At that time Paris received the representatives of the Czar, and every kind of public manifestation was permissible toward the officers, who were received in a great outburst of popular sympathy.

The Parisian press then played an important part, by raising a subscription for decorating the streets and public buildings for the reception given to the Admiral and his staff at the opera, and for the banquet at the Champ de Mars to 3,600 people. The Parisian press was then successful in its efforts. But in the forthcoming visit now it will not have the same liberty of action, and this by reason of etiquette. This time it will not be a case of receiving the representatives of the Czar, but the monarch himself, who will be the exclusive guest of the Government, and will be unable to accept any other invitations. The press, therefore, can offer him no banquet or reception, and there will, of course, be no necessity to raise a subscription for decorating the streets. An overflow of generosity has already arisen throughout France, and a large sum is on the way to be raised throughout the country for this purpose. On the day of the Czar's passage the poorest quarters of Paris will show their sympathy for the Emperor of all the Russias by displays of flags, and welcome will smile to him from every face. In brief, an entire population will rise to welcome their powerful ally.

Figaro, desirous of fittingly celebrating the Czar's visit, has been the first to propose that the press, which represents French public opinion abroad, should make a joint gift to the Czar, in the shape of a sword of honor, or some other fitting present. As there are altogether about 2,500 newspapers in France, it is proposed that each paper give $2, and in this manner, with very little expense, a suitable gift can be obtained. In addition to this, there will be raised by subscription, also among the newspapers of France, sufficient money to present the Czarina with a magnificent cradle, destined to hold the unborn babe, who, if a boy, will be the heir to the throne. It will thus be a great satisfaction for Frenchmen to know that the future monarch's first smile came from a cradle made in France and the gift of French men and women.

The reception of the Czar and Czarina will thus be essentially a reception of the people, and will doubtless be all the more welcome on that account to the Emperor Nicholas and his young wife.

The Graveyard on Boston Common.

From The Boston Traveler.

Although the burying ground at the Boylston Street end of the Common is not the most ancient in town, nor specially noted for the resting place of distinguished men, it is a picturesque place. It is worthy of note that when it was established in 1756, it was called the South Burying Ground, as indicative of its being far

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TO ANNIHILATE MAHDISM

THE GREAT ANGLO-EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN.

The Waters of the Nile Have Risen and the Forces Will Start Soon—No Longer Any Secrecy as to Their Destination—Coming Visit of the Czar and Czarina to London and Paris—Will Be Grandly Entertained in France.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Interest in the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to the Soudan, which waned somewhat during the period the troops were awaiting the rise in the Nile, has been revived by the receipt of intelligence that the preparations for the resumption of the advance have been completed, and that the troops will go forward from Kosheh within a fortnight. The whole force is ready for the advance. The Nile on Thursday had risen to about a point that would enable the steamers that are waiting below the Zemneh gate to ascend the river. Once Zemneh is passed the route will be clear. As a sign that action is imminent a general order was issued Wednesday forbidding the sending of further communications from the camps beyond Kosheh. Henceforth the press dispatches will be controlled by the military authorities, but it is not believed that the censorship will prevent the transmission of news of importance.

Simultaneously with the news of the imminent advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces come advices from the Congo Free State that the expedition under Baron Dhanis has reached the White Nile and occupied Lado. When Baron Dhanis started it was officially denied that an Anglo-Belgian movement had been concerted against the Mahdists, although the British Government allowed several hundred Hussars to join Baron Dhanis's forces. The news now at hand confirms the statement originally made by The United Associated Presses that the object of the Belgian expedition was to operate in conjunction with the Anglo-Egyptian forces. There is now no doubt that the British, Egyptian, and Belgian Governments are jointly interested in the plan to inflict a crushing blow upon the Mahdists and reconquer the Soudan.

Lado, the place where Baron Dhanis has arrived, is north of the territory proper of the Congo Free State. It is situated on the White Nile, some 325 miles north of the Victoria Nyanza. The Belgians, it is believed, will go further north in the direction of Khartoum, while the Anglo-Egyptian expedition proceeds south from Zemneh. Thus the Mahdists will be caught between two fires, and the result, it is hoped, will be the final extinction of Mahdism. The pretense that the advance southward is solely for the purpose of strengthening the Egyptian frontier and to prevent an incursion of the dervishes into Lower Egypt is about abandoned, and it is now generally conceded that the object is to subdue the dervishes and again take possession of the country so long held by them.

To hold the territory in question, once it is reconquered, will require a British force, and with British soldiers employed in this service the question of the British evacuation of Egypt will be indefinitely postponed. And this, it is charged in some quarters, was the sole object of Lord Salisbury in embarking Great Britain in a scheme that in the end is bound to raise a protest from the British taxpayers.

All Europe is agog over the coming tour of the Czar and Czarina. So far as the visit to Queen Victoria is concerned, no very great political significance is attached to the journey. Their imperial Majesties will arrive at Balmoral during the Queen's annual Autumn visit to the Highlands, and there will be a large family gathering to greet them. They will probably arrive at some northern port in the imperial yacht Polar Star and travel without ceremony to Balmoral. There is no likelihood that they will come to London, unless privately, or make any public appearance in Great Britain.

Far otherwise, however, will be their tour on the Continent. France, as represented by its press and its politicians, is in a flutter of eager excitement. The public, too, shares the interest, especially in Paris, where a valuable fillip to trade, which too often is dull in the Fall of the year, is looked for with much hope. There can be no doubt that the great event will bring back to Paris earlier than usual the society folks who have now left for resorts of health and fashion in the country and by the sea, and there is equal certainty that there will be a great scattering of money in honor of the republic's august ally. The Parisians have had not a single official visit from any sovereign since 1873, when the late Shah of Persia was welcomed among them and it is intended to make the impending event a memorable one.

The State will entertain lavishly, and the public will not be far behind. Although their Majesties will not arrive, according to present arrangements, before the first week in October, proposals for doing them honor and for their entertainment are already put forward. Thus a Paris newspaper some days ago mooted a journalistic subscription for presenting the Czar with a sword of honor, and the same paper has started a fund to which the women of France are invited to contribute for purchasing a specially designed cradle for presentation to the Empress. Discussion, too, rages round the question of where their Majesties may be most worthily lodged, but the Government for the present keeps its intentions dark and leaves the press and the public to ventilate their suggestions.

The Speaker to-day says that the Czar, while in Great Britain will accord an interview to Lord Salisbury, at which an entente favorable to peace may be arrived at.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, who has taken up London quarters at Chesham Place, has been very busy at the Foreign Office since his arrival her and has had some lengthy interviews with Lord Salisbury. In the intervals of official business he has been making visits to his numerous friends. The hope is expressed in many quarters that Sir Julian's presence may hasten forward the much-desired completion of the arbitration negotiations.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, will return to Constantinople this week. His friends are disappointed that he has not received the appointment to Paris in succession to Lord Dufferin. This "blue ribbon" of the British diplomatic world has, as announced a few days since in the dispatches of The United Associated Presses, fallen to Sir Edmund Monson, at present Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

An invitation was telegraphed yesterday to Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer who has just returned to civilization after attempting to drift in the steamer Fram to the north pole, asking him to address the annual meeting of the British Associations, which will be held at Liverpool on Sept. 16. A response has been received which justifies the hope that he will accept the invitation. His exploration resulted in many interesting scientific discoveries, and an account of his voyage is eagerly awaited.

Attacks have been made on the Government's policy in releasing Daly, Gallagher, and other Irish dynamiters by Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth and other Conservative members of the House of Commons. These attacks have called forth an official explanation that the men were released on the prison doctor's report, reinforced by the opinion of independent physicians, that further confinement would endanger the prisoners' lives. The release, therefore, means that the Government was averse to facing the obloquy of having political prisoners die while in servitude.

The delegates chosen by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce to develop the Lancashire cotton trade in China sail on the steamer Etruria to-day. They travel from New-York to Vancouver, and thence to Shanghai, and so on to Hang-Chow and the western provinces. Mr. Bourne of the British Consular Service in China is chief of the expedition, which is expected to be absent for three years.

It is reported in Dublin that Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will resign in favor of Lord Dufferin.

Much interest has been aroused among theatre-goers by the announcement of a pending production of a dramatized version of "The Pilgrim's Progress." Miss Grace Hawthorne is to have a leading part, and the play will, it is expected, be produced at the St. James's Theatre.

Among the passengers on the steamer St. Louis, which sailed to-day from Southampton for New-York, are C. E. Pugh of the Pennsylvania Railroad and his family, I. C. Cramp and family, Augustin Daly and wife, Daniel Frohman, Dr. Irwin, Gen. W. A. Robinson and family, and Gen. Louis Wagner.

ANOTHER DYNAMITER RELEASED.

Albert George Whitehead Discharged from Portland Prison.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Albert George Whitehead, the Irish-American dynamiter who, with Dr. Gallagher, also an American, was sentenced in June, 1883, to life imprisonment, was released from Portland Prison at 7 o'clock this morning, and immediately started for Weymouth, where he took a train for London. Whitehead wore a dark-colored suit of clothes and a felt hat. He looked weak, and appeared to be very nervous. The release of Dr. Gallagher is expected almost immediately.

Whitehead arrived at Waterloo Station at 12:30 o'clock. He was accompanied by a member of the Amnesty Association, and was received at the station by two other members of that organization. Whitehead looked careworn and dazed. In conversing with him on the train from Weymouth to London his friends found him to be mentally enfeebled, and noted that his memory was especially weakened. He expressed anxiety to go to his relatives in Skibbereen, and will not go to America for the present.

While on the train he seemed to be possessed of the idea that the cars were going off the rails, and insisted that those on board should study the maps, to determine whether or not the train was on the right track. The physicians attending him say that he is greatly in need of rest, the only thing that can restore him to mental and physical health.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS IN GERMANY.

Severe Control to be Exercised over Them by the Government.

Thomas Ewing Moore, Commercial Agent of the United States Government at Weimar, writes that it is the purpose of the German Government to exercise severe control over Stock Exchange transactions and the issue of stocks and bonds of new companies, with the view of lessening speculation and protecting the public from fraudulent or uncertain financial and commercial enterprises. A comprehensive law to this end has just been adopted by the Reichstag by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Moore says:

"It is likely to cause a revolution in the present Stock Exchange methods. In the first place, it is intended to discourage stock speculating by forbidding certain Börsen-Termin-Handel (Exchange time contracts) for grain as well as stocks and bonds. The Government will assume a certain control over all Stock Exchange business, with special reference to the listing on the Stock Exchange of new issues of stocks and bonds or paper of new companies. It will endeavor to maintain less fluctuating and, as the Agrarians hope, higher prices for grain and mill products by forbidding all time-delivery contracts being made on Change for such grain and products.

"The rapid growth of stock speculation in Germany and the heavy loss experienced by the public are said to have caused this legislation to have been set afoot and adopted. It is more likely, however, to have emanated from the Agrarians, who think by such legislation to bring about an increase in the price of grain and produce in Germany. No matter what the source of inspiration may have been, the effect, if carried out, will prove wholesome if it prevents stock gambling and makes it difficult to float unsound stocks upon the market.

"The way in which grain merchants view the law is shown by the action of the Bremen grain firms, large and small, which have declared unanimously in favor of the abolition of time-delivery contracts. There are, of course, many others who take the opposite view, and the argument they make is not to be despised. They fear that the big grain transactions for time delivery will now be concluded abroad, and that Rotterdam may perhaps attract all business of this description hitherto transacted in Germany. In order to counterbalance this apprehension, the Reichstag has passed a resolution authorizing the Imperial Government to address the foreign powers with a view of calling an international convention looking to the abolition of time-delivery contracts. Regarding the laws concerning the sale of stocks and bonds, these are intended to protect outsiders from the dangers threatened them by the issue of shares of uncertain enterprises, but it would seem that the Agrarians introduced them in order to make their law regarding dealings in grain and produce more palatable for the Reichstag members. In consequence of the new laws, the speculating public will turn from the produce market to the money market; this is already shown. They will in future speculate in bank, railway, and steamship shares, as industrials will be practically closed to them."

FRANCE PREFERS HOME PRODUCTS.

Difficulty of Introducing American Goods Into That Country.

Concerning the method of introducing American goods into France, Claude M. Thomas, United States Consul at Marseilles, says that "in France other things must be taken into consideration than the fundamental principle, successful elsewhere, of furnishing a better grade of goods and at a cheaper price than the home market affords. The people prefer a home product, and in any branch of trade they are ready to pay more for it than for a better grade of the same article manufactured abroad. The dealer is aware of this inclination, and it is exceedingly difficult to introduce foreign goods and maintain a trade for any length of time in competition with a similar article of home manufacture or production. Even when one has succeeded in building up a trade, it often comes to a speedy and abrupt end by exclusion on the ground of alleged discoveries of adulterations or impurities. The representative of the largest packing establishment in Chicago recently offered, through the proper authorities, for use in the army, admittedly the best canned beef in the world at 18 cents per kilogram. The offer was declined, and an order given in obedience to a recent law for French canned beef, admittedly, if not the worst in the world, at least not equal to the best, at 63 cents per kilogram. This incident is typical of the difficulties which our merchants and manufacturers must expect to encounter in introducing their goods into this market, whether the product is linseed oil or any other species of merchandise.

"Leaving these considerations aside," he says, "it is more than useless to write to a French merchant in English, quoting him certain grades of a particular sort of merchandise at so much per pound or gallon or yard, and then add some trade abbreviation, such as f. o. b., which he does not understand, and which he certainly will never go outside of his own country and his own language to follow up. In this country the American manufacturer will meet at every turn, in every branch of trade, the representative of an English house, speaking French and quoting goods by the kilogram or the metric quintal or the liter or the meter, as the case may be, and in francs, if desired, rather than in pounds and pence."

Engaged for the City Reform School.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 22.—Prof. H. H. Todd, who has had charge of the business course at the local high school since that feature was introduced seven years ago, to-day handed in his resignation. He will go to the Reform School in New-York City, where he will act as assistant superintendent.

GERMANY MUCH EXCITED

OVER THE RESIGNATION OF THE EMPIRE'S MINISTER OF WAR.

The Emperor Charged with Dealing a Blow at Constitutional Government—Grave Dangers to the Nation Apprehended as the Result—Reports that Other Members of the Cabinet Will Soon Give Up Their Portfolios.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The resignation of Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf from the office of Minister of War continues to occupy the attention of the press and the public, and this has especially been the case since the Reichsanzeiger, the official journal, published the announcement of the Minister's retirement from office, coupled with the declaration that the impairment of his health was the main cause of his withdrawal.

Since this assertion was made a storm of protests has arisen on all sides, and, instead of pacifying the apprehensions of the public that the country is on the eve of a grave Ministerial crisis, the declaration of the official organ has intensified them. Why, it is asked everywhere, did the Reichsanzeiger issue such a statement, and by whom was its publication authorized? Within the official circle it is not known by anybody that the publication of the declaration was assented to by Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, or by any other member of the Ministry. If Gen. von Hahnke, the Chief of the Military Cabinet, obtained the sanction of the Emperor thus to make use of the official gazette, it is argued that the Military Cabinet has obtained control of functions which have been hitherto held exclusively by the Crown and the Ministers. Rarely, indeed, have the press been so unanimous upon any subject as they have been in denouncing the explanation made by the Reichsanzeiger of the reasons actuating Gen. Schellendorf in tendering his resignation to the Emperor, and in their expressions of opinion as to what it may portend.

The Cologne Gazette, in a strong article commenting upon the Ministerial situation, expresses hope that the crisis will result in a modification of the rôle which the Emperor's military Cabinet has been permitted to play. "Hitherto," the Gazette says, "this Cabinet has been directly dependent upon the Minister of War. Now a mere wheel in the administration becomes independent and finally dominates the Minister. Against constitutional principle it acts behind the Ministry, yet it is without responsibility."

When the Cologne Gazette speaks in this strain, it is not surprising that the Freisinnige Zeitung, the organ of Herr Richter and his Radical colleagues in the Reichstag, announces that the country is on the eve of a grave constitutional battle, which will be fought first in the arena of the Reichstag, where the Kaiser will be called to account for this and other breaches of public law.

Furthermore, it is reported, and the report is generally credited, that the King of Saxony is about to write an autograph letter to the Emperor advising his Majesty against the dangers which are inseparable from the course he is pursuing.

Bavarian opinion of the matter is also expressed in a semi-official note published in the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, which deplores the circumstances of the retirement of Gen. Schellendorf, declaring that they are imperilling the existence of constitutional government.

The Hamburger Correspondent declares that the antagonism of the irresponsible advisers of the Emperor to the responsible Ministers of the Government is the gravest event which has occurred in Germany since the downfall of Prince Bismarck. "Never," the paper says, "has the situation been more critical."

The Cologne Volkszeitung, now the leading journal of that city, predicts that dire disaster will befall the monarchy if the secret activities of underground Ministers are allowed to control the responsible Cabinet. All of these criticisms are clearly forebodings of a fateful and stormy session of the Reichstag. Yet the newspapers entirely overlook the fact that the chiefs of the Federal States can interefere and check the action of the Emperor if his Majesty shall be found to be attempting any radical injury to the Constitution.

The resignation of Gen. Schellendorf and the oft-reported intention of Prince Hohenlohe to retire do not appear to comprise all of the Cabinet changes that may possibly take place. According to the Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten Admiral Hollmann, Admiral commanding in chief of the Imperial Admiralty, will be the next Minister to offer his resignation, which will be accepted without doubt.

Upon the occasion of the bi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the Berlin Academy, which took place yesterday, the Emperor presented large gold medals to a number of artists who are exhibiting pictures at the Academy this year. A smaller gold medal was assigned to E. A. Waterlow and Mrs. Alma Tadema.

Prof. Eggeling of the Berlin Veterinary College is about to start for New-York. The professor is going to the farm of Robert Kneebs, the American horseman, to examine the racing mare Bethel, which it is alleged that Kneebs entered and started on the Berlin course under the name of Nellie Kneebs. Prof. Eggeling goes to America under the instructions of the Criminal Court, which has postponed its decision upon Kneebs's appeal against his conviction and sentence to nine months' imprisonment pending the professor's report. In the meantime, Kneebs will have to stay in jail.

J. R. WILLARD & CO SUSTAINED.

Stock Transaction Before Consolidated Exchange Committee.

Notice was sent out yesterday that the Complaint Committee of the Consolidated Exchange had sustained J. R. Willard & Co. in the case of that firm against Ridley & Peiser, involving a transaction in 2,000 shares of Bedford mining stock. J. R. Willard & Co. sold the stock on a telephone order from a customer named Talcott. Ridley & Peiser were the buyers.

Talcott did not produce the stock, and when its delivery was demanded Ridley & Peiser forced J. R. Willard & Co. to buy it through the Exchange. The price was multiplied by three under this order, so that J. R. Willard & Co. were called upon to lose between nine and ten thousand dollars. This difference was deposited with the Exchange in trust, under protest, and the firm appealed to the Complaint Committee. J. R. Willard & Co. argued before the committee that the transaction was a trick, alleging that Talcott was a member of the firm of Goslin & Co., which has an office with Ridley & Peiser, and that the last-named firm had all of the Bedford stock. The committee reports that its decision was not intended to reflect on Ridley & Peiser.

J. R. Willard & Co. will receive back the money deposited to pay for the stock. Further appeal is possible to the Arbitration Committee and to the Managers, but it is not believed that the case will be pressed. The Managers may investigate it on the presentation made to the Complaint Committee.

Naval Officers Transferred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Lieut. J. H. Shipley has been detached from the Maine and ordered to the Newark. Lieut. J. H. Glennon has been detached from the Newark and ordered to the Massachusetts. Lieut. P. V. Lansdale has been detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Alert, and Lieut. J. P. Blow has been detached from the Katahdin and ordered to the Maine.

CONSIDERS THE OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

Henry Siegel Talks of What His Company Hopes to Do.

Henry Siegel of the Siegel-Cooper Company has been interviewed by a reporter for The Dry Goods Chronicle on the prospects of success in the new dry goods store which his firm has erected on Sixth Avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. In the course of his interview he says:

"Some ten years ago, when we began business in Chicago, we believed that there was an opening in that city for a real live, up-to-date department store. Business there was already carried on very aggressively, but we believed that we could make a retail establishment that would cater more fully to the wants of every one and make itself more popular by means of liberality and push than any of the existing stores.

"Our ten years of Chicago experience has shown what a success our business has become, in the midst of the greatest competition that existed anywhere in the world. In examining into the conditions of the New-York retail trade we came to the same conclusion that we did in regard to the Chicago field ten years ago.

"New-York not only has a more thickly populated surrounding district, but also a much larger visiting population than Chicago. This, with the fact that we will have less competition in our line of business in New-York than we have in Chicago, leads us to believe that New-York will naturally be the good field for quick and marked success.

"What we hope to do is to improve the general system of retailing throughout all New-York. The only other effect that we will have upon the existing conditions is to make Sixth Avenue the absolute retail centre of New-York for all time to come. The erecting of our new building and the other neighboring improvements which have been compelled to follow it will naturally improve the locality, and will therefore hurt those outside this locality much more than those that are near to us.

"Considering the many expenses previous to the opening as an investment, we expect to put our store on a paying basis the very first year. Our reasons for believing that we can do this are that our running expenses in New-York will not be greater than they are to-day in Chicago, our profits will not be less than those in Chicago, even if we greatly undersell our competitors, and on account of the large territory which our New-York store will draw from we think that our business the first year will be as large as we are doing at present in Chicago. With practically the same amount of business, the same expenses, and the same amount of profit, the New-York store, with less real competition than the Chicago store, ought to declare practically the same dividend the first year that is regularly being earned by our Chicago store.

"We believe with our Chicago store alone we have been able to purchase goods lower than any one else, and by doubling our purchasing power we hope to be able still further to reduce the cost of goods to us. Our purchasing power in Chicago has been due to some extent to the fact that we spare no expense in securing as buyer for each department the very best men in the world; each is an expert in his line, and is supposed to know better than any other buyer in America where and how to buy correctly.

"In organizing our New-York force we have had the pick of the whole country, and have secured a force of men who are not only acquainted with every detail of the manufacturing world, but are also conversant with the inside workings of all the older New-York stores and their sources of supply. These conditions will give our complete organization a power for low buying that was never known before in the world, and will naturally enable us to undersell any one else and still make as much profit as they can with their large prices."

MORE TROUBLE IN THE EAST.

Disquieting News from Syria—Bloody Battle with the Turks.

The editor of the Kawkab America, the organ of the Syrians in this country, has received very disquieting news from Syria in regard to the Druse revolution in the Lebanon and the Hauran. Business all over Syria is almost at a standstill in consequence, and a period of disquiet prevails throughout the land. The rebellious Druses, who have always been a warlike people, have given evidences of superior tactics and fighting qualities over the Turkish troops, whom they routed in a recent fight in the Hauran. The Druses knew that great poverty prevailed among the Turkish troops, who have not been paid for a long time, and they took advantage of this and bought a number of Turkish uniforms from soldiers and officers, and dressed several of their own men in them and sent them as spies into the Turkish camp. These spies did not find any difficulty in ascertaining the exact position of the troops and their habits.

Having accomplished this they returned to their own people, and the rebellious Druses marched out to attack the troops. A bloody battle followed that lasted five hours, in which the Turks were completely routed. The Druses captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition and several cannon. They took special pains to capture the gunners alive, and then they compelled them at the sword's point to turn the guns on their fleeing comrades. The losses of the Turks were set down at several thousands, and the remainder of the army became completely demoralized. The Turkish Mushir or General sent out an urgent appeal for more troops, but his request was not complied with.

News came from the rebels' camp that they would soon make an attack upon Damascus, and that city was consequently thrown into a panic. The Governor General called upon the citizens to raise volunteers for the defense of the city and outlying villages, and both Mohammedans and Christians responded. They were armed and drilled by the military officers, but in separate troops.

To keep most of the Turkish soldiers in Beyrout the Druses are said to have resorted to a trick to inflame the Mohammedan population against the Christians. They are alleged to have posted on the walls of the streets during the night placards purporting to have been written by Christians insulting the Mohammedans. The Druses are said to have calculated that these placards would cause the Mohammedans to threaten a massacre of Christians, and that the troops would consequently have to be kept in Beyrout to prevent collisions between Mohammedans and Christians.

The letters further say that the chief of the Bedouins in the Hauran district asked the Turkish General to give him rifles to arm his men, and promised to assist the Turkish Government by attacking the rebellious Druses. The General, however, suspected that there was a secret league between the Druses and the Bedouins, and that the latter wanted to use the rifles against the troops, and refused the chief's request.

Pictures Sent to a Carpenter's Shop.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $1,103 against John K. La France, dealer in pictures under the style of the La France Art Exchange, at 1,234 Broadway, in favor of W. G. Leland, for rent. Mr. Leland stated that all the pictures were removed from the store on Aug. 19, at 6 o'clock A. M., in two large trucks, by J. H. Van Auken of Boston, who claimed them under a bill of sale. They were taken to a carpenter's shop in West Thirty-first Street to be packed for shipment to Boston. Andrew P. Pulver was the manager of the business, and Mr. Leland believed him to be Mr. La France; but in the trade it is said that he is Mr. La France's son-in-law. The Sheriff locked up the room containing the pictures.

LI HUNG CHANG HAS SAILED

THE GREAT CHINESE STATESMAN NOW ON HIS WAY TO NEW-YORK.

A Large Crowd to See Him Leave the Waterloo Station in London—Greeted by a Reception in the Saloon of the St. Louis—Li Hung Bows and Smiles His Farewells to His English Friends—His Last Week in England.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Li Hung Chang, Special Ambassador of the Emperor of China, with his suite, left Waterloo Station at 9 o'clock this morning for Southampton, where he embarked on board the American Line steamer St. Louis for New-York.

The Ambassador and the members of his suite were driven to the station in four royal carriages. A large number of friends gathered around the railway car occupied by the distinguished Chinaman and remained until the train moved away. Li Hung Chang shook hands and conversed with everybody in the group, which included Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London; Hiram Maxim, the inventor; Dr. Irvine, an American, and Archer Baker, European Traffic Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Halliday Macartney, English Secretary of the Chinese Legation, accompanied the party to Southampton.

Just before the train started Li Hung Chang lighted a long silver-tubed pipe, which he began puffing with evident satisfaction. As the train steamed away he was still smoking, at the same time responding to the farewell cheers of his friends by smiling, bowing, and waving his hand.

When he and his party arrived at Southampton they immediately went on board the steamer St. Louis, which became the scene of a gathering of the most genial character. The drawing room of the St. Louis was converted into a great reception hall and the Chinese Ambassador held a levee which lasted some time. Indeed it is not within recollection that any visitor to England has received so grand a "send off." The Mayor of Southampton, United States Consul Kinkead and the other Consuls stationed at Southampton, and the local dignitaries made farewell speeches, all of which were addressed directly to the Chinese statesman, and as the steamer was leaving her dock the Ambassador and his party were cheered by thousands of people who had gathered on the wharf to bid good-bye to the visitors. The weather was clear and sunny.

During the last week Li Hung Chang was touring in the provinces, having finished his official visit to London on Saturday last. After his visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, which he seems to have enjoyed exceedingly, he inspected the Forth Bridge and the Elswick works of Lord Armstrong & Co. Apart from a somewhat quaint yet pleasing affability the great Viceroy has won many friends here by the keen interest he has displayed in men and things. His appetite for information on all sorts of subjects seems unappeasable, and the questions that he constantly puts to his entertainers through his interpreter suggest the inquisitiveness of a young aspirant to political preferment, rather than inquiries put for courtesy's sake by an old man of the world.

He is cricket, too, in many things, and a great observer of ladies' dress. He is conscious of his exalted rank, and feels slighted if he is not met on public occasions by people dressed in their best. Some of the ladies whom he met at fêtes here seemed to thing it unnecessary to make themselves "smart" to receive an old Chinaman, but they were mistaken. He does not hesitate to make personal remarks in conversation, and, though he seems unconscious of doing anything unusual, these utterances are sometimes a little embarrassing. Many instances might be given, but perhaps none is better than his sympathetic inference from Mr. Chamberlain's single eyeglass that the Colonial Secretary had lost the sight of one eye, and his gentle commiseration on the calamity.

FROM CUBAN INSURGENT CAMPS.

Americans Said to Have Returned Here on an Important Mission.

The Ward Line steamship Santiago, which arrived yesterday from Nassau, N. P., brought another party made up of Americans from the camps of the Cuban insurgents. These Americans are understood to have come here on a special secret mission.

They are R. G. Martin, A. Moran, a Cuban pilot; F. Hillegass, G. Fosbury, George Reno, who was a member of the Laurada expedition; Capt. Terrill, and Major T. Romer.

They went to Cuba at different times, and have been in the field with the insurgents. Major Romer lives in St. Louis. He reached Havana from Key West and worked his way through to the Cuban lines. He was at once employed as a messenger.

With the other members of the party, he left Cuba in an open boat and reached Nassau after a day and a night of voyaging.

A report yesterday, believed to be authentic, was to the effect that the men have returned to become officers of the artillery corps when Gen. Roloff, said to be now in New-York, is organizing. Men have been recruiting at Key West for the corps, but officers are needed.

It was said that the party would start for Florida in a few days, and that the pilot's services may be required a little later.

Major Romer said yesterday that the stories told by Quinn and McNally, who returned the other day from Cuba, regarding the Laurada expedition, of which they were members, were either untrue or misleading.

The eastern part of the island, the Major said, is in the hands of the insurgents, and their forces are continually acquiring it. There are no Spaniards to be found in the section outside the fortified coast cities.

The fact that a lesser number of atrocities by the Spaniards have occurred lately, the Major said, is due to the fact that the insurgents are temporarily quiet. Then he added that the insurgents were preparing for a strike, and before long something important would happen.

Seidl Concerts at Brighton Beach.

This is the last week of the concerts at Brighton Beach Music Hall, and a great variety of beautiful music will be played there each afternoon and evening. A programme of dance music will be given to-night; one of grand opera to-morrow night, one of popular favorites Tuesday night, Wednesday night will be "Fall" night, Thursday Wagner and Liszt night, and Friday the last symphony night. Every afternoon a fine concert will be given. The hall can be reached from the Bridge without change of cars by taking the Kings County Elevated Road. The concerts are well worth the journey of thirty minutes that it takes to reach the hall from the Bridge.

Guests Leave Long Beach Hotel.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 22.—In accordance with the notice posted yesterday, the Long Beach Hotel was closed for the season after breakfast this morning. Most of the baggage had been sent away last night, and many of the guests had also gone to other resorts. The remainder went early this morning. There are a few people in the cottages on the grounds, and it is said they will stay during the remainder of the season. The train service will not be discontinued until Oct. 1. The Charter Committee of the Greater New-York Commission will not be disturbed. It will continue its work in the hotel.

MME. GAUDIN CHOOSES A HUSBAND.

Reputed Heiress to $17,000,000 Married to Bernardo Malizia.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Aug. 22.—Mme. Eglantine Gaudin, the reputed heiress of $17,000,000, who had probably received more proposals of marriage than any other woman in America, was married this afternoon to Bernardo Malizia, a widower, in her home at this place.

The marriage ceremony was without pomp or show. It was witnessed by a few friends of the bride and bridegroom, who came up from New-York, and a few neighbors of Mme. Gaudin's. Dr. Seers, who lives on the manor, sent over to the Gaudin cottage a basket of flowers, and this was the principal floral decoration.

The bride wore a plain black silk gown and the groom a dark business suit. There will be no wedding trip, as the couple decided to spend their honeymoon at Hillsdale.

Previous to the marriage ceremony the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grandjean, intimate friends of the bride's, was baptized. The child was named Eglantine Gaudin Grandjean, and the bride promised to remember her namesake in her will. After the marriage ceremony a luncheon was served.

The house in which the ceremony took place is in the woods about a quarter of a mile from the railroad station. The cottage was incomplete, and when Mme. Gaudin received the first installment of the big legacy from the old country, she engaged contractors to finish her house and lay out the grounds. In this way she became acquainted with Bernardo Malizia. According to his business card he is Vice President of the Cosmopolitan Range Company of 213 Centre Street, New-York. He is about forty-five years of age, and has been a widower for seven years. Lately he has spent much of his time at Mme. Gaudin's place, although his place of residence was at 425 West Broadway, New-York.

Mme. Gaudin engaged him to place stationary tubs in her house, and some other apparatus. It was about four months ago the Signor Malizia began the job. Meantime the French heiress was receiving a very large number of letters from all parts of the country from men who offered her marriage on condition that she should share her millions with them. In all she received several hundred letters, and her mail finally became so heavy that she had to carry her letters in a basket from the Post Office.

Signor Malizia became much interested in the letters that the French Madame received, and he translated for her letters written in English, which she could not read. One letter was from a French Count in Paris, who offered to come to this country to wed her if she would accept him.

Another correspondent wrote from Connecticut that he owned the largest and handsomest estate in Bridgeport, and requested her to exchange photographs with him. He said he was a widower, had a son a graduate of Yale College, who was now a Wall Street lawyer. His daughter, he said, was a graduate of Vassar College. Signor Malizia, while engaged in superintending the putting in of the tubs in Mme. Gaudin's house, carried on a quiet courtship. The announcement of an engagement was made two days ago. The bride is fifty-three years of age. She is a slim, nervous little Frenchwoman. This is her second marriage. She had two children by her first husband, but both are dead. She is not known to have any blood relatives living. She says she likes Hillsdale very much, and will spend much of her money in building new houses and a public institution in the place.

It was reported some time ago that Mme. Gaudin had decided to give each of her poor neighbors $1,000. This has never been confirmed by her.

The bridegroom is a good-looking man of stout build, and he first attracted attention in the village when he was seen walking to and from the railroad station in company with Mme. Gaudin.

FOR FIXED GOLD AND SILVER RATIO

Mexico's Progress Under Protection—Views of Senor Limantour.

José Yves Limantour, Secretary of Finance of the Republic of Mexico, talked of his visit to the United States yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in Postmaster Dayton's office.

Mr. Limantour said that he had been seven weeks in this country, principally at Newport, R. I., and that his stay had been a very pleasant one. Everybody had been most courteous and hospitable to him, both in Newport and New-York. On Friday evening he was entertained at a banquet, given in his honor at the Manhattan Club, by Thornton N. Motley & Co., 67 John Street.

Questioned concerning his opinion on the present financial question in this country, Mr. Limantour said that, owing to his official position as a member of the Mexican Government, he did not care to give his views on the currency issue. The question, he said, was a far different one in Mexico than here, owing to the difference in the economic conditions of the two countries.

In Mexico a workingman can live on 25 cents a day, and be considered well off for one in his rank of life. But in this country the cost of living is very much higher, and a fair comparison with Mexico could not be made.

Mr. Limantour then talked of the present condition of trade and industry in Mexico.

"The country," said Mr. Limantour, "has now quite recovered from the crisis of 1892-3. At that time the revenue on imports had gone down to such an extent, and the goods that were imported had risen so in price that the Government Budget was reduced for 1892-3 by a third.

"After this great crisis, however, importations began to increase, slowly; for the Mexican people are very steadfast in their devotion to foreign-made goods of every description. Then, with the increasing revenue taxes, the Government became more economical in all branches of the administration, with the result that there was a surplus revenue last year of $5,500,000.

"The existing good conditions have been the result of our high tariff on foreign imports, which are now so dear that all our national industries have been greatly developed. Silk factories, iron foundries, and pepper factories have sprung up like magic all over the country in the past three years. We have every reason to feel much encouraged.

"Mexican commerce," continued Mr. Limantour, "was well known to be very conservative, and for this reason, when exchange fluctuates, commerce in Mexico is very much restricted. A proof of how prudent Mexicans are in this respect is that during the crisis of 1892-3 there was not a single failure in the City of Mexico.

"Large vested interests, like the railway companies, have been shaken by the fall in the price of silver, but agriculture and manufacturing interests have gained. All our export trade has been much developed since 1893.

"What Mexicans now wish to see established is a fixed ratio between gold and silver."

Mr. Limantour was accompanied by Minister Romero, Señor Felipe G. Canton of the Mexican Congress, Col. Hugh L. Fox of the Commercial Club of St. Louis, Mr. James F. Fox of New-York, and Señor Pincente Luengas, private secretary to Mr. Limantour.

These gentlemen were guests at the complimentary dinner to Mr. Limantour, at the Manhattan Club.

The Dominion Fisheries Fleet.

OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 22.—A new cruiser has been added to the Dominion Atlantic fisheries protective fleet. It is called the Osprey. This fleet is now composed of nine vessels and is commanded by Commodore Sparn. The new craft is one of the best in the fleet.

DIAMONDS IN PATSY'S LEG

HE WAS A PET BANTAM ROOSTER THAT MET WITH AN ACCIDENT.

His Leg Was Crushed and His Owner, a Variety Actress, Had an Artificial One Made with a Gold Band, into Which Precious Stones Were Set—She Is Being Sued for $125 by Dr. Leavy for the Leg and Services.

"Patsy" in life had first place in the affections of Miss Alice Howard of 70 East Tenth Street. Had "Patsy" lived, a suit against Miss Howard to recover $125 would not, in all likelihood, have been instituted.

Introducing those concerned in the case, "Patsy" appears as a handsome and plucky little bantam rooster. Miss Howard is a variety actress, who has been sued by Chief Surgeon Edward N. Leavy, D. V. S., of the Lexington Veterinary Hospital of this city.

"Patsy" hailed from Waterbury, Conn. Last season while Miss Howard was an attraction at the Opera House at Waterbury, an admirer evinced his esteem by a singular gift, the bantam. The little fellow was cute and tame, and the young woman decided to make a household pet of the bird. "Patsy's" intelligence developed rapidly. Confinement in a large city had no effect on his happy disposition, and he learned to accommodate himself in his mistress's boudoir and to behave nicely.

It was his custom to salute Miss Howard with a clarion note while perched on the bed rail of her chamber; to eat discreetly at meals—"Patsy" had his especial table even; and did not venture to meddle with dishes not intended for him—and to be fond of petting. Miss Howard declares that her pet's education had so far progressed that he had mastered the alphabet, and could, in bird fashion, spell out certain words. At any rate, before meals "Patsy" was required to spell out c-o-r-n, and if any dainty was not to its liking he demonstrated his distaste with n-o-t.

Now and then, however, "Patsy" had a longing to see the great world outside of Miss Howard's home, and on several occasions he was caught just starting on a voyage of discovery and shooed back into the house. In the latter part of May, however, "Patsy" got the start of those who tenderly cared for him, and the consequences were disastrous.

Escaping to the street by a window and chuckling rooster fashion over the novelty of absolute freedom, the little rooster ran the gantlet of many perils until he reached Broadway where he became confused and fluttered under a cable car. One of his guardians, who had been in pursuit, imagined that he was crushed to death, but as the car moved on "Patsy" remained on the track, bright-eyed and pugnacious, but with one of his legs limp. Miss Howard's mistress was in an agony of grief when her pet was taken to her hand, but a host of experts in the pathology of Cochin domesticus, Dr. Leavy hurried to the patient's aid.

The veterinarian asserts that Miss Howard told him not to regard expense, but to go ahead and do all that he could for "Patsy," who, according to Dr. Leavy, is a pet even at the Lexington Veterinary Hospital headquarters.

"Patsy," said Dr. Leavy

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A MORE FAVORABLE BANK STATEMENT THAN EXPECTED.

The Surplus Reserve Only Slightly Reduced—Loss in Cash and a Large Decrease in Deposits—Heavy Contraction in Loans—Possibility of an Issue of Clearing House Loan Certificates—Western Union and Bell Telephone.

SATURDAY—P. M.

Speculation to-day waited upon the bank statement. It was pubitshed earlier than usual and made a showing by no means so gloomy as had been expected. It is true that the banks lost $2,400,000 in cash, but legal requirements were minimized by a loss in deposits of over $9,000,000. This decrease resulted from a contraction in loans of nearly $6,000,000, withdrawals by country banks accounting for the balance. There was a further increase of circulation of $376,000, which, added to the increase of more than $800,000 last week, makes an expansion in a fortnight of about $1,400,000. The surplus reserve now stands at $9,272,300. The statement is based on declining averages, and consequently it is fair to assume that actual conditions are not quite so favorable as set forth. Of the sixty-five banks in the association, twenty-five are below the legal requirement.

The small loss in reserve has strengthened the position of those banks which are opposed to the issue of Clearing House certificates, but it seems probable that an issue will be authorized early in the week, so as to forestall any possible complications. A meeting of the Clearing House Loan Committee is likely to be held on Monday, to consider the matter. On the publication of the bank statement, traders covered shorts, and the market took on an appearance of decided strength, closing in many instances at the best prices of the day. Being Saturday, there was little doing either in money or foreign exchange. There was some demand for cable transfers, and it gave rise to the impression that there would be gold exported from Europe next week.

Western Union was again the speculative feature of the day. It opened at an advance of nearly 2 per cent., on the report from Boston that the control of the Bell Telephone Company had passed to it. Subsequently on the denial of the rumor, the price fell back, but, with the rest of the market, it advanced just before the close. The Granger stocks were firm, although trading in them was light. The total transactions of the day amounted to only 56,375 shares.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 5 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The time-money market was firm at 6 per cent, and a commission for all rates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged. Offerings were made at 8 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $71,126,321; balances, $8,922,981; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $.82,541.

Money to call in London, ½ per cent; discount rate in the open market, 15-16 per cent for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¾@53c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,662,000 ounces of silver bullion, against which it has outstanding certificates amounting to 10 bonds, with 1,000 ounces each.

Silver closed in London at 29 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,620,578
Imports for same period	19,986,587
Net exports	$30,612,815
Net exports for same period, 1895	24,220,288
Net exports for same period, 1894	10,606,158
Net exports to date	24,486,459

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¼@$4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental drafts there was quiet at 5.19¾ for 5.18¾ and 5.17½ for short, silks-hawks at 19 and 5.16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chemnitz, $1.15 per cent. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. St. Louis—$1.25 discount bid; $1 asked.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were in small demand and prices were generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago gen.....1

DECLINED.

Ches. & Ohio gen.....1	N. P. & M. 1st r. r.3½
D., M., & M. land g.1.2	St. J. & G. I. 1st.....2
Mo., K. & T. 1st.....2	U. P., D. & G. 1st ...1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were $12,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 105, and $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 112¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	....	....
4s, r., 1907	104¾	105½
4s, c., 1907	106	107
5s, r., 1925	112¾	113¾
5s, c., 1925	113¾	113¾
6s, r., 1904	108¾	109½
6s, c., 1904	108¾	109½
Currency 6s, 1898	100	....
Currency 6s, 1899	102	....
Currency 6s, 1900	102	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	....

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Mercha.ts'	135
Am. Exchange	105	Mount Morris	100
Central National	120	National Union	100
Chatham	270	New-Amsterdam	100
City	500	New-York	220
Commerce	195	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Park	300
Gallatin National	290	Phenix	100
Hanover	300	Republic	125
Irving	140	Seaboard National	170
Lincoln National	150	Second National	425
Manhattan	207	Seventh National	100
Market & Fulton	200	Shoe & Leather	90
Mechanics'	180	Western National	100

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The reorganization managers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company give notice to holders of certificates of deposit, of either common or preferred stock, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash payable as by circular called under said plan, and who shall not before Sept. 15 make payment of all sums due thereunder, together with 6 per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable, and also a further sum equal to ½ per cent. upon the par value of stock deposited, will, upon Sept. 15, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the plan and agreement. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the reorganization managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said plan, and no certificate holder then in default will be entitled to the redemption of such certificates, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof. Payments may be made at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., in this city; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, or at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Spirits Mfg.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		5¼	5⅝	340
*American Sugar Refineries	104	105	104	107	+1½	107¼	105	11,407
Amer. Tele. & Cable Co.	70½	70½	70½	70½		....	....	4
American Tobacco	56¾	56¾	55¾	56⅝		56⅝	57¼	2,200
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼		10⅜	10⅝	250
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛	16	16⅝	225
Brooklyn Union Gas	80	80	80	80		79	82	300
Central Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛	13	14	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	13	13	13	13		12⅝	13	50
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	58¾	58¾	58½	58⅜	+ ⅛	50¼	59⅜	4,855
Chicago Gas	51¾	52	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛	51¼	51⅜	1,150
Col., Mid. & St. Paul	63¼	64⅜	63¼	64⅜	+ ⅛	63⅜	64¼	8,272
Chicago & Northwestern	92½	93¾	92¼	93	+ ⅜	92¾	93¼	1,208
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	53¾	54⅛	53¾	54⅛	+ ⅜	53¾	54¼	1,305
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	23	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛	22½	23	800
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛	16	16½	600
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	14	14	14	14		13	14½	100
Delaware & Hudson	118	118¾	118	118¾		117¾	118¾	78
Erie	12	12	12	12		12	12¼	500
Erie 1st pf.	28	28	28	28		27	28	200
General Electric	23	23	23	23		23⅜	23⅝	102
Illinois Steel Co.	42	42	42	42	−1	42½	43	100
Lachede Gas	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾		18	18¼	10
Lake Erie & Western pf.	61	61	61	61	−2	60	61	105
Louisville & Nashville	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39	+ ⅝	39	39½	1,910
Long. N. A. & Chi.	3¼	3¼	2	2¼	− ⅛	1½	2¾	830
Long Is. R. R. pf.	7½	7½	6	6	− ½	5	6	225
Manhattan Consolidated	75¾	77¾	74¾	75¾	+ ¾	75¾	76	2,610
Minnesota Iron	48¼	48¾	48¼	48⅝		50	50	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅞		20¼	20⅝	400
National Lead Company	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛	18	18½	100
National Steel Company pf.	80	80	80	80		79	80½	25
National Linseed Oil	13	13	13	13		13	14	200
New Jersey Central	92	92	92	92		91	92¼	110
New York Central	92	92	92	92	+ ½	91¾	92¼	430
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25		24	27	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	17	17	17	17		16½	17	100
North American	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛	4⅜	4¾	200
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd.	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛	8⅞	9¼	600
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd.	16	16	15¾	15¾	− ¼	15⅝	16	200
Pacific Mail	18	18¼	18	18¼	− ⅛	18	18⅞	210
Phila & Read. 2d in. pd.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛	7½	7¾	360
Southern Railway	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		....	7¾	260
Southern Railway pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝		17	18⅝	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛	16⅜	17	910
Union Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾		4⅜	4¾	350
United States Cordage	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾		3¾	3¾	120
United States Leather pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼	44½	45	300
United States Rubber pf.	70	70	68¾	68¾		69	71	14
Western Pf.	13	13	13	13		12⅜	13	100
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	77¾	74	75¾	+1¾	75½	75¾	10,563
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5¾	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛	5¾	6	1,020
Total								56,375

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

A., T. & S. F. gen 4s	72	5,000	78¾
Adjustment 4s	....	1,000	78
2,500	20	1,000	111
10,000	20½	Nat. Pac. cons 5s, Trust Co certfs. assented	....
Austin & N. W. 1st 4,000	82½	20,000	40
Ches. & Ohio con 5s	20,000	North Pac. & Mon. 1st, Trust Co certfs	....
101	2,000	26	
Chic. & Ohio gen 4½s	10,000	North Pac. of Cal 6s	92
1,000	98	11,000	92
3,000	67⅝	Ohio Southern 1st 4,000	80
C., B. & Q. Cons 7s	2,000	Phil. & Read 1st pf. inc. Trust Co certfs. 2d installment paid	20
112	2,000	92½	
C., R. & Q. Iowa Div. 4s	20,000	Chicago & Erie 1st	10,000
103½	4,000	103½	
C., R. I. & P. ext 5s	10,000	Chi. & Nor. Pac. 1st, Trust Co certfs	24
98	2,000	37½	
Columbus & 9th Av. 1st	1,000	104½	2d pf. inc. Trust Co certfs. 2d installment paid
Del., Mack. & M. L. G.	1,000	13	20,000
Denver & Rio G. 1st	1,000	70¾	Elev. & Read gen 4s, Tr. Co certfs. assented
Erie 4s prior bonds	5,000	71	5,000
93	1,000	71	Ft. Wo. & Grand 1st 1st, Trust Co certfs.
Fourth Ave. 1st	3,000	37	3,000
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st, Trust Co certfs	1,000	47½	San An. & Ar. Pass 4s
Kentucky Central 4s	1,000	47½	2,000
Lacledo G. L. Co. 1st	2,000	100	Southern Pac. of Mex. 1st
Ladede G. L. Co. 1st 5s	6,000	102¾	Southern Ry. 1st 5s
87½	5,000	80¾	Tex. & N. O. Cons 5s
L., N. A. & C. G. M.	10,000	93½	U. P., Den. & Gulf 1st
2,000	47	1,000	23
3,000	49	Wabash 1st 5s	102½
Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. Western 5s	1,000	103½	West Shore 2d 5s
2,000	108½	5,000	65½
5,000	108	West Shore gld 4s	101½
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	6,000	10F	
4,000	77¾		
1,000	78		

Total sales $339,000

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Local stocks were very dull, and there were hardly half a dozen quotations. Boston and Montana rallied from last night ⅝ and closed at 70. Merced Gold Mining was off ½, to 5¼, and Pioneer Gold Mining closed unchanged at 4. Tamarack was steady at 70. These were all the sales of mining stocks. Bay State Gas lost ⅛, to 8, and New-York, New Haven and Hartford gained 1⅞, to 165⅜. These were all the local stocks traded in to-day. Money at the Clearing House loaned at 4 per cent. On call money is nominally 6 per cent., and on time 6@7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from T. R. Cordle, & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	....	....	....	....
Boston	2¾	3¼	....	....
Brooklyne	....	4	....	4
East Boston	....	3¼	....	3½
West End	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	199½	200	....	200
Erie	55	56	55	56
Mexican	....	65	65	....
New England	....	94	....	95

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Dominion Coal pf.	....	....	....	82
Illinois Steel	42½	43	42	43
Lamson Store Service	16½	17	16	17
Philadelphia Co.	18½	19½	18¼	19¼
Reece Button Hole	19½	19½	19	19½
Westinghouse Elect. 1st pf.	48	49	48	49
Bay State Gas	....	8	8⅜	8

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	204	205	204	205
Boston & Lowell	203	203½	203	203½
Boston & Maine	152	153	152	152½
C., B. & S. Y.	....	87	....	87½
C., B. & S. Y. pf.	95	98	....	....
Fitchburg pf.	85	86	85	86
N. Y., N. H. & H.	....	165	165½	....
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	....	60	....	....
Old Colony	175	176	175½	....
West End	64	65	65½	....
West End pf.	....	....	86½	....

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	25	27	25	26
Atlantic	16	17	15¾	16
Bingham & Mercur	75¾	76¾	75½	76
Butte & Boston	1¾	....	1¼	....
Calumet & Hecla	300	305	300	....
Franklin	8	9¼	8	9½
Gold Coin	50	....	50	....
Isabarger	9¾	10¼	....	10½
Merced	....	6	....	6
Osceola	22½	23½	22½	23½
Pioneer	....	4	....	4
Quincy	104	108	104	....
Tamarack	66	....	65	72
Wolverine	5¾	....	5¾	....

*BONDS.

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 6s	....	105	....	105
Mex. C. con. 4s	63	....	63¼	....
Mex. C. 1st inc.	12	16	12	16
Mex. C. 2d inc.	1½	2	1½	2
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	....	117	....	117
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	....	111	....	111
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	....	80	....	80
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	60	62	60	62

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Elect	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The market to-day was dull and steady. In the last few minutes of trading, however, prices were bid up, and the close was at the best of the day. Metropolitan advanced to 80¾, and Philadelphia to 63. The specialties were neglected, as were also the steam roads. Buying was mostly of fractional lots.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
Cambria	35	....	36	....
Chestnut	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5
Electric Storage	22	23	21¾	22½
Electric Storage pf.	24	25	23	24½
Electro-Pneumatic	....	⅜	....	⅜
Hunt. & B. T.	28	....	28	....
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49½	50	49	50
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20½	....	20½	....
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	39	38¾	39
Lehigh Valley	29	29½	29	29¾
Met. Traction	90⅜	....	90	90½
Northern Pacific	9	9⅜	9	9⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	....	....	....	15½
Pennsylvania	50¾	50¾	50⅜	50⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P.	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12½
Penn. Steel	....	20¾	20	....
Philadelphia Traction	63	63¼	62¾	62⅞
Reading	3 11-16	3 13-16	3⅝	3 11-16
Union Traction, $10 paid	11½	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	....	....	282	....
United Gas Imp.	63⅜	64	63⅜	64
W. N. Y. & P.	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach	39	40	39	40
Welsbach of Canada	....	1¾	....	1¾
Welsbach Commercial	....	....	15	....
Welsbach Commercial pf.	....	60	57	60

BONDS.

N. J. Con. 5s	....	....	....	78
Newark Pass. 5s	....	....	....	100
People's Traction 5s	....	92⅜	....	92½
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	66	66½	65¾	66

Bonds.

5,000	Others	....	78¾
1,000		....	78
1,000		....	111
20,000		....	40
20,000		....	80
2,000		....	26
11,000		....	92
4,000		....	80
10,000		17½	92
20,000		....	104½
5,000		....	23¾
10,000		....	24
5,000		....	23⅝
10,000		....	24
2,000		....	37½
12,000		....	68
5,000		....	104½
1,000		....	13
1,000		....	70¾
5,000		....	71
1,000		....	83
3,000		....	37
1,000		....	47½
2,000		....	100
6,000		....	102¾
5,000		....	80¾
4,000		....	63½
1,000		....	72
4,000		....	77⅞
1,000		78	1
6,000		10F	

Total sales $339,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	135	145
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
A., T. & H., pf.	....	....
Am. Coal	53	56
Am. Coal	110	....
Am. C. Oil, pf.	8½	9
Am. C. Oil pf.	....	42½
Am. Ex.	41	....
Am. Sp. Mfg.	105	109
pf.	16	17½
*Am. Sug. R. pf.	....	....
pf.	96¾	98
Am. Tob. pf.	93	98
Ann Arbor.	6	9
Ann Arb. pf.	15	20
At. & Pac.	¾	1
Balt. & O.	15	16
W. pf. new.	3	8
*Bay State G.	16	18
Bos. A. Lpf.	100	105
*Brook. R. T.	19	20½
Brunsw. & C.	¾	1
B., R. & P.	10½	17
B., R. & P. pf.	55	....
B., C. R. & N.	....	42
C. & N.	68	....
Can. So.	42	44
Can. Pac.	57	59
C. F. & M.	3	6
Cal. G. W.	4¾	5
Cal. & Alton.	150	155
Chi. & E. Ill.	37½	39
C. & E. Ill. pf.	....	....
C. C. C. & St. L.	90	95
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	72	78
Co. Mo. St.	....	....
P. pf.	121¼	122
C., L. & W.	....	....
pf.	38	....
Cleve. & P.	156	165
Col. Coal & I.	¾	1
Dev. & R. G.	51	58
Com. Cable.	125	....
Consol. Coal.	31	33
Con. Gas Co.	140	143
D., L. & W.	140¾	151
D. & R. G.	10	....
D. & R. G. pf.	38	39
D. M. & Ft. D.	3	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	40	60
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	10
Ev. & T. H.	23	27
Erie 2d pf.	15½	17
Gt. Nor. pf.	105	113
G. B. & W.	....	2
I.	....	....
Homestake	34	....
Ill. Central	88½	88
Iowa Cent.	5¾	6
Iowa C. pf.	22	24
Kan. & Mich.	6	8
K. & D. M.	1½	2
K. & N. O. pf.	8	12
Lack'a G.	78	80
L. E. & W.	13½	15
Lake Shore.	139	141
Long Island.	65	70
Manh. Beach.	130	140
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
*Met. Trac.	90⅜	92
Mex. Cent.	7	....
Mex. N. ctfs.	⅝	1½
Mich. Cen.	88	90
M. & St. L.	11	13
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	58	64
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	38
Mo. Pacific.	16	16¾
Irving.	9¼	10¼
Mobile & O.	15	20
Nat. Starch.	3½	4½
N. S. 2d pf.	10	20
New Cent. C.	4	8
N. Y. & N. H.	....	....
N. Y. C. & St. L.	164	167
St. L. pf.	9	10
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	61½	....
N. Y., O. & W.	....	....
W.	12¼	12½
N. Y., S. & W.	....	....
Norfolk So.	55	70
N. & W., adj. in paid.	7⅜	9
N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	12	12½
Ont. Mining.	11½	....
Oregon Imp.	....	....
ass't paid.	11	18
Ore. R. & N., ass't paid.	11	18
O. S. L. & U. N. all in. pd.	10	....
Penn. Coal.	275	....
Peo. & East.	4	6
P. D. & E.	1½	2
P. & W. pf.	....	15
P. C. C. & St. L.	12	13¾
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	42	....
P. Ft. W. & C.	145	155
P. P. C. Co.	140	142
Q'silver.	1½	3
Q'silver pf.	5	15
Rens. & Sar.	170	180
R., W. & O.	109	115
St. L. S. W.	2¾	3¼
St. L. S. W. pf.	7¼	8¼
St. J. & G. I.	....	....
St. P. & Dul.	....	20
St. P. & Dul. pf.	....	85
St. P. & O.	84	85
St. P. & O. pf.	....	133
St. P., M. & M.	103	110
Sil. bul. ctfs.	66¾	67¼
So. Pacific.	15	17
Texas Pac.	5¼	6
Tol. & O. C.	20	35
T. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	15	18
U. S. Ex.	30	38
U. S. C. pf.	6¼	7¾
U. S. C. std.	11	13
U. S. Leath.	6⅜	6⅝
U. S. Rub.	15	17½
Wabash.	5¾	5½
W. F. Ex.	80	90
*W. U. Beef.	6	8
W. & L. E.	....	....
pf.	....	21	24¼
Wis. Cen.	1⅜	2

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cil & Ref.	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	35½	400
Am. Sugar Ref.	104	105	103⅞	104⅞	7,650
Amer. Tobacco	56⅛	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	120
At. T. & S. F.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	40
Chicago Gas	51¾	52	51¾	52	60
Chi., R. I. & P.	53⅝	54⅜	53⅝	54⅜	500
Chi. B. & Q.	88½	89¼	88½	89⅛	1,200
Chi., M. & St. P.	63½	64⅜	63½	64⅜	6,840
Chi. & Northwest.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	110
Gen. Electric	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	50
Louis. & Nash.	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39¼	800
Manhattan	76	77⅛	76	77⅛	20
U. S. Cordage	3½	3½	3½	3½	10
West. Union	75⅜	77⅜	74½	75	2,680
Total					19,760

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. adj.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	1,000
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	67⅜	68	67⅜	68	3,000
L., N. A. & C. gen.	48¾	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	5,000
P. & R. 2d pf. in.	10½	10½	10½	10½	5,000
Total					$17,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Con., Cal. & V.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	140
Crown Point	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	400
Total					2,340

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	56¾	57⅝	56¾	57⅜	495,000
Dec. option	59¾	61¼	59¾	61¼	66,000

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 22, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New-York	$370,140,165	$419,720,449	−11.8
Boston	60,204,089	68,521,023	−12.1
Philadelphia	45,731,722	50,544,123	− 9.5
Baltimore	9,045,504	9,032,057	− 1.5
Chicago	69,010,812	68,718,859	−12.7
St. Louis	17,037,910	17,733,220	− 0.5
New-Orleans	5,808,828	4,253,939	+36.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$569,077,030	$639,202,780	−11.0
Other cities, 5 days	111,729,451	116,718,204	− 4.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$680,806,311	$755,015,984	− 9.9
All cities, 1 day	132,017,324	144,577,527	− 8.7
Total, all cities, for the week	$812,824,435	$900,493,511	− 9.7

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 15 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 7.3 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 4.1 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 17.1 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 8.6 per cent., and with 1894, a loss of 3.2 per cent. Compared with 1893, the gain was 23.1 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $6,321,962, of which amount $2,185,705 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $110,634 and the exports of specie were $1,378,126.

Not to Acquire Telephone Company.

Unqualified denial was made down town yesterday of the story from Boston of the acquisition of the American Bell Telephone Company by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Russell Sage said that the story was false. Vice President Van Horne of the Western Union also denied it. Similar reports had been circulated before, he said, but neither company had at any time contemplated invading the other's field. There was a contract between them to run until November, under which the Western Union received a royalty on certain valuable patents which the Bell company uses. The Western Union had long held Bell stock as an asset. Mr. Van Horne declared positively that no change in the relations of the two companies was contemplated.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were only slightly changed in the London market. The principal changes were: Reading, ¼, to 3⅞; Atchison ⅛ to 10⅜, and St. Paul ⅛, to 65⅝. The declines were: Erie, ¼, to 12

Outstanding checks and drafts	6,002,424
Disbursing officers' balances	25,474,961
Post Office Department account	2,916,984
Miscellaneous items	1,802,240
Total	$45,514,072
Balance	41,257,507
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$240,227,914

RECEIPTS

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$826,458	$9,060,258	$21,226,585
Internal revenue	533,702	3,833,307	23,155,800
Miscellaneous	9,337	1,179,107	3,748,403
Total	$869,558	$19,101,720	$48,130,938

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$285,000	$10,261,000	$22,604,831
War	260,000	3,320,000	8,375,425
Navy	12,000	1,885,000	4,630,279
Indians	70,000	1,664,000	2,615,582
Pensions	560,000	10,361,000	24,081,774
Interest	58,000	2,892,000	9,062,503
Total	$1,105,000	$31,031,000	$73,119,436
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$235,441	$11,929,279	$24,988,529

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		$41,250	$550,835
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$28,450	$85,835	1,169,996

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes (since 1870.)	Gold Certificates (since 1863.)	Total.
To date	$4,020,027,021	$81,055,420	$361,210,441
This month	3,746,544	6,758,556	8,504,900
This day	124,988	26,993	151,981

"Net gold and silver, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation, Oct. 1, 1895, $205,306,050; to secure public deposits, $15,042,540; 4 per cents of 1895, $24,605,660; 4 per cents of 1907, $152,318,920; 2 per cent, $23,338,830; total, $234,016,760.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositaries, Class A, $80,000; 5 per cents, $105,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,550,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,385,000; 2 per cents, $983,000; total $15,023,000.

To secure circulation during the week ended Aug. 21: United States bonds deposited, $1,719,600; United States currency withdrawn, $119,000. United States currency issued, $1,600,000. Currency, $227,965,867; gold notes, $7,447.

National bank notes, during the week ended Aug. 21: Received for redemption, $1,703,041.

Circulation of National bank notes in excess, $55,000; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $430,250; to be destroyed and retired, $35,108.

Circulating notes received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, liquidating and reducing circulation, $1,703,041.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $826,458; from internal revenue, $533,702; miscellaneous, $9,337. National bank notes received for redemption, $28,450.

FINANCIAL.

LOW PRICES

Create speculative and investment buying of STOCKS, WHEAT and PROVISIONS. Orders are now active and materials have the best sanding facts of any season before them. Gold imports now received in appreciable amounts in financial and commercial circles.

Good securities are selling at the lowest prices in many years. Recovery sure.

PROFITS COME TO THOSE BUYING IN A CHEAP MARKET.

Write or call for our "BOTTOM PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of stocks. Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 1 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE

BANKERS

AND

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

UP-TOWN BRANCH:

1,182 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.

BOSTON OFFICES:

53 STATE ST.

DIRECT WIRES.

Reorganization of

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.

23 Wall Street, New-York,

August 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as hereinbefore called under said Plan and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable, and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par values of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder who is in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OGDENSBURG AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY:

Default having been made on April 1, 1896, in the payment of interest on the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and receivers having been appointed by the United States Court in Vermont and New-York States on March 19, 1896, of the Consolidated Railroad of Vermont and its leased lines, and the said receivers having allowed the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company's interest to remain in default, the following-named persons have been asked to act as a committee to protect the interests of the holders of said Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage bonds under said plan and agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or from either one of the undersigned committee.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds immediately in accordance with the terms of the agreement, with either of said trust companies, in order that the committee may be placed in a position to protect their interests without delay. Negotiable certificates will be ready for delivery on and after August 26th. A circular containing all the facts has been prepared for the information of the bondholders and may be obtained from the undersigned or either of the trust companies.

CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman, 15 Broad St., New-York.
WILLIAM LUMMIS, 40 Wall St., New-York.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
CHARLES R. BATT, National Security Bank, Boston.
PHILIP V. R. ELY, 26 State St., Boston.

SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Counsel, 120 Broadway, New-York.

Manhattan, United States, N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust, Mercantile, Pennsylvania Coal Co.'s Stock, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip '96, Trust Co.'s Stocks,

WANTED BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

8 BROAD ST.

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1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

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BANKS.

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Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
J. V. E. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS,
37 AND 39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Deposits received. Check books furnished.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
LOANS
Made on Listed Stocks and Bonds.
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UNITED STATES BONDS,
STOCKS,
WHEAT, COTTON,
SILVER.
CASH OR MARGIN.

Our facilities for dealing in all kinds of securities are unequalled. We command for clients possibly as exceptional terms as can be obtained. They include AMPLE CAPITAL, the LARGEST and FINEST OFFICES in NEW-YORK and every possible attribute that can contribute to the success of an investor or operator.

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324 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
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1,270 Broadway, Near 33d St.

HOLMES & CO
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.

Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New-York, Philadelphia and London Stock Exchanges. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.

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Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
42 Exchange Place, 42 Leonard St., N.Y.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on SEPTEMBER 4, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY
AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
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1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
NO. 1 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 1st, 1896. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1896, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 18th, 1896.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:17,	Sun sets	6:48
Moon sets			

HIGH WATER AUG. 23.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:34 A. M.	8:12 A. M.	10:01 A. M.
7:46 P. M.	8:20 P. M.	10:09 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 23.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Aug. 20
La Bretagne	Havre	Aug. 15
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Aug. 20
Sicilia	Gibraltar	Aug. 9
Tallahassee	Savannah	Aug. 19

MONDAY, AUG. 24

Bolivia	Gibraltar	Aug. 10
Boile	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Caribbee	St. Thomas	Aug. 15
Circassia	Glasgow	Aug. 13
Coleridge	St. Lucia	Aug. 17
El Norte	New-Orleans	Aug. 19
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 20
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 12

TUESDAY, AUG. 25.

Elna	Genoa	Aug. 13
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Aug. 19
Noordland	Antwerp	Aug. 15

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Aug. 23
Buffalo	Hull	Aug. 12
Caracas	La Guayra	Aug. 20
Elwick	Gibraltar	Aug. 10
Lahn	Bremen	Aug. 18
Mexican Prince	Hull	Aug. 12
Mississippi	London	Aug. 13
Yucatan	Havana	Aug. 22

THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

El Monte	New-Orleans	Aug. 22
Germanic	Liverpool	Aug. 19
H. H. Meier	Bremen	Aug. 15
Jersey City	Swansea	Aug. 18
Moravia	Hamburg	Aug. 18
Pawnee	Liverpool	Aug. 13

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Fontabelle	Aug. 25	Wind. Isl.	30 Broadway.
Iroquois	Aug. 25	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Phoenicia	Aug. 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Aug. 25	Ft au Prce	24 State St.
Sprue	Aug. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Aug. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Fontabelle	Aug. 26	Bermuda	30 Broadway.
Majestic	Aug. 26	Liverpool	1 Broadway.
Southwark	Aug. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Bermuda	Aug. 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Iroquois	Aug. 27	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Algonquin	Aug. 28	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Colorado	Aug. 28	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
New-York	Aug. 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Paraiba	Aug. 29	Hamburg	30 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Aug. 29	Kingston	32 State St.
Knickerbocker	Aug. 29	New-Orleans	Pier 14.
Ems	Aug. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Aug. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Aug. 30	St. Marc	24 State St.
Alps	Aug. 30	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Mississippi	Aug. 30	London	1 Broadway.
Panama	Aug. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Seminole	Sept.	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Lahn	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Boile	Sept.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept.	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Sept.	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Schiedam	Sept.	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Sept.	Glasgow	58 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept.	London	1 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept.	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Sept.	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept.	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Havel	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept.	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept.	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept.	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept.	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Veendam	Sept.	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept.	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Medic	Sept.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept.	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept.	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept.	Liverpool	1 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept.	Rotterdam	2 Bowling Gr.
S of Nebraska	Sept.	Glasgow	58 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Sept.	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept.	London	1 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Aug. 22.

SS Paris, Watkins, Southampton Aug. 15, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:24 P. M. 21st.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Manzanilla Aug. 9, via Nassau 14th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS Lisbonense, (Br.,) Couch, Maranham July 3, via Barbadoes Aug. 14, with mdse and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 P. M. 21st.

SS Ely, (Br.,) Pearn, Santa Martha 8 ds, with fruit to Hoadley & Co.—vessel to Trim, Porwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) Davey, Havana Aug. 18, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Curacao, Sikeforth, Maracaibo Aug. 13, via St. Thomas, with mdse to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Ruhlewein, Stettin Aug. 8, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre Aug. 15, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 8:10 P. M.

Ship Sprosa, (of Liverpool,) Brooks, London 33 ds, with chalk to James Brand—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark St. Lucia, Skewes, Port Spain, via Delaware Breakwater, 10 ds, with sugar to Benjamin Perkins—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Sailed.

SS Umbria, for Liverpool; St. Cuthbert, for Antwerp; Fulda, for Genoa and Naples; Leona, for Key West and Galveston; New York, for Turk's Island and San Domingo; Venustria, for Marseilles and Naples; Louisiana, for New-Orleans; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; Laurel Branch, for Cape Town, Port Natal, &c.; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; La Gascogne, for Havre; Colorado, for Hondon; Ardandhu, for London; Furnessia, for Glasgow; Alleghany, for Kingston and Savanilla; Manitoba, for London; Aller, for Bremen, via Southampton; Maasdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Zaandam, for Amsterdam.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—SS Hankow, (Br.,) Capt. Ott, from Japan and China ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Gerdes, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York Aug. 8 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Aug. 20.

SS Hatfield, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS State of California (Br.,) Capt. Brace, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Cameronian, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, from New-York June 25, arr. at East London Aug. 18.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New-York July 30, arr. at Leghorn Aug. 19.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pahl, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. at Genoa Aug. 19.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Knempf, from New-York Aug. 13 for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth yesterday.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York Aug. 12, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New-York Aug. 7, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:25 P. M.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Lebocuf, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head today.

Senator Lyman Trumbull.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

An inventory of the estate of the late Lyman Trumbull, taken in probate proceedings, shows that it amounted to $173,000. The probate invoice affords obvious proof that every dollar in value of this great statesman's property was absolutely clean. Not a dollar had the taint of abuse from perverted official influence or loose professional practices. Lyman Trumbull's official life extended over a period of forty years. He was a member of the United States Senate eighteen years. The amount of the estate left by him is absolute proof of his purity in public life. It is no greater in amount than should be accumulated during a long professional career by any man with ordinary economy and thrift and sagacious limited investments. This evidence of the purity of his character was not needed by those who were familiar with his long and distinguished career. But it is refreshing to find circumstantial evidence so obvious of a great and pure example.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Aug. 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened September 15, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, September 15, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to dredge 34,000 cubic yards in Wallabout Channel, and to furnish a quantity of steel plates, angle bars, rivet steel, leather belting, pulleys, canvas, twine, beeswax, curled hair, bellows leather, wrought hoops, upholsterer's supplies, &c. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive all defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION VERY SLOW, WITH PRICES FAIRLY STEADY.

Fair Foreign Buying and Better Western Markets—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Neglected and Unchanged—Provisions Dull and Steady—Cotton Again Active and Lower—Coffee Dull and About Steady.

The grain markets showed considerable strength through fair foreign buying and following the West, but trading was mainly confined to local scalping and switching, with an advance in wheat and no trading in corn or oats. Provisions were steadier and very quiet. Cotton was unsettled and active, but closed lower. Coffee was dull and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.		
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22	@	22¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28¾	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85	@	$3.20
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20	@	3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅞	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16	@	20
Pork, mess	8.00	@	8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.82½	@	..
Beef, family	8.50	@	9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16	@	..
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅞	@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10¾	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9½	@	8¾
Copper, lake	10.65	@	11.00
Lead	2.05	@	2.07½

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅞@1c on firmer cables, better West, and fair foreign buying, with light offerings; declined ⅛@c on local realizing, and closed firm at ¾@⅞c advance, with only a moderate trade. The "curb" was active and ⅝@1c higher; September, 64⅞c; December, 67⅝c, and May 71¼c. Spot trade was dull and very light, but with a firm close and no sales. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York, 1¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over September, free on board, afloat. Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 87,821 bushels; receipts, 94,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 188,840 bushels. No. 2 red, 69½c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Contracts were neglected and nominally unchanged through lack of business. Spot was firm and scarce, with No. 2 mixed quoted at 1¾c over September, in elevator. Receipts, 153,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 204,088 bushels. Clearances hence, 3,506 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 240,462 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were entirely neglected and nominally unchanged to 1c up. Spot were dull and very steady. Sales, 12,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26c for old and 27½c for new; No. 3 white, 23¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25½c; mixed, 22@22¼c; reindeer, white, 21c; rejected mixed, 19c. No. 2 Chicago, 23⅝@23¾c; track mixed, 19@23½c; track white, 19@30c for 12,000 bushels. Receipts, 150,000 bushels; exports, 70,884 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	920,000	@	64½
September	920,000	63¾@64 3-16	64⅛
October	20,000	65¾@65¾	65¾
November	10,000	66¼@66¾	66¾
December	835,000	65⅝@66 15-16	66⅜
May	35,000	70⅝@70¾	70⅝
Total	1,820,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	....@....	28⅝
September	.....	....@....	29⅛
October	.....	....@....	29⅝
December	.....	....@....	30¾
May	.....	....@....	32⅝

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	....@....	22
September	.....	....@....	22
October	.....	....@....	22

FLOUR—Market very quiet and prices unchanged and steady. Sales, 5,200 bbls; arrivals, 18,935 bbls and 12,410 sacks; exports, 3,785 bbls and 25,514 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 38,045 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Less active and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; 49-lb Western quoted at 32c. free on board.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38¾c, free on board; No. 1, 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 74c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Less active and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$4; ground, $3.40@$3.60. No. 3 pearled barley, $1.80.

FEED—Dull and easy. We quote: 40, 60, 80 lb, 46@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were no interesting developments in the market. The amount of business transacted was decidedly limited, but the tone held steady, with buyers of prime Summer yellow and sellers at 23¼c. off grade was dull and quoted at 22½@22¾c. A small jobbing was transacted in prime white at steady prices, closing at 25½@25¾c. Butter oil was neglected, and quoted at 25½@26c. Crude oil was nominal at 19@20c for prime. LARD OIL was in limited demand and steady at 39@41c for prime city. LINSEED OIL was quiet and unchanged at 31¾@32c for American and 56c for Calcutta.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The Western markets opened at a slight decline, but later in the day there was some buying to cover contracts, and prices for pork advanced. The close was steady at unchanged prices for lard and bacon, and unchanged prices to 2½ points' advance for pork. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for Monday 27,000 head, and for the week, 115,000 head.

LARD—There was a dull and featureless market at the West, and prices were unchanged. August closed at 3.42½c; September at 3.37½@3.40c, closing at 3.40c bid; October at 3.47½@3.47½c, closing at 3.47½c bid; December at 3.60c, closing at 3.60c; January at 3.77½@3.80c, closing at 3.80c bid. Here the market was dull, but steady; cash closed at 3.82½c. City steam steady; No. 1 tcs at 3.50c; refined steady. Continental at 4.25c. South American at 4.70c; Brazil, kegs, 5.85c; compound at 3½@4¼c.

PORK—The market at the West opened lower, later advanced, and closed steady, with prices unchanged to 2½ points up for the day. August closed at $5.97½; September at $5.85@$5.97½, closing at $5.97½; October at $5.92½@$6, closing at $6 bid; January at $8.05@$7, closing at $7 bid. Here the market was dull; sales, 150 bbls. Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $8@$8.25; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—At the West the market was dull, and the close was unchanged from yesterday's final prices. August closed at 3.27½c; September at 3.25@3.27½c, closing at 3.27½c bid; October, 3.32½@3.35c, closing at 3.35c; January, 3.47½@3.50c, closing at 3.50c bid.

CUTMEATS—The market for city meats was unchanged. Demand was slow, but prices held fairly steady. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5½c; pickled hams, 9¼@9½c; pickled shoulders, 3⅝@3½c.

BEEF—Market flat; prices unchanged. Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Trade slow; prices nominal; $18.50 quoted at the West and $14@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at ⅜c decline. Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 5c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c. Chicago—Receipts, 15,000 head; 5c lower; $2.70@3.65; left over, 1,500 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $3.50@$3.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; $2.60@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 3,300 head; 5c lower; $2.70@3.05.

TALLOW—There was a fairly firm tone to the market; buyers showed some interest, and melters were firm at 3 1-16c for prime city, and in instances were asking 3¼; country was in moderate demand and steady; sales, 100,000 lb at 3@3¼c.

STEARINE—No changes were apparent in the market for oleostearine; demand was light, but offerings were small and price ruled steady at 4c. Lard stearine was steady at 4¼@4½c.

COTTON.

Contracts opened weak at 7@9 points decline, and became very unsettled, through local scalping, closing steady at 8@9 points loss, with a fair speculative trade. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 35 bales to spinners. Middling Gulf, 8⅝c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
August	8.41@8.44	8.46	8.42	800
September	8.30@8.32	8.40	8.28	1,200
October	8.36@8.37	8.46	8.28	18,500
November	8.32@8.33	8.42	8.28	8,600
December	8.30@8.37	8.46	8.32	44,000
January	8.39@8.40	8.50	8.36	66,800
February	8.43@8.44	8.52	8.45	2,100
March	8.47@8.48	8.58	8.44	12,400
April	8.51@8.53	8.59	8.50	700
May	8.56@8.57	8.60	8.52	1,000
Total sales				164,900

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and closed at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, with only a local trade; Havre was quiet and unchanged, and Hamburg steady at partly ¼ pfennig advance; spot Rio dull and steady at 10¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,500 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Opening Call 10 A. M.—November, 500 bags at 9.25c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at 10.10c; September, 1,250 bags at 9.75c; November, 500 bags at 9.25c; total, 2,000 bags; total for day, 2,500 bags. Closing Prices—January, 9.15@9.20c; February, 9.

WITH CRETAN INSURGENTS

THEY SADLY LACK DISCIPLINE, BUT ARE RESOLUTE FIGHTERS.

A Correspondent of The Times Accompanies an Expedition Carrying Arms and Men from Greece to the Revolted Islanders—Quarrels on Board the Vessel, Due to Eagerness for Means with Which to Attack the Turks.

ON BOARD THE SAURIUM, off the Coast of Crete, July 28.—By the kindness of the Central Committee of Crete, in Athens, THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent was enabled to join an expedition which is carrying arms and ammunition to the Cretan insurgents. At 6 o'clock last evening three leaders of the expedition called at the correspondent's hotel, and together they drove to Piraeus, arriving at the latter at about 8 o'clock.

Already the Cretans, who had been coming in Athens for two weeks, having come up from Crete in small boats to get arms, were crowding the shore. There were about 400 of them. All the small boats of the harbor were soon busy taking the men on board. The setting sun, with the beautiful Hills as a background, lent great picturesqueness to the animated scene of taking these men on board. The little party just mentioned me several chiefs in full Cretan costume, with their long rifles, pistols and knives in their belts. They, rowed and yelled to others at the top of their voices, and generally created a stir. It seems the committee's orders were complied with, for the whole of the division that had been promised arms and ammunition. The Greek Government has assumed distinct attitude. It knows there are more Turks in their province than elsewhere, and that they ought to have at least half the ammunition and arms on the other hand, those of the other provinces contend that the Provinces of Epirus and Thessaly have received a boatload of arms for each one.

The discussion reached such a pitch of excitement that the American was told to go below in order to get out of danger's way. Then the shooting began, and for an hour a brisk fusillade was kept up, with much shouting and gesticulation. Several hundred of the inhabitants of the Province of Kassano left the boat, saying that they would let the guns go which were destined for them in order that their fathers and brothers might get them, but they themselves would return to Athens and secure arms at their own expense. After this delay of at least an hour the vessel started out of the harbor and was off for Crete. The American spent the night on the Captain's deck, and the weather was so warm that it was perfectly comfortable without any wrap. To-day the sun rose bright and hot, and toward noon there was not a spot on the whole boat that was not like a furnace.

These people are a strange lot. To-day at noon money was distributed among them, about a dollar to each, but during the process some disagreement arose and the Captain had to postpone the whole affair to other parties present in the. The principal glory of the day was the rush made when rifles were distributed. These men will land at midnight at the port of St. Roumelis and shortly after will join the camp of insurgents.

ATHENS, July 31.—The troubles in Crete increase daily. All the papers here to-day report the rumor that the ports of Crete are to be blockaded in order to put a stop to the sending of arms and ammunition to the Island. The powers are dissatisfied with Greece in not preventing men and arms from leaving the Piraeus to aid the Cretan Christians. These boats manage to slip away unobserved, the average being two a week. They land their men and arms at midnight on the shores of Crete and return for more.

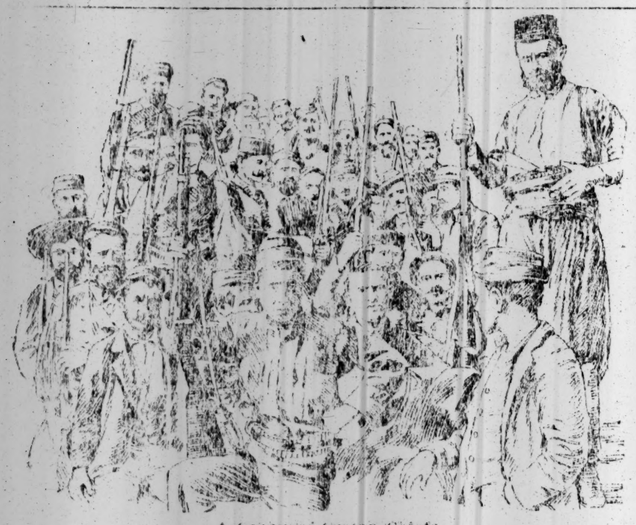
Complications are feared between Turkey and Greece. Massacres occur in rapid succession. The powers cannot seem to agree on any one solution of the problem, and in the meantime Turkey is gaining time by the delay.

A telegram from Canea reports a massacre of 200 Christians at Castello, with houses burned and churches pillaged. All this news causes much excitement here and and it will soon be difficult to prevent a general uprising.

It will be a long, hard struggle for the insurgents, but there is great hope here of their success in the end. The Turks, unable to get into the town of Heraklion, have committed all kinds of excesses in the outskirts. Massacres are feared in the towns near by, and a general uneasiness prevails all over the island. Most of the news received is fragmentary and not always to be relied upon.

The fighting in Macedonia continues, in spite of efforts to prevent it. The Consul of Turkey at Athens has entered a complaint at the Foreign Office here that two large forces of insurgents are forming, and will soon pass the Macedonian frontier The Greek government has promised to do all it can to prevent this. One army is massing at Kardhitsa and the other at Kasaklar. All Greece is enthusiastic over both the Macedonian and the Cretan revolts.

A young and enthusiastic Captain of the Greek insurgents in Macedonia is Capt. Takes, well known in Macedonia for his courage and daring. His army is formed of young men between the ages of twenty and thirty. They have met with great success so far, having taken several towns, and



A Group of Cretan Chiefs.

Drawn by a [illegible] Times Correspondent Who Accompanied One of Their Expeditions.

the fortunate few from a small restaurant to partake of their last meal for the present. Right over the remnant and end of civilization is to be found the headquarters of these expeditions, for there is always a chance of being picked up by a Turkish man-of-war. After dinner the party drank a final toast to the people of Crete, and went on board the steamer Saurium.

The scene there was one of great confusion. The 250 warriors occupied the whole boat. Luckily there were a few cabins, as these had been reserved for the chiefs. The American correspondent was provided with the greatest hospitality and had cabin to himself. He went below, supposing, of course, that the vessel was about to start, but the delay continued, and finally the sound of angry voices startled him. On going up on deck to ascertain the cause, he was most relieved to see that his eyes were not deceiving him. The whole ship's company was divided into two camps. The row had already risen, and more on the two sides [illegible] rifles which these men rather flourished in the air, and which [illegible] belts. They, rowed and yelled to others at the top of their voices, and generally created a stir. It seems the committee's orders were complied with, for the whole of the division that had been promised arms and ammunition. The Greek Government has assumed a distinct attitude. It knows there are more Turks in their province than elsewhere, and that they ought to have at least half the ammunition and arms on the other hand, those of the other provinces contend that the Provinces of Epirus and Thessaly have received a boatload of arms for each one.

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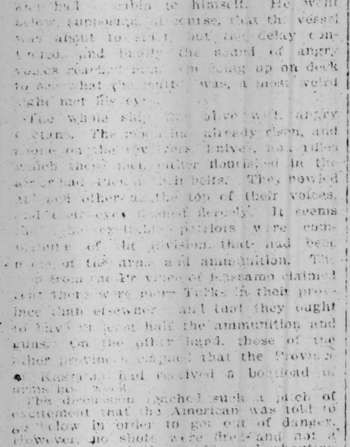


Capt. Takes.

Leader of the Band of Greek Insurgents in Macedonia.

have for so long a time been obliged to fight for their lives that they consider firearms the one thing most to be prized in life. They are a race evidently hard to manage, but with a good deal more strength of character than would be expected in this climate. They all insisted on the correspondent's breaking bread with them, and the big chiefs patted him on the back in a very protecting way. When we took their pictures in a group to-day they all wanted the photographs at once.

About noon the Saurium passed Allachorci, once the site of a Venetian town, but now only a Turkish fort. There is a constant excitement over the possibility of the appearance of a Turkish man-of-war which was reported to have left Constantinople about a week ago.

Two of the men on board have left the Greek Army to join the Cretans, one the son of the "aide de camp" to the King of Greece and the other a brother of Manos, who is already in Crete, doing much good in helping the Christians. This expedition will now have possession of Peristeri, (Pindus) a mountain south of Salonica, which is a highly desirable position, formerly held by the Turks. It will be almost impossible to prevent the Cretans from going over the frontier to help those who have already started, and much anxiety is felt on all sides.

J. P. F.

FORTIFYING PUGET SOUND.

Formidable Batteries to be Erected at Its Entrances.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 22.—Work has commenced in connection with the erecting of batteries on Puget Sound. Survey parties are at present in the field, a large party being engaged in the vicinity of Morristowne Point and Admiralty Head. Under the last fortification appropriation $50,000 was made immediately available for the defense of Puget Sound. The general defense system embodies an expenditure of about $750,000. Puget Sound is entirely without any form of defense at the present time. There is not a gun in position from Flattery Cape to Olympia, and on the intermediate stretch of water, a distance of 100 miles, are the cities and towns of Seattle, Tacoma, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Everett, La Conner, Ballard, and Olympia, and in addition some of the largest mill ports in the world. On the left-hand side of the Straits of Fuca and just opposite Port Angeles, at a distance of some twenty-five miles, is the English fortified naval station of Esquimault. This latter port is protected by modern emplacements, embracing a system of disappearing guns of heavy calibre, and an auxiliary torpedo-boat service. Approaches to Esquimault and Victoria Harbors lead over submarine mines.

With the exception of Deception Pass, there is only one water route up the Straits of Fuca and, through Puget Sound, to the populous American cities at the head of the latter. Deception Pass cuts off the passage past Point Wilson and Admiralty Head, but this pass is so narrow and the tide runs through it at so high a rate of speed that very heavy ships would not be likely to use it. Still, it is open to a smart Captain, who is willing to breast a twelve-knot current through a cleft in the mountains 100 yards wide and 900 yards long, and it should not be very difficult to get a 3,000-ton ship through, provided judgment is exercised regarding the stage of the water at the time of passage. Under the War Department's plan of defense it is given out that batteries will be created on Morristowne Point, Admiralty Head, and Point Wilson. These three positions lie close to Port Townsend. In passing up Puget Sound a vessel would be compelled to run the fire of all three positions. The only means to avoid their fire would be to negotiate Deception Pass.

From what can be learned, the Puget Sound batteries will be composed of mortars and disappearing guns of twelve-inch calibre and a number of eight-inch guns and rapid-fire pieces. Where possible the defense will be further strengthened by means of torpedo mines. The water in the vicinity of Points Wilson and Morristowne is in many places 400 feet deep, and the tidal current is strong. In such localities it will be impracticable to operate floating torpedoes and equally as impracticable to consider mines. A fleet attempting to force the passage into Puget Sound can only be stopped by direct fire of batteries. If an enemy select a time for such work during the months of August and September of almost any year he will find, generally, a fog enveloping the sound so thick that his position cannot be determined within a ship's length. At such a time artillery fire from shore will be rendered useless. This fog on Puget Sound is a yearly visitor. Steamship masters regularly look for it, and some become very expert in navigating their vessels at such periods. The rule is to run on courses for certain lengths of time, and to keep the steam whistle sounding for shore echoes. A good Puget Sound steamer Captain can tell in an instant his position so long as he hears the echoes from the hills.

If Puget Sound is to be efficiently protected in time of war the opinion is advanced that to the stable shore defense must be added an auxiliary defense in the shape of torpedo boats. These latter lying across the channel of the pass in foggy seasons would detect the approach of an enemy, and the fog would serve as an excellent screen for a fleet of small destroyers to operate under. In addition to the batteries to be erected near Port Townsend a large military post will shortly be established in the vicinity of Seattle. The site of this post is Magnolia Bluff, a promontory overlooking the Sound, and distant about six miles from Seattle. The new post will resemble somewhat the Presidio Station at San Francisco. It is expected that the Seattle post is destined to be the distributing point from which troops will be detailed to the several Puget Sound defense positions.

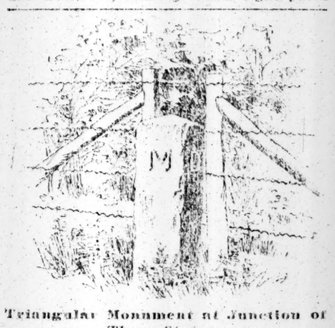
MASON AND DIXON'S LINE

POPULAR ERROR AS TO ORIGINAL CAUSE OF EXISTENCE.

Staked Out Before the Revolutionary War, in 1763-7, to Mark the Pennsylvania and Maryland Boundaries—Charter Disputes Between Penn and Lord Baltimore the First Cause—Line Run by Surveyors from England.

OXFORD, Penn., Aug. 22.—For years there existed a supposition that Mason and Dixon's line was the line dividing the slave-holding from the non-slave-holding States. Time and again it was referred to as such by speakers on the floor of Congress, and it is one of the most widely quoted geographical lines in America. The line was run by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, mathematicians and surveyors, of London, between the years 1763 and 1767, for the purpose of settling disputed boundaries between the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Delaware. The Commissioners ran the east and west peninsula line, the twelve-mile circle in part, and established the tangent point in the periphery of the circle. Their progress was so disappointingly slow to the proprietaries that they dissolved existing relations and engaged Mason and Dixon to finish the work. They were "to mark, run out, settle, fix, and determine all such parts of the circle, marks, lines, and boundaries as were mentioned in the several articles or commissions, and were not completed." They were to receive, in addition to support, 10s. 6d. each per day coming and returning and a guinea daily while in this country. On Nov. 15, 1763, they arrived, and soon afterward they had an observatory erected in the southern part of Philadelphia, which was probably the first of the kind in this country. Mason and Dixon found the New-Castle circle run by previous surveyors of assistance to them, and in the Fall of 1764 they caused a stone to be planted, fixing the northeast corner Maryland.

This point was in latitude 39 deg. 43 min. 26.3 sec., and on this parallel they proceeded due westward, making vistas eight yards



Triangular Monument at Junction of Three States.

Showing Sides Facing Maryland and Delaware.

wide through the forests, in the middle of which posts were set up that marked the line of the parallel run. The work continued until when thirty-six miles of the entire distance to be run, when an Indian warpath in the forest was noticed. For some time the Indians through whose territory the line extended had been in a state of unrest, and the Indian guides of Mason and Dixon told them it was the desire of the Six Nations that the surveys should cease at the warpath. The surveyors returned to Philadelphia, and, reporting the facts to the Commissioners, were discharged in December, 1767. In November, 1782, Col. Alexander McClean of Pennsylvania and Joseph Neville of Virginia ran the remainder of the line, which was verified by astronomical observation and permanently marked in 1784. As requested by the Commissioners, Mason and Dixon erected at the end of each mile a stone with a P on one side and an M on the other, and at the end of each fifth mile a stone bearing the arms of the Penns on one side and those of the Baltimores on the side opposite.

The stones, oolitic limestone, came from England, and their capacity to resist action of the weather is remarkable. One of the fifth-mile stones is on the farm of William Brown, a few miles south of Oxford, and the coat of arms of the pioneer proprietors are traceable, although exposed for over a century. Stones were set up as far west as Sidling Hill, about 132 miles from the northeast corner of Maryland. As the perils of transporting them beyond that region were greater the further east the series was abandoned. The continuation of the line was marked by piles of stone about six feet high as far as the summit of the Alleghanies, beyond which posts were planted and surrounded by stones. It is said the original stone set at the northeast corner of Maryland was accidentally broken and the pieces mended by leaden bands.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the lead was taken from the stone by Continental patriots and made into bullets. The upper part of the stone fell and was lost, the lower part became covered with earth, as it was situated in a ravine. For many years the supposition existed, as no marking stone was visible, that the three States, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, came together at that point. In 1849 the Governors of those States appointed J. F. Eyre of Pennsylvania, H. G. S. Key of Maryland, and G. R. Riddle of Delaware, to locate the spot formerly occupied by the missing cornerstone. The assistance of Col. J. D. Graham of the United States Topographical Engineers was obtained, and the site of the missing stone found. The buried portion of the original stone was unearthed by inch, while sinking a hole for the new stone to be erected. The old one was buried and a substantial mark of Brandywine granite reared, it being about one foot square, with P and M on the sides.

On the brow of the hill sloping down to the ravine, which contains the stone, a waterbrook, and profusion of wild flowers,

Initial Monument of Circle of New-Castle, Del.

sylvania and Maryland. These questions arose from misstatements in the original grants of the provinces, resulting in disputes between the families of William Penn and Lord Baltimore. In 1732 an agreement was entered into by representatives of the proprietaries respecting the boundaries of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, the first and last named provinces then in the possession of Penn's family. The difficulty of tracing the curved line between these two provinces was the occasion of the work afterward executed by Mason and Dixon.

Penn, in 1689, was interested in an application he had made for a grant of land, and had suggested to Sir John Werden, agent for the Duke of York, brother of Charles II., that his Lordship reserve the territory twelve miles north of New-Castle, Del., the Duke having expressed a desire to retain the land twenty or thirty miles north of the same town. The distance agreed upon was twelve miles. Penn's representatives soon afterward entered on the plantation when they discovered that Lord Baltimore's patent, if continued to the fortieth degree of latitude, would embrace the site of Philadelphia, and leave the province harborless. The Duke of York, hoping to right matters, gave Penn a deed for New-Castle and the plantation, twelve miles around it, in 1682. A second instrument conveyed to Penn all of the plantation from New-Castle southward to Cape Henlopen. Lord Baltimore's protests against

Old Stone House at Northeast Corner of Maryland.

Scenes of Prize Fights.

such disposals of territory in his charter reached the Duke, who had now succeeded his brother on the throne. In 1685 the King's Council, hoping to right the objections of Baltimore, decided upon the following:

That for avoiding further differences, the marshland lying between the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea on the one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, be divided into equal parts by a line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree of north latitude, the southern boundary of Penn's lands by charter, and that the one-half thereof lying toward the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea be adjudged to belong to His Majesty, and the other half to the Lord Baltimore, as comprised in his charter.

The 1732 agreement, entered into by the sons of William Penn and Charles Lord Baltimore, a great-grandson of the pioneer Lieutenant of the Province of Maryland, which accounts for the noticeable boundaries of Delaware, follows:

That a semicircle should be drawn at twelve English statute miles around New-Castle, agreeably to the deed of the Duke of York to William Penn in 1682, that an east and west line should be drawn beginning at Cape Henlopen, which was admitted to be below Cape Cornelius, (the present Cape Henlopen,) and running westward to the exact middle of the peninsula; that from the exact middle of the peninsula, between the two bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and the end of the line intersecting it in the latitude of Cape Henlopen, a line should be run northward, so as to form a tangent with the periphery of the semicircle at New-Castle, drawn with the radius of twelve English statute miles, whether such a line should take a due north course or not; that after the said northwardly line should touch the New-Castle semicircle, it should be run further northward until it reached the same latitude as fifteen English statute miles due south of the most southern part of the City of Philadelphia; that from the northern point of such line, a due west line should be run, at least for the present, across the Susquehanna River, and twenty-five

Initial Monument of Mason and Dixon's Line.

The Tripod was Left by Survey of 1892.

miles beyond it—and to the western limits of Pennsylvania, when occasion and the improvements of the country should require; that that part of the due west line not actually run, though imaginary, should be considered to be the true boundary of Maryland and Pennsylvania, * * * and that the posts should be well marked by trees and other natural objects, and designated by stone pillars, sculptured with the arms of the contracting parties, facing their respective possessions.

The appointment of Commissioners followed, who ran lines for the New-Castle circle in 1732, 1739, 1750, and 1760. In some instances the Commissioners were extravagant, it being recorded that the body of 1750 had several items of expenses: "A hogshead of port wine, 11 gallons of spirits, and 42 gallons of rum, costing in all £27 12s. 6d." On July 4, 1760, an agreement, based on the decision of Lord Chancellor Hardwick, handed down in 1760, was signed by the representatives of the lands in question, and three years were spent in settling the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and G. R. Riddle of Delaware, to locate the spot formerly occupied by the missing cornerstone. The assistance of Col. J. D. Graham of the United States Topographical Engineers was obtained, and the site of the missing stone found. The buried portion of the original stone was unearthed by inch, while sinking a hole for the new stone to be erected. The old one was buried and a substantial mark of Brandywine granite reared, it being about one foot square, with P and M on the sides.

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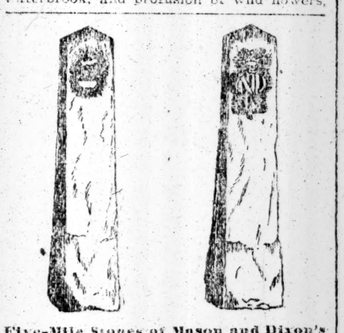


Five-Mile Stones of Mason and Dixon's Line.

stands an old stone house. It is known to many of the sporting fraternity of Eastern cities, as in an adjoining field two noted prize fights occurred, the principals and their followers having made the house their headquarters while out for a mill. The first was between Kelley of New-York and Collier of Baltimore, on Pennsylvania soil. The second and last mill happened in Maryland, between Cleary and Weeden. Near by was the famous "Backwoods Academy," an institution founded by Alexander Terrell, who taught many students from the adjoining States. His first pupil was William H.

Mile Stones of Mason and Dixon's Line.

Smith of Newark, Del. Prof. Terrell's wife was Miss Mira J. Street of Philadelphia, an artist of merit.

The tongue of land extending from Pennsylvania down between Maryland and Delaware is a topographical curiosity. At the upper part it is about 4,169 feet wide, (between Pennsylvania and Delaware,) extends southward about three and a half miles, tapers to a point of intersection of the three States, and contains about 500 acres. The land is a portion of London Britain Township, Chester County, Penn., but Delaware claims it as a part of White Clay Creek Hundred, New-Castle County. She has "always exercised jurisdiction over it, treating her boundary as extending to the northeast corner of Maryland. The land is taxed in Delaware, the inhabitants vote as citizens of that State, and offenses committed therein are punished by her courts, while, on the other hand, Pennsylvania has never exercised any authority over it." This singular condition of affairs is probably owing to errors made by the pioneer surveyors who ran the lines.

The circle of New-Castle has been repeatedly the line of confusion with citizens residing close to it, the difficulty arising on account of the assessment and payment of taxes. To avoid this, acts were passed a few years ago by the Legislatures of this State and Delaware authorizing a commission from each Commonwealth to "examine, survey, and re-establish the boundary line," &c. The Commissioners of Pennsylvania were the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Robert E. Monaghan, and William H. Miller. Delaware's commission was composed of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the Hon. H. Hafflecker, and Dr. B. L. Lewis. The work was completed by the joint commission in 1893. The initial monument is of Brandywine granite, quarried in Delaware. The terminal point, near the Delaware River, is of gneiss. They are marked with the names Pennsylvania and Delaware, north and south sides, respectively, and other inscriptions. Each stone is set four feet and a half in the earth, and firmly secured by cement. The twenty-two mile stones and twenty-two half-mile stones are of gneiss, and are properly marked.

The triangular stone at the junction of the three States is marked P, M, and D, respectively, and carries the names of the Commissioners, who refixed it in 1849. This is the spot where the reported duel between Bennett and May of New-York was to have occurred.

MEMORIAL TO GOETHE.

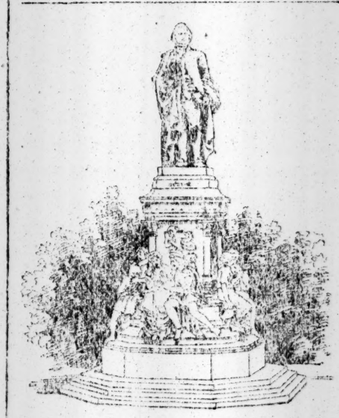
German Citizens Planning for a Statue in Central Park.

Public-spirited German-American citizens who will always love the poets and song writers of the Fatherland are ambitious to place in Central Park a beautiful memorial to Goethe. Chicago is also about to honor the great heart-stirring poet with a beautiful marble bust and pedestal.

Since the rejection of the Heine fountain by the city officials numerous German-Americans of this city who are desirous of seeing either Heine or Goethe honored by those who love these characters have taken an active interest in the Goethe memorial. If we can't have the Heine memorial let us have Goethe by a sculptor living among us, is the sentiment among many of Goethe's admirers.

Henry Baerer, the sculptor, has prepared a model for the proposed Goethe statue, and it has met with the approval of the promoters of the project. Art lovers also praise it. Mr. Baerer recently executed the Gen. Warren statue for the Prospect Park entrance in Brooklyn. He has also executed a large number of other statues and busts for individuals and the parks of this city and Brooklyn.

The Goethe statue is on quite an elaborate scale. A heroic size figure of the man so dear to the German heart surmounts a pedestal some twenty feet high. About the base of the pedestal are grouped the



Proposed Statue of Goethe.

different characters of some of Goethe's greatest works. Carved in the sides of the pedestal are other of Goethe's characters.

Wanted the Letter to Reach Him.

From The Philadelphia Call.

An old man walked into The Call office with a hesitating and apologetic air and advanced to the city editor's desk.

"I want to find out Mr. McKinley's address," he said, with the same diffident air.

"Why, he lives in Canton, Ohio," readily replied the city editor.

"Yes, I know that," was the stranger's reply, "but I want to write to him, and that's why I want to get his address."

He was told that all it would be necessary to do would be to write to Canton, without bothering about any street address.

"I'm afraid it won't get to him, though, if I don't put his number and street on the letter. Once my uncle wrote to me without putting the address on it and I never got it."

After considerable explanation the visitor was induced to believe that Major McKinley was sufficiently well known in Canton to insure the delivery of the letter, and he went out expressing his thanks.

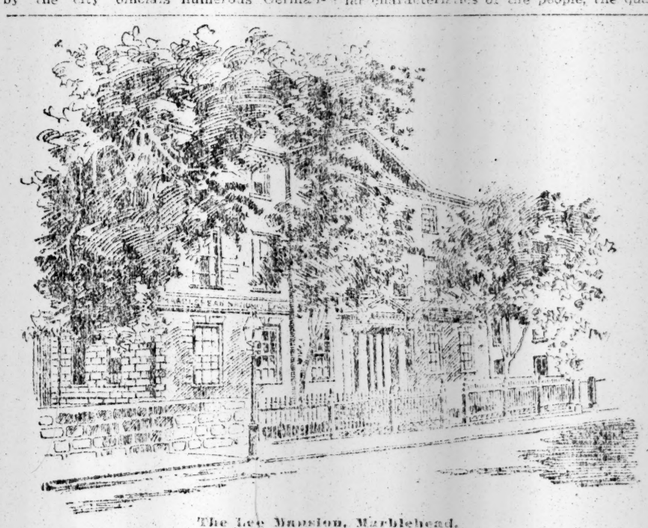
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE

MARBLEHEAD IN COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

Home of the Two Glovers, Gen. John and Col. Jonathan, Col. Orne, the Col. Lee Family, Chief Justices Sewall and Story, Elbridge Gerry, and Other Bigwigs—Gen. Knox's Eloquent Tribute to the Marblehead Sailors at Trenton.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 22.—Marblehead the quaint and picturesque, Marblehead the rock-bound, sea-girt old fishing port, has long been the delight of the New-England poet, of artist and story teller, of yachtsman and Summer tourist. But Marblehead has made history, and the memorials in the town connected with her names of National fame alone are worth a vacation journey to see and consider. Somehow the "point of sight" in the annals of Marblehead is persistently the Revolutionary period, and something in the very atmosphere of the rugged, storied town fixes the imagination to the days of 1776. To be sure, scores of the ancient family names, unchanged here as nowhere else, like Dolliber and Pedrick, Peach and Devereaux, go far back into Colonial days whereof there are captivating stories to be told. And many more like Capt. Knott Martin's, whose voice was heard over all the tumult in the battle of New-Berne, have the later associations of the civil war about them—Marbleheaders were ever fighters.

But the familiar old surnames linked to the most famous traditions, the peculiar characteristics of the people, the quaint



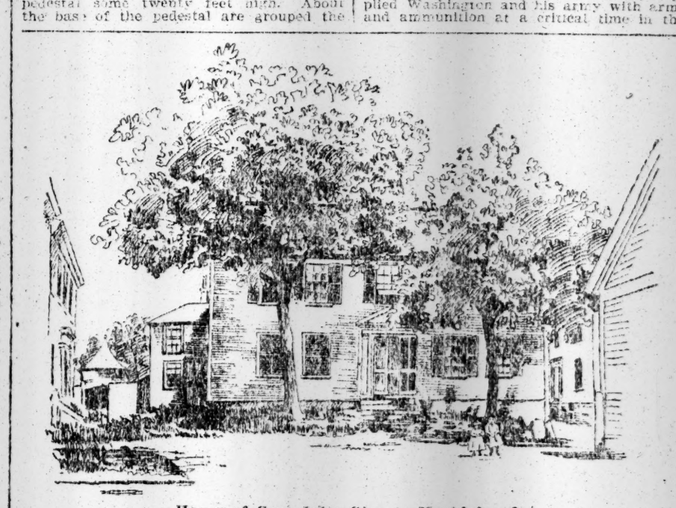
The Lee Mansion, Marblehead.

Built by Col. Jeremiah Lee in 1768.

aspects of the old homesteads, in short, the indescribable flavor of the place—all focus in "Yankee Doodle." The great art treasure in the modern Town Hall is the well-known picture of that name, and it is typical of the spirit of the place. Marblehead might almost resolve itself en masse into Sedeties of Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. Some little time ago when Congress passed a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah Lyons of this town the Committee on Pensions submitted the following report: "Mrs. Hannah Lyons is a lady ninety-one years of age. She is the daughter of John Russell, a private in Col. Glover's famous marine regiment, which rendered conspicuous service during the Revolutionary War, notably at Princeton, Saratoga, and Valley Forge, and in transporting the army of Washington across the ice-bound Delaware on the night before the battle of Trenton. This battle has been recently commemorated by the erection of a monument at Trenton, N. J., and the statue of a private soldier on guard at the door of the monument is that of her father, John Russell of Marblehead.

"On the brave men of Glover's regiment Gen. Knox, who was chief of the artillery at the time of the battle, paid the following tribute in a speech delivered in the Massachusetts Legislature some years afterward: 'I wish,' he said, 'the members of this body knew the people of Marblehead as well as I do. I could wish that they had stood on the banks of the Delaware River in 1776 on that bitter night, when the Commander in Chief had drawn up the little army to cross it and had seen the powerful current bearing onward the floating masses of ice which threatened destruction to whoever should venture upon its bosom. I wish that when the occurrence threatened to defeat the enterprise they could have heard that distinguished warrior demand: "Who will lead us on?" and seen the men of Marblehead and Marblehead alone stand forward to lead the army along the perilous path, to unloading glories and honors in the achievements of Trenton. There, Sir, went the fishermen of Marblehead, alike at home upon land or water, alike ardent, patriotic, age unflinching, wherever they unfurled the flag of the country.'

"Mrs. Lyons is also a niece of the Revolutionary hero James Mugford, whose successful capture of the British transport Hope, laden with munitions of war, in May, 1776, in full view of the British fleet anchored in Nantasket Roads, supplied Washington and his army with arms and ammunition at a critical time in the



Home of Gen. John Glover, Marblehead.

affairs of the colonies. The hero Mugford lost his life in a hand-to-hand conflict with 200 men in boats, by whom his small vessel was surrounded on her return voyage from Boston. Such is the patriotic record of the family from which the aged lady descended in whose behalf this bill is reported favorably."

In touching upon Glover's name we have hit upon Marblehead's most famous hero, unless, indeed, Elbridge Gerry may be called her greatest son. Neither has ever ceased to be "town talk." It was Gerry, in the Massachusetts General Court, who proposed the first measure of defensive warfare, the most important measure of the Revolution in the view of John Adams. It was Gerry who represented the town in the First Continental Congress, and signed the immortal Declaration. It was Gerry the patriot whose voice rang out from the first for "independency," who was Governor of Massachusetts and Vice President of the United States, and who deserves better of his country than that his name should be ungraciously embalmed—as John White Chadwick has said—in the obnoxious word "gerrymander." The house in which he was born, in 1744, is a spot of unfailing historic interest in the town. So is the fine old home of Gen. Glover, whose tomb is on old Burial Hill, and whose statue adorns Commonwealth Avenue in Boston.

Every schoolboy knows the history of Glover's regiment, and the part its intrepid commander played in the Revolution from Trenton and Saratoga to his tears at André's execution. The town is full of stories of him, and his influential brother, Col. Jonathan Glover, whose old "East House" is not far away. An old Marblehead mother's knee—Col. Glover's daughter—of the so-called "smallpox war" of 1773. The Glovers, with Azor Orne and Elbridge Gerry, offered to build a hospital on the adjacent Cat (now Lowell) Island for the treatment of smallpox by the new method of inoculation, during an epidemic in the

Joseph Story.

The Great Jurist, Born in Marblehead.

town. The Selectmen allowed it, but the townspeople showed great hostility, and eventually burned all the buildings.

"My grandmother told me that one evening a man called and told her that there were some persons had put in a building near the fort were disguising themselves as Indians with the intention of coming that night to destroy his house. Col. Glover came and he had all the village turn out. 'Well, Jonathan,' said Glover, 'you need not trouble yourself about it; we'll fix 'em.'

"Then he told the woman to put every candle and candlestick there was in that house and in his own. He placed the cannon in the front hall, which was ten or twelve feet wide and extended through the house. He caused the cannon to be loaded with powder and rock salt, and the other with powder and ball. [illegible] grandmother told me that she went to Gen. Glover and said: 'Uncle John, we've put all the candlesticks and candles from the house and we have more candles than candlesticks.' 'Well, Mary,' said he, 'haven't you some turnips down cellar?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Then for the rest of the candles and candlesticks put them.' I want to make this hall a blaze of light.' Everything being prepared and the candles lighted, he said: 'Now, girls, clear out of this house. I don't want a petticoat here.' 'Well, Mary,' said he, 'haven't you some turnips down cellar?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Then for the rest of the candles and candlesticks put them.' I want to make this hall a blaze of light.' Everything being prepared and the candles lighted, he said: 'Now, girls, clear out of this house. I don't want a petticoat here. There may be explosions, and the Glovers' all over the world record that eventful period. He entertained Washington at his fine home, and it is worth a visit to old Orne Street to look upon it.

Another noteworthy homestead is the plain, square building on Washington Street, where Joseph Story, the great jurist, was born. His father, Dr. Elisha Story—one of the "Indians" of the Boston Tea Party—was the associate of Orne and Gerry, particularly in the smallpox excitement, and there are many stories told of him and his brother—a pastor in the town—the latter Isaac Story. Dr. Elisha married for the second wife a beautiful nineteen-year-old daughter of the wealthy Pedrick family. She made a good mother for his seven children, and had eleven more of her own, the eldest of whom was the eminent Joseph

Col. Azor Orne.

Marblehead Patriot of Revolutionary Fame.

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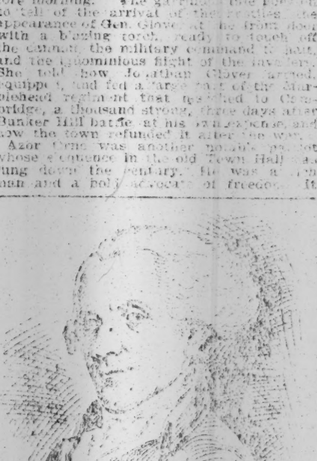

Elbridge Gerry.

One of the Patriots for Whom Marblehead is Proud.

It is said that his peculiar services at a critical time were unequalled. His influential was the in reconciling differences in the ranks of the undisciplined [illegible] bridge before Washington [illegible] served on so many important committees that his name appears with Glover's and the Glovers' all over the world record that eventful period. He entertained Washington at his fine home, and it is worth a visit to old Orne Street to look upon it.

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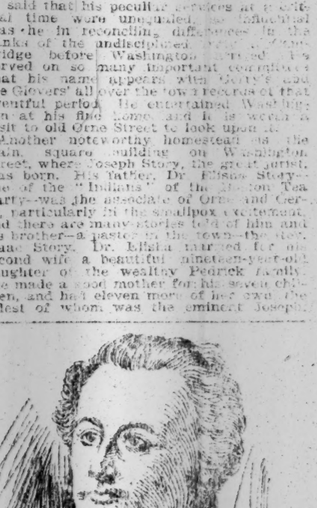

Gen. John Glover.

Marblehead's Most Famous Hero.

If one would read a graphic description of old Marblehead life, the "Life and Letters of Joseph Story," by his celebrated son, W. W. Story, will furnish it. It holds the old Marblehead birthplace to a brilliant life of National associations.

Time and space are too limited to tell of the old Lee house on Washington Street of Colonial and Revolutionary splendor, which Col. Jeremiah Lee built in 1768, or of the Sewall mansion, built but few years afterward on Pleasant Street. Hetty Chief Justice Sewall of famous Elbridge lived and died—whose name is further perpetuated in Fort Sewall, which guards the harbor. Joseph Story was the brilliant student in his law office, who, at twenty years of age, delivered the eloquent oration on the death of Washington, which was published by vote of the town.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

PER POINT OF VIEW.

In an old farmhouse in Massachusetts was picked up one day last week a Farmers' Almanac for the year 1801. On its first pages were lists of stage routes running from Boston to Albany, to New-York, to Worcester, to Salem, and twenty other places. The New-York stage left Boston three times a week—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 A. M.—reaching its destination at 1 P. M. Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday. The same journey to-day takes six hours. One can go now half way to Europe in the time that it took then to make this trip.

Another interesting chronicle in the old book, whose pages are deeply discolored by the passage of years, is the announcement of college vacations. These are respectively at Harvard, at Dartmouth, at Brown, and at Williamstown. In those times holidays were differently arranged than now, those at Harvard, for example, being: "From commencement four weeks. From the third Wednesday in October two weeks. From the first Wednesday in January five weeks. From the third Wednesday in April two weeks."

Against the first week in July is a caution showing that hot waves were encountered and dreaded even before the establishment of the Weather Bureau. "Prudence is better than money in the bank—when, as you have much to do this month, abstain from drinking cold water and strong grog; lay out your business and rise early that you may lay by these sultry noons."

In the editor's announcements are some quaintly significant paragraphs:

"A. R. Q. has the editor's thanks; but he could wish him to be more systematic in future."

"Several favours received are deferred for want of room; it is necessary to say, for want of merit."

***

Sufferers from hay fever may, according to a German physician, often temper an attack by rubbing the ears briskly when there is the slightest indication of illness in the nose. The rubbing should be thorough, and until the ears grow red and hot. The remedy is simple enough to insure a trial, and, if even moderately efficacious, will warrant its wide passing from one victim to another.

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Dentists urge mothers to take more care of their children's teeth during the first years of life. From the time when the little white points come pricking through they should be cleaned carefully at least once a day. For on the care of these first teeth depends to a great extent the condition of the second set. A small soft brush should be applied night and morning, but if only once can be managed, then at night. A little grated castile soap used two or three times a week is a great thing for children's teeth as well as for those in older jaws. A pinch of precipitated chalk on the tooth brush with the soap makes a combination that cleans the teeth better than anything else. The first teeth should be watched closely for cavities, which should be promptly filled with a soft filling, the idea being to retain the temporary set until the jaw has stretched sufficiently to receive the second teeth. Mothers cringe at the row of blackened stumps in a child's mouth with the remark that "poor teeth are an inheritance" from one parent or the other. This is true undoubtedly, but it should be the incentive to redoubled effort on the mother's part. Two or three generations of care will produce sound teeth, and that time will come the heritage gained on. It is worth any sacrifice to secure this double blessing and beauty.

A point often neglected by mothers during the teeth-forming period is to see that the proper food is supplied. A teaspoonful of lime water often to the baby in arms, and hard-boiled eggs and other bone-producing foods, should be provided.

***

Young women who are devoted to golf buy bank books with at the end of the season become golding albums. On their leaves are pasted kodak snapshots of clever players of both sexes, and between the pasted pictures are written the celebrities' records for the year. In addition, the owners of these albums beg autographs and other memorabilia from any celebrated golfers they may chance to meet through the season. The books should be leather bound and the leaves of heavy paper.

***

And now the insatiate microbe searcher adds another terror to existence—a double one, indeed, for he takes away a great joy. A scientist finds that in the heart of the beautiful American Beauty rose is a parasite deadly to its life and beauty. To prevent the rose flower growers use a spray of poisonous liquid, which is likely to injure the too-ardent inhaler of the rose's fragrance.

The young man, however, who pays $1 apiece for the bunch of roses which he presents to the queen of his fancy will at least have his smiling now. She cannot sit now as of yore and calmly nibble a week's salary in rose petals of an evening.

***

"Am I afraid of lightning?" repeated a young woman the other day in answer to a question; "I used to be until a man I met told me I was in much more danger of being murdered than of being killed by lightning. As I have never lain awake o' nights fearing to be murdered, I began to lose my fear of electric storms, and now one has to be very severe to alarm me."

Statistics show that there is only one chance in a million of a horse being struck by lightning. An eminent scientist who has recently been investigating the matter says that the only precaution necessary is to avoid a draught. Shut your doors and windows when a storm comes and you are as safe from lightning as it is possible to be safe from anything in this world of surprising happenings.

***

If you're in the habit of biting off the ends of your silk thread while sewing, and notice that the bitten thread gives a sweet taste, stop the practice. Acetate of lead has been used to make the silk heavy, and you are getting some of it.

***

Summer travelers will appreciate the hint attributed to Sir Henry Irving by The London Sketch. Boarding a train at the London station, he found himself in a compartment whose four corners were taken by as many men, the remaining portions of the seats being filled by their luggage. No one offered to make a place for him at first, and the actor stood, grasping the hand rail, till one of the quartet, with a most unamiable expression, began to stow his belongings with an evident view to allow the fifth passenger a seat. Whereupon the actor dryly remarked:

"Oh, please don't let me disturb you. I'm getting out at Scotland."

It is not the men in this country who are as apt to be piggish in the way of car seats as women. In Summer particularly women seem to crave and force a good deal more than their share of a public conveyance. Travel during the recent excessive heat was under any circumstances difficult, but in cramped quarters became almost intolerable, but the selfish woman did not hesitate to assert herself as usual. One, on a train which filled up suddenly at a junction, calmly retained a pair of seats, the opposite cushions piled partly with her belongings and a space of it left to put one foot up as permitting a more comfortable position, while men, women, and children stood in the aisle laden with luggage, weary and warm. It was not until an official of the train appeared, ten minutes after the station was left, that the cool and comfortable traveler allowed herself to be disturbed. It was with a grim smile of satisfaction that her victims saw her annoyance when, the facing seat being duly rebacked in its proper position and occupied by two persons, a very stout woman, palpably equal to considerably more than half the seat, took a place at her side. Her temporary triumph was speedily and ignominiously concluded.

***

All of which makes pertinent the wisdom of a woman who, in managing the estate of an invalid husband, is an inveterate traveler. "I'm as selfish as other women when en route," she admits, "but I've found it doesn't pay. Brakemen and conductors, as a rule, are on the alert for any undue greediness, and in the end one is apt to come out second best. If a car fills up to the extent of forcing two in a seat, I seize the first opportunity to pick my companion—a child if I can get one, or a small adult—and by offering the place instead of having it demanded I score a point which is in my favor. The new-comer, in recognition of the apparent courtesy, endeavors to be unmolested as little as possible."

***

Sheaves of white, scarlet, and rose-colored gladioli set in tall silver or crystal vases in a row down the centre of a long table make an effective decoration for the late Summer dinner table. A big basket of the same blooms, broad but not flat, should decorate the round table.

***

"It is funny" says a woman who has just accomplished it, "but now that I have learned to ride a wheel I feel about it as I did in my bridal days about my marriage—as if the experience was one peculiarly and especially my own.

"Although the world was full of women privileged to be addressed by the title of 'Mrs.,' I shared the notion of most brides that my acquisition of the right singled me out somehow from the rest of womankind. It was surprising but most fascinating every time I was addressed by my new name. I delighted to refer to 'my husband,' or to quote him as 'Mr. Blank,' with true matrimonial familiarity, and altogether I acted exactly as many brides before and since my time have.

"It is the woman who does not ride a wheel who is uncommon these days, but I foolishly forget or ignore that and look upon myself as a remarkable person. I still feel very conspicuous when I am rushing over the road, and I actually have airs in talking wheel talk, in which doubtless I display my real inexperience every moment. It is so true that we are so important to ourselves and so unimportant to everybody else."

***

The return to favor in jewelry of turquoises gives an impetus to the new "turquois" embroidery. Some new Autumn designs show the familiar scrolls and pallettes replaced by wonderfully good imitations of the pretty blue stones in a form to use to good purpose. Waistcoats, collars, or plastrons picked out with turquois embroidery will be handsome reliefs to a simple toilet, and are likely to become popular.

A pretty and novel use for the turquois is suggested in the embroidery of covers for buttons. A large wooden mold is easily procured, which, covered with a scrap of velvet, satin, or silk and worked with the stones and gold thread, evolves an effective and fashionable bodice decoration, while affording an hour or two of pleasant work.

***

In these sultry days the after-dinner coffee is most acceptable frozen and served as a sweet course. Four ounces of powdered coffee is required to every quart of water. As soon as the water boils put the coffee in a double boiler, turn the water over it, cover, and put over the fire eight minutes. Strain until perfectly clear, add eight ounces of sugar, stir until it is dissolved, and set aside to cool. Then add the white of an egg and half a pint of sweet cream, both unbeaten. Freeze, and serve in punch glasses.

***

Raisins, dates, and chocolate tablets are all good sustainers for a day's tramp or a day's run on wheels. A country physician who finds himself obliged often to be oblivious to mealtimes says that he finds the compressed chocolate cakes, easily carried and easily nibbled, his food salvation over and over again in the course of the year.

***

The Duke of York, on the recent occasion of his sister's marriage, was noticed to be carrying a sweetie in his hand as he drove away from Buckingham Palace. The enterprising newspaper person who saw this spines, probably correctly, that it was intended for the small princeling Edward of York—one is the apple of his father's eye and the recipient of his constant goodness, in small things as well as big.

There will be two opinions if royalty is going to set the seal upon carrying off goodies for the children from feasts and functions. In Germany, it is said, a small cornucopia of paper box is placed at each cover at national luncheons, into which the mother guest may drop such dainties as her unselfishness dictates, and which at the end of the meal she takes with her to the drawing room preparatory to taking home to the children. This accepted burying and providing for it is the better way to manage the practice if it is to be encouraged. But it really seems unnecessary. Children nowadays have more goodies than their elders, or than are good for them, and the cake or sweetmeat which twenty-five years ago meant much to them is now small beer to them.

At many feasts during the Winter in cities, particularly at club luncheons when only ladies are present, the practice is in evidence. Caterers say it is a great nuisance, for the ladies ask for paper to wrap their trophies, and one suggests it to furnish frill to serve fifty or sixty women becomes a burden. In one instance the clearing of the table for this purpose was so complete in the way of untouched small cakes that an additional item was included in the bill.

It is, besides, a poor example to the child, as one mother discovered when her little girl opened her handkerchief to show a heterogeneous collection of sandwich, broken cake, candy, and a half of an orange, (?) which were the trophies of the day "for mamma" at a party she had attended; "because," as the little one explained, "you bring me something when you go to a party."

***

At a recent yachting dinner a piece of looking-glass placed down the centre of the table, the edges hidden by ferns and asparagus, made an admirable sea, upon which the mimic vessels proudly rode. These were pretty little toy yachts with sails spread and flying the colors of the several clubs whose representatives were guests around the board. The yachts, loaded with sweetmeats, were placed at intervals, as if a race had just been started.

At each cover was a small doll in yachting costume and holding an oar to which the menu was attached, a little man being placed before a lady guest and vice versa. The napkins were folded to imitate boats, and the name cards bore in one corner a pretty seascape and in the other the yacht flag of the guest of honor.

The Passing of the Piano Lamp.

Something to be a cause for thankfulness is the reaction from the piano-lamp craze. Those who encumbered long, narrow rooms with a full half dozen of these awkward furnishings—and many were guilty—had something to answer for in educing sotto voce profanity from much enduring men. Not that the craze has subsided; it is only lessened. One piano lamp is useful; but to multiply that and stand them about as if they had walked out to take their places in a waltz, or to see how many intruders into a half-darkened room they could trip up in day, is rather too much. Then, their pagoda tops of monstrous girth deluged the room with boisterous color and put everything else out of countenance. If anything, they are more perverse and ungainly than the corner easel.

The banquet lamp modestly rears its light at the right place upon a table or piano, and may be clothed in a manner at once simple yet distingué. With a standard of Japanese bronze or terra-cotta, and a delicate shade, the banquet lamp is beautiful. But a new horror threatens us—that is a tall candlestick, generally made of enameled wood and profusely decorated in colors, often of the Dresden style. It is made to stand either on the floor or the table.—Hester M. Poole in Household News.

Applied Catechism.

Sunday-School Teacher—What is your name?

Small Scholar—Thomas Jones.

Sunday-School Teacher—Who gave you that name?

Small Scholar—It came from my uncle with a silver cup. Ma said he was sure to send one.

Family Bicycle Arrangement.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A New-York couple, with their bicycles fastened together with steel rods, and little daughter on a seat fastened between them, who have been traveling over Maine the past week, have attracted lots of newspaper attention.

CAMP LIFE EXPERIENCES

THIS LIVING "CLOSE TO NATURE'S HEART" HAS ITS HANDICAPS.

Cold Prose Is Often Mixed with the Poetry—The True Story of One Camping Party—In and Out of a Tent in Nova Scotia—A Plucky Dozen Whose Ardor Could Not Be Damped by Ordinary Misfortunes.

"No, argue as you choose," the girl in the hammock was saying, "the ideal way of spending one's Summer is camping out. I don't mean as the fashionables do, with guides and servants and a solid roof over one's head, but really and truly camping, in its primitive sense."

"Have you ever tried it?" asked the girl in the steamer chair, who had until now been listening to, not taking part in, the discussion.

"No," the first speaker reluctantly admitted, "but think of living actually in the 'forest primeval,' away from conventionalities and people and things, slipping off trammels of all sorts, listening alone to the voice of nature, as she speaks in her solitudes. Oh, I'm sure it must develop new and poetic emotions in the most prosaic temperaments."

"It is apt to develop new emotions, or at least bring out unsuspected traits," replied the other. "As for their poetry, though, my one experience in camping hardly bears out that theory. Oh, yes, I'll tell you about it, if you like.

"It was two years ago, and I was summering with relatives in Nova Scotia. The society in which I found myself was patterned as exactly as possible after English country family traditions, and all the functions were on those lines. I was surfeited with picnics, luncheons, tennis, teas, archery meets, and the like, all conventional and each like the other. I was delighted enough, therefore, to hear through all this series of commonplace affairs an eager note of anticipation concerning the crowning glory of the Summer pleasures—camping out at the lake. This I was told was to be something very different from any diversion heretofore offered, and I rejoiced accordingly.

"We were not to go, it was impressed upon me from every side, until the weather was settled. Accustomed as I was to the freakish nature of New-York Summers, I fancied, in my ignorance, as day after day opened, continued, and closed with the barest suggestion of clouds, that settled weather might be considered to have come. But still we waited, and still the desirable conditions were spoken of in the future tense.

"About the 1st of August, however, the local oracles decided that we might look forward to a long, clear spell, and our preparations for camp, which had been going on in a desultory manner all Summer, were satisfactorily concluded. Two tents of heavy, unbleached muslin, the handiwork of my Canadian cousins, were stowed away in barrels, together with what seemed to me an endless supply of ham, canned meats and fruits, tea, and all such provisions as could not be obtained from the backwoodsmen, who were our prospective neighbors. The local stage driver agreed for a moderate charge to carry our party of twelve to the lake, which was about fifteen miles away. The tent poles and canvas, together with our most bulky provisions, were to bring up the rear on two trucks.

"A Wild West show on a primitive scale came to town the night before we left. The camping party attended en masse, and sat contentedly munching effete peanuts, trembling meanwhile in sympathy with the doomed pioneers who were about to be ruthlessly massacred by Indians in an ambuscade plainly discernible to audience and victims alike. It was an agreeably horrifying suggestion of camping possibilities.

"On our way home we noticed that the sky, which had been cloudless for days, was slightly overcast. But it would have been rank heresy to suggest even the remotest chance of rain, now that the weather had been pronounced settled. That simple faith enabled us to get ready the next morning with a feeling of complete security, notwithstanding the fact that a strong east wind had risen, and not the slightest speck of blue sky could be seen.

"We started about 9 o'clock in jolly spirits. The stage driver croaked a little, but what of that? Passers-by saluted us with ominous warnings, which we met with confident disclaimers. When we had covered half the distance a great drop came, splash! on my nose. I quickly wiped it off, and neglected to mention the incident. But in a short time self-deception was impossible. We brought out our mackintoshes and umbrellas and continued the journey in an ever-increasing downpour. The outlook was so obscured that no one could see where we were, until the driver announced that we had reached the end of the road, and he could take us no further.

"No shelter was to be seen but a dilapidated old barn by the roadside, into which we hastily huddled to talk over the situation. Should we go back or not? After weighing the pros and cons, we decided that, as the rain would, of course, stop in a short time, it would be absurd not to continue on our way. The stage driver gave us a short time to settle the matter, as he had another job later in the day.

"When he drove off, as he soon did, there we were stranded in the barn for better or worse. We sat around on our belongings, twelve dripping but determined persons.

"The peg of the party, an English cousin and a Polish gentleman he had met on his travels, began to get hungry, after the habit of their sex. We unpacked a ham and some pilot biscuits, and, fortunately, found a knife and fork. There may be lots of fun in sitting on the edge of a dismantled haycutter eating ham sandwiches devoid of either butter or mustard, but you will agree with me that the 'poetic possibilities' of the situation are limited.

"After our al fresco lunch was disposed of the men took advantage of a temporary lull to reconnoitre. They returned with the news that there was a large new barn in a neighboring clearing, which would make a far better refuge if we dared to invade it. That question was settled by the appearance of two men from somewhere who had in some unaccountable manner heard of our arrival. They told us—what we already knew—that it would be out of the question to think of going to the lakes until the rain stopped, and offered us the hospitality of their new barn, provided we did not hurt the hay in the loft. This stipulation mystified me, as we certainly could not have appeared frisky enough to indulge in hay fights.

"With the assistance of our hosts we removed our most necessary luggage to the new barn, leaving the canoes and tent poles to be carried on an ox cart when the weather should permit.

"You won't believe me, but we lived in that barn three whole days and nights. I began to realize how Mrs. Noah must have felt. Occasionally the rain would stop and one of us would venture out, to be driven back in short order by a fresh shower. You would have laughed to see us at night. Our cavaliers, who were by no means carpet knights, but hewers of wood and drawers of water in ordinary for the party, constructed a sleeping apartment for us in a corner of the barn, using our rugs, shawls, and blankets for portières, and we slept ten in a row on a pile of fresh hay, while they, poor fellows, crawled up in the loft and huddled in a far corner like two Weary Watkinses.

"On the afternoon of the third day the storm actually did stop and the sun appeared rather sheepishly and reluctantly, I thought. We dispatched several doves, who returned with baskets well filled with huckleberries. These we hailed as a welcome relief from the somewhat monotonous diet on which we had subsisted during our life as barn dwellers.

"To make a long story short, we packed up again, and on the fourth morning we stood, like the exiled Acadians, 'with our household goods on the seashore,' the sea in this case being one of those gems of lakes for which Nova Scotia is justly noted. Each of us lent a hand in the work, and I distinguished myself by falling off a log into the water with a heavy sack of potatoes I was trying to carry to a canoe.

"We pitched our tents in a delightful cove where, to do camping full justice, we spent two or three of the jolliest days in my life. There were rowing, bathing, fishing, and berrying, and, pleasantest of all, telling stories and singing songs by the campfire on the beach in the evening. Each of us took a turn at the cooking, I, by the way, being unanimously absolved from duty after the party had eaten the first meal I cooked.

"Of course there were the usual casualties attendant upon such a life. One of the girls, a daring creature, insisted upon going out in Tippecanoe, a craft which had been pronounced unfit for 'squaws' by the Indian from whom it was hired. The result was a foregone conclusion. Fortunately, she could swim fairly well. Then the baked beans, a treat to which we had been looking forward with appetites whetted by the bracing Nova Scotia air, were discovered to be full of sand, owing to a loose cover on the bean pot.

"These were mere trifles, however, in the light of the catastrophe which terminated our ill-fated outing. The storm, which had held off considerately for a few days, returned, as the books say, 'with redoubled fury.' One whole day we spent in our tents, not daring to venture out. Communications between the two tents was impossible, as they were at opposite sides of the cove. After a sleepless night, during which we took turns at holding up the tent poles, so that we would not be left without even the slight shelter the canvas afforded, our chaperon declared her patience to be thoroughly exhausted.

"There was no alternative left but a retreat. Nova Scotian etiquette is inexorable on the subject of chaperons. So slowly and sadly, we prepared to return home. The men paddled across the lake to send word to the stage-driver, and by noon we stood again on the bank, looking back regretfully on our deserted camp. To add to our chagrin, no sooner had we reached home than the sun came out again, and during the remainder of my visit there was not even a slight shower.

"We got very close to nature, and listened to her voice, which spoke very clearly and in an impressive way, but the only tangible development that I now recall was rheumatism for the chaperon and an attack of asthma, to which he was subject, for our Polish friend."

Everybody laughed, even the girl in the hammock though, like all poets, she still clung to her ideal. "I'm not convinced; your's was an exceptional experience," she said.

THE CHILDREN'S TABLE.

Useful Suggestions for the Hygienic Diet of Children.

A few hints as to what not to give to young children may be helpful to mothers, for children are creatures of habit from earliest infancy, and if they have formed habits of crying for cake and sweets and refusing other food whose fault is it? How many mothers give a child a slice of bread not only thickly buttered but covered with a layer of sugar or jam besides. Was not the bread good enough with either alone? Such mothers when remonstrated with, answer, "Why, my child would not eat bread and jam unless it were buttered also." That habit was formed in the child by the mother. Even young children are very shrewd in dealing with their elders and will soon discover their weak points. Perhaps when there are callers the mother to avoid a scene gives a piece of cake, and this is adroitly made use of to secure a like favor at a subsequent time.

Young mothers, do not allow your own ease and comfort at the moment to cause your child to form a pernicious habit, be it the candy habit or the cake habit. Consistent firmness will spare you a world of trouble and annoyance. Of course a piece of light sponge cake will not hurt a well child, but let it be given as a rare treat. Never give any kind of pastry, you and your child will be happier for it. Neither are rich puddings and pudding sauces allowable.

Tea and coffee should not be given under the age of twenty-one. Old vegetables, hearty fruits, such as bananas, should not be given to children under six.

A helpful book for mothers, just published, is "How to Feed Children," by Louise Hogan. The following extracts may well be copied in large letters and hung in the kitchen or pantry wherever children's food is prepared:

"The amount of nutrition required in every instance must be carefully considered. One of the most important reasons for this is that energy must not be wasted in getting rid of superfluous material, as organic disease may result. A little food thoroughly digested is far better than much that is half digested. Many of the diseases to which children are liable would disappear under strict supervision of hygiene and diet, especially the various intestinal disorders, including many resultant throat, catarrhal, and nervous troubles. Nature resents carelessness, and is relentless in her punishments."

"A legal enactment in France prohibits the giving of any form of solid food to infants under one year of age without authority of a prescription from a qualified medical man. The employment of the rubber tube for nursing bottles is also forbidden, as it is almost impossible to keep it clean."

"'Left-overs' are decidedly not to be used in the nursery, if for no other reason than in many houses cooked and uncooked foods of various kinds are kept in uncovered dishes from day to day in one common refrigerator or closet, absorbing unwholesome germs from surroundings that, to say the least, are not sanitary."—American Kitchen Magazine.

WARM-WEATHER COLLARETTES.

In Midsummer the Stiff Linen Collar Should Be Abandoned.

The great heat of ten days ago had an appreciable effect upon women's toilets—it drove the linen collar into at least temporary oblivion. The fancy for linen collars on not only shirt waists of percale, batiste, and other washable materials, but with silks and even grenadines, has been a strong one and has led to some curious paradoxes in dress, as already quoted. One young woman was seen wearing a bodice of plaited chiffon over silk, with the inevitable linen collar finishing the thin band.

But a temperature hugging the nineties for ten days, with humidity up early and working ten hours a day, overthrew a good many conventionalities and otherwise inevitables. One of them was the aforesaid

A New Collarette.

woman's linen collar. A stiff, choking collar is a positive danger in a long-continued high temperature; it is one of the first acts of the medical man summoned to a case of heat prostration to loosen all stricture about the throat.

Much more attractive, as well as more comfortable, for midsummer wear is the low, round bodice that is much worn at the Summer resorts this month. If something is desired to replace the stiff stock of two or three seasons past, and the early Summer linen collar, taffeta ribbon may be passed around the throat and tied in a bow at the back.

A pretty new collarette is shown in the accompanying cut. It is called the Terry, after the favorite English actress, and is merely a straight collar band of bright silk, which is veiled with silk muslin and edged with a lace flounce. A perky little bow with short ends finishes it at one side.

HERE'S SOMETHING TO PLAY.

"Up, Jenkins" a Popular Game in the Summer Haunts of City Folks.

What to play in the parlor of a Summer cottage or boarding house, where old and young, bright and stupid, card lovers and card haters, with the rest of the contradictory flotsam and jetsam indigenous to these places, abide, is often a problem to the hostess or the leading spirit sure to be developed in such atmosphere.

A game new to many, but not a new game that may be safely recommended as peculiarly adapted to easy and quick assimilation to the most assorted tastes, is that of "Up, Jenkins." It needs little impediments, is sufficiently hilarious to be very sociable, and is warranted to be popular anywhere in five minutes.

A silver quarter, with a slip of paper and pencil for scoring purposes, is all that is needed. From eight to a dozen persons play the game comfortably. If there are more, a second table should be started. The players at a table divide themselves in two sides, leaders being chosen, who in turn select their helpers. The toss-up of the quarter between the leaders decides which side shall begin. The side that wins the toss takes the quarter, and, putting all hands below the table, fumbles it among them. At the cry of "Up, Jenkins" from the other side their hands, closed, go up into the air, where they are studied for a brief second by their opponents, who then cry "Jenkins, down," and the hands are lowered and placed palms down and opened on the table. This movement permits some skill, as the quarter is in one hand all the time, and the effort of the side holding it is to mislead the other side as to its whereabouts.

When the hands are laid out the other side begins in turn to pick them off, calling out "Mr. A.'s right," "Miss B.'s left," "Mrs. C.'s left," and so on, the sole object of the guessing side being to discover and hold the hand hiding the treasure till the last call. If they are successful, the quarter comes to them with no tally for the opposite side, and they take their inning with it in the same way. If, however, they uncover the quarter by their call on any but the final one that round is finished against them, and all hands remaining on the board count one each on the score of their opponents.

Fifty or a hundred points, as settled at the beginning, make the game. Where five are playing on a side it is possible to score nine points if the coin be disclosed when the first hand is lifted.

Each side keeps the quarter and continues playing it until the opposing side calls it out under the last hand left on the board. It is therefore obvious that one side should be very alert in watching, and the other as skilful as possible in concealing.

Often in the call "Jenkins, down," the gleam of the silver will be caught as the hand containing it opens to spread out on the table. This information, if secured, can be shared by all the guessing side, who therefore order off one by one all the hands before the one they have discovered hides the coin.

Try "Up, Jenkins." It's great fun.

VEGETABLE PRESERVING TIME.

Mrs. Rorer's list of vegetables, with their season for picking, is as follows:

Beans, July and August.
Cabbage, September.
Cauliflower, August and the early part of September.
Cucumbers, July and up to the latter part of August.
Tomatoes, August.
Martinas, July and August.
Muskmelons and cantaloupes, last week in August to the middle of September.
Nasturtiums, August and September.
Onions, August.
Peppers, mangoes of all kinds, August.
Green tomatoes may be left until the middle or latter part of September.

During August, too, one should make their flavoring vinegars, tarragon, onion, Chile, and horseradish vinegars; not more than a pint of each, as they are only needed for salad flavorings.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

After the days of excessive heat, when it was only safe to stay at home under some shelter from the overpowering sun, it is pleasant to have cool, breezy hours that make it a pleasure to go about again. Those of you who are in the city will like to take a trip to the tomb of Gen. Grant, which is now well worth seeing. The wooden scaffolding about the monument has been taken away and the beautiful structure shows now practically completed. The design of the monument is very simple, but it is massive and imposing. A huge statue of Gen. Grant on horseback is to be placed over the entrance portico; this will be of bronze; the monument itself is of marble and granite. The body of the famous soldier still lies in the receiving vault near the monument, but it is to be removed to the monument soon and rest in a sarcophagus or stone coffin in the centre of the building. To look at the monument its height is not appreciated, for it is built in a solid way that makes it look rather low. It is really 170 feet high, about twice the height of the average brownstone house. The monument has cost $600,000, which sum has been contributed by many persons.

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A Texas paper gives an account of a wonderful swing which a man living in that State has put up on his place. The two uprights are two pine logs 75 feet long. These are driven into the ground 8 feet, so they are very firm and stand straight in the air for 70 feet. When you think that a tall man is only 6 feet in height you can estimate how tall the posts are. A heavy piece of timber is put across the top, and from this hangs the swing. When the swinger is strapped in, he or she takes hold of one end of a rope, whose other end goes over a pulley on an 80 pole 40 feet high, that is set a little distance away from the swing. After the rope is over the pulley it is attached to a team of horses, which starts away with it, pulling the swinger up to the height of the pole. There he lets go and swings off into space, describing a wide sweep to the other side of the frame. One turn at the swing generally is enough to satisfy one for an evening. The swing is a great resort for young people from all about the country where it stands.

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Some of you probably in your Summer journeyings have had occasion to go through the Hoosac Tunnel, that wonderful piece of engineering in Western Massachusetts. It is an almost straight bore through the mountain five miles long. The actual work on the tunnel was begun in 1857, and the first train passed through in 1873; but the work did not really occupy all these seventeen years. During the first ten years comparatively little progress was made, for the work of tunneling such a mountain was not well understood, and the best methods were not employed. Probably, to say that it took fifteen years of steady experienced work to cut through the wall of rock 2,000 feet high and 5 miles long would be nearer the truth. The men worked from either end, and it is still told in evidence of the great skill of the engineers who made the surveys that when the two openings came together the tunnel line swerved only seven-sixteenths of an inch! The last three years 1,000 men worked day and night. They were divided into three gangs or shifts, each shift working eight hours at a time. There was great rejoicing up and down the Hoosac Valley when the first train dashed through, and the day was made the occasion of a great celebration. Now there is not an hour day or night that they are not puffing through. The tunnel is well lighted by electricity, 1,200 lights being used. Though not so long as the Mount Cenis or St. Gothard Tunnel in Europe, it is one of the half-dozen long tunnels in the world, and the longest rock tunnel in this country.

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If you are in an open plain or near water on your wheel when a sharp thunderstorm overtakes you, it is safest, according to a German scientist, to dismount and put your wheel down sideways till the lightening is over. If, however, you are in a forest, the same authority thinks it is quite safe to go ahead.

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A distinguished English Judge, Baron Russell, Lord Chief Justice, is visiting this country, having arrived a week ago. He will stay among us for six weeks. The latter part of this week, too, will arrive Li Hung Chang, the famous Chinese statesman, whom we have been long expecting and who has been making a tour of Europe since the coronation of the Russian Czar in June, where he represented the Emperor of China at the ceremonies. If he wears his yellow jacket and carries his peacock feathers as he has done in England he will be quite a sight to such of you as may see him.

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The return of Dr. Nansen, the bold arctic explorer, will interest many young people of Greater New-York who have become quite learned about the polar regions since Lieut. Peary's popular school lectures. Dr. Nansen left Norway in August, 1893, in the stoutest of boats ever built for arctic navigation, the Fram. His idea was that currents set toward and around the pole, and if any one could build a boat strong enough to drift with an ice floe, and carry provisions and have patience enough, these currents would slowly drift the boat past the pole and on to the open sea. After nearly two years of drifting, during which the Fram showed that she was superior to any ice pressure experienced, Dr. Nansen found that he was as far north as he was likely to get and the Fram would drift on to open water in due time. He decided to leave the ship and explore the ice north of where she could go. With one companion he did so a year ago last March, and after many vicissitudes reached Franz Josef's Land in June of this Summer. It was not until last week that he could be heard from, when he reached telegraphic communication and let the world know of his return. Now we shall wait for news of the stanch Fram and its plucky crew.

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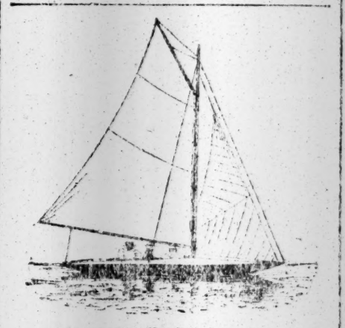
These are the days when to be on the water is a great delight. Boys and girls, as well as men and women, enjoy the pleasure of rowing and sailing, as in sheltered waters it is quite safe for young lads to handle small boats. The shallow and quiet inlets of Great South Bay are many of them genuine toy lakes for the small craft

Mlle. Suzanne Billard,
A Little French Girl of 8 Years Who is the Youngest Yachtswoman in the World.

boats and their youthful sailors. One boy of thirteen has his little boat, in which he fairly lives, for he is in it from early morning till dark comes down. His parents' cottage is on one of the small arms of Great South Bay, a line of low land acting as breakwater, and here it is as safe for him to sail his boat as it is to eat his breakfast. And it is plenty of sport, too, for the breezes which gather force over the stretch of waters of the bay are strong enough to fill his sails for good bursts of speed. Older and more experienced sailors among lads and young men fearlessly venture out on the bay itself, where good rolling waves with "white horses" on their tips give them a taste of real ocean sailing. Over at Cowes, England, in the yacht regatta there last week, a young French girl of eight has attracted much attention by her clever management of her boat, Jou-Jou, which is French for plaything. A picture of Miss Suzanne Billard, this youthful yachtswoman, together with one of her pretty boat, taken from an English paper, is given. She is the daughter of a prominent member of the Havre Regatta Society, and comes naturally by her sailing skill and fondness for yacht life.



Suzanne's Yacht Jou-Jou.

CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN.

In answer to numerous requests, this column, long a part of this page, has been restored. Readers are asked to use it as freely as they will for the exchange of ideas and requests for information.

Mrs. W. Q., Mount Vernon, N. Y.: The "sick room for a private house," referred to lately in these columns, is preferably arranged when the house is built. It should be on the sunny side of the house and on the top floor. A hard wood floor, painted walls, and open fireplace are its three requisites. It should open off possible by a sliding door, and in small entry, and then by a heavy, close-fitting door into the hall of the house. This is for the double purpose of keeping draughts and sounds from the invalid, and poisonous germs from entering the other part of the house. A closet with water, bath, &c., should open from it, with, emphatically, a window to give "outer air." Dark-green shades are preferred to blinds either inside or out. With awnings and two sets of shades, light and dark, the light can always be tempered, and easy-sliding windows on pulleys permit a proper adjustment for ventilation. Outside blinds are hard to manage. If screens are in the window space, and heavy curtains and additional vertical-collecting surfaces. Carpets, curtains, or hangings should be disallowed in the apartment. One or two washable Turkish rugs may be on the floor when the invalid is able to get about. The furniture should be very simple—a brass or iron bedstead with springs and hangings. In the case of non-contagious illness, these furnishings are easily made more luxurious with cushions, &c., but as the chief aim is precaution in the case of contagious illness the sick room properly calls for a minimum of impediments.

Inquirer: Ice is of value to the poor during such a heat wave as that through which this city has just passed in more ways than for its possibilities of iced water. A lump of ice every day through a hot spell keeps milk and eatables fresh, gives them cool water, and if illness is in the family is a valuable medicinal agent. To break in small pieces not larger than a pea and swallow it often, almost constantly, is one of the best remedies in cases of diarrhea, and has even been known to cure cases of Asiatic cholera.

Hilda K. R., Greenwood, N. Y.: Directions for making bran bags have already been given in this department. Bags of cheesecloth, about eight inches square, are loosely filled with bran, shavings of castile soap, and a pinch of orris. They are to be used daily in the place of a wash cloth.

Mrs. L. G.: The receipt indicated is not now recalled, and it would be very difficult to place in the files of THE TIMES. Perhaps this blending of coffee and chocolate will be equally useful: Make coffee in the French fashion, and then mix it with richest chocolate in the proportion of two parts coffee to one of chocolate, serving it with whipped cream sprinkled with powdered sugar.

Disputer: Your opponent is right. Statistics give the population of the world as averaging 100 women to every 100 men.

Housekeeper: There is nothing "intricate" about tarragon vinegar. It is merely ordinary pure vinegar in which tarragon leaves have been steeped. It is easily made, and as it is used in small quantities a little will last a long time. At this season tarragon leaves can be bought at the city markets. Put one cupful into a fruit jar and pour over them one pint pure vinegar. Cover the jar and let it stand several days, shaking the jar every morning. Strain through a muslin or flannel bag, bottle, and cork tightly. Keep in a cool place.

Mrs. C. A. W.: Thanks for your letter. Your contribution will be used.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A Definition.

A good housewife can talk "baby" to her next door neighbor with four clothes pins in her mouth and hang out a week's washing all at the same time.

Difficulties of Composition.

Mrs. C. Hermione Readypen, the well-known magazine contributor (writing)—"Harmonious sounds are uplifting. There should be music in every home." (To her daughter)—Marla, will you stop that maddening piano thrumming till I can get this copy off?

Only Occasionally Needed.

There had been huckleberry pie for dessert and Tommy was sent up stairs to brush his teeth.

"Ma," he called down in a minute, "I can't find my toothbrush. I guess I didn't bring it home from grandpa's last month."

Able to Afford It.

Mamma (on the Summer piazza)—Are the Stevenses persons of means?

Eleanor (her daughter)—Oh, I think so. Mrs. Stevens has nervous prostration.

ROYALTY ON THE ALPS.

Queen Margherita Wins the Affection of the Mountain Peasants.

Correspondence of The London News.

Queen Margherita has arrived at Gressoney from Monza. She stays at the Palazzo Pecoz, built by Baron Luigi Pecoz, who fell dead as he was piloting her Majesty across a glacier on Monte Rosa two years ago. The Queen's own villa, commanding the whole Valley of Gressoney, is expected to be ready for occupation by Summer.

Yesterday the Queen took afternoon tea at the new Miravalle Hotel, Gressoney-la-Trinite. Her Majesty wore the picturesque costume of this valley—short scarlet skirt, dark silk apron, black velvet "Swiss" bodice, and shoulder straps and white, ample sleeves and chemisette. There is a triumphal arch across the high road near the Palazzo Pecoz, gay with the green, white and red of the Italian colors; laden bouquets of marguerites, and a floral Willkommen, for this is German-speaking Italy.

The

CURRENT LITERATURE

ROBIN REDIVIVUS.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Wha says that Robbie Burns is deid?
Wha says he lies below the weed.
A pickle stoor, haith heart an' heid,
This simmer year?
Deil blast the loons! but they hae lee'd,
For Robin's here!

Here whare the Clyden 'neath the mune,
Gangs haurin' to the same auld tune;
Whare noolets to the midnicht win'
Mak' eerie mane;
Here whare I focht wi' sangs an' sin
In days lang gane.

For Heaven is guid, but Scotland's best!
See when they gie the herps a rest
I ask' a fresh bit quiet request
To Peter Doot;
An' he, guid man, swears at the best,—
But lets me oot!

Behint me clinks the gowden yett;
An' faith! the psalms I sune forget
As doon ane reads a shrill sherp-set,
Past scaur an' planet.
Wi' thochts o' hame that bizz red-het
Aneath my bannet!

An' when I step oot ower the cluds—
There's Scotland yet! The birlin ruds;
The broomy braes; the whussilin' wuds;
Gowans the same!
God! but my heart starts aff in thuds,
To ken I'm hame!

Softly I daunder up an' doon
By Ayr an' Nith, by Embro' toon,
A licht-fit, lithe, hame-daft loon!
Ilk steyard, ilk tree
The mavis' sang, the cushie's croon,
Brings joy to me!

* * * * * * *

HAMISH HENDRY.

THE IDEAL WIFE.

Without Distinction of Nationality.

From The Speaker.

A wife whose love hath vanquished doubt and fear,
In truth and courage man's eternal mate,
Of reason and of will commensurate,
A loveliness that time will but endear,
Whose of the flower, enfolding, year by year,
A soul more beautiful, with light elate
Steals sweetness from the winds of adverse fate,
Like simpler lives, fed with radiance clear.
Man's home and comrade, passionate, pure, and strong,
Among the merry, gay with quip and jest—
To all the sad and lonely, motherhood.
The heart of him she loves, to war with wrong,
He is her strength, and she to him is rest,
Reading, each to each, Truth, Heaven, Good.

A. M.

MISS MASON'S FIVE DOLLARS.

"Of course, you understand, Kate, that passing counterfeit bills is reprehensible. I don't happen to remember just what the penalties are, but they're severe. I'll look them up, if you think it worth while."

The Major sank in the embraces of his big leather chair, chuckled softly at his own suggestion. His daughter shook her head. She was standing before the grate fire, with one foot resting on the fender, her wraps thrown back, and her hands stretched toward the cheery blaze. She made a pretty picture the Major realized, with the firelight playing over her trim figure and burnishing the gold of her hair, and with the little touch of langour about her which came as the reaction after brisk exercise in the open air.

"You're a victim of circumstances, certainly" he went on. "Naturally you believed yourself protected by the inalienable feminine rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of bargains; logically you supposed that the five-dollar bill you found on my desk was meant to furnish the sinews of war for your raid on the dry goods stores. I'm afraid you didn't notice the magnifying glass lying near the bill. Well, as it happened, I had been inspecting the note, and had discovered that it was not genuine. How did you succeed in passing it?"

"There was not the slightest difficulty," his daughter answered. "I hadn't a bit of change with me and the street-car conductor took it. He was so clever and obliging, too. Honestly, was the bill bad? Please don't joke about it; he was such a nice young man."

"I am not joking. It was a counterfeit, and a very dangerous one; it deceived me at first. Probably your friend was got rid of it long before this."

"But if he hasn't—suppose the company detected it, when he turned in his receipts—would he have to stand the loss?"

"I expect he would. But don't worry about it. If bad pennies are sure to turn up again there need be no fear that bad five-dollar bills won't come home fast enough."

"That may be, but what can the conductor do? He doesn't know who I am, and I may not ride on his car again in months."

"Very true," said the Major. "I'm very sorry for him, of course, but, after all, he has to blame himself. You are entirely innocent of wrong intent, and it is his business to know good money from bad. I imagine, though, he has passed the bill easily, if he hasn't, and if he ever asks me to redeem it, I'll do so. Isn't that fair? Now, run along, and get ready for dinner. Tom Herrick dines with us to-night you know."

"Very well, papa, I'll go," the girl replied. "But I'm not satisfied—not at all," she added, as she left the room.

"On the whole, I'm glad she isn't," the father reflected. "I like to see a woman scrupulous about such things. I dare say she'll bother her head over it for a day or two, but it can't be helped. Never knew a good woman thoroughly happy without something to worry about now and then. Besides, she'll confide in Herrick, and—well, we're his age. I shouldn't ask anything better than comforting a girl like Kate. We'll be satisfied all around." And, thus philosophically disposing of the subject the Major sought his dressing room.

Tom Herrick's intimacy with Major Mason and his daughter was one of the young man's cherished privileges. He could remember only hearty friendliness in that house. Sometimes, of late, he had almost wished that his footing there was a little different—Kate was a young woman now, and he was certainly no longer a boy. The Major showed little change, to be sure, but in some way, Herrick realized that that gentleman was being honored with a smaller share of the thoughts he devoted to the Mason household. At this stage in his reflections Herrick generally forgot all about the Major.

After dinner the host left the young people to their own devices. He had fallen lately into the habit of doing this upon a theory that if they desired his company they would inform him of the fact. He was partly pleased, partly regretful that they seemed reconciled to his absence. "I had my turn twenty-five years ago; it's theirs now," was a reflection which he found comforting.

Kate led Herrick to her own "snuggery," as she called it, a little room, bright, cozy, and always in dainty disorder.

"Tell me about your work," she said. "Do you find there is really so much suffering among the poor as the newspapers say there is?"

"The case is even worse," said Herrick. "For the last two months he had given most of his time to the great charity organizations of the city, upon which a season of industrial depression had cast a burden such as it had never before been called upon to bear. "It seems out of the question to try to meet the demands upon us by furnishing employment. The number of applicants has quadrupled, and many of them are absolutely destitute. We need money, money, money! A dozen times today I wished myself a rich man—the little I could do seemed so paltry."

"But, Tom, you're doing more than your share—far more. Don't tell me you are not, Sir—I know you too well to credit any denials."

"If you had seen such terrible poverty as my cases present, you wouldn't speak of any man's share, Kate. You would feel that each should give so much as lay in his power. Worst of all, we can see that the demands upon us are bound to increase; the last week, in fact, has brought us a new class—people who were thrifty and had savings, but who have been forced to use them and are now as badly off as the least provident. Then, too, among the latest applicants are men unaccustomed to the hard labor, which is the only thing we can hope to secure for them. There are bookkeepers, clerks, and skilled mechanics asking to be put to work on public improvements—the Mayor, you know is doing what he can for us in that direction. This afternoon I saw one of our men digging away in a trench and up to his knees in water; a delicate, consumptive fellow with a cough that almost shakes him to pieces. That man—he's been out of work at his trade for six months—has an invalid mother, a wife, and three children dependent upon him, has sold every stick of furniture he can spare and will probably be ejected by his landlord before the end of the week. And his is not more desperate than the cases of scores of others."

"Horrible! I never dreamed such things could be," cried the girl. "Can't something be done? There must be some way to relieve such misery."

"We are trying to find the way. Most of us never knew before the terrible need of it; we didn't realize what the 'other half' could mean."

There was a little pause and then Herrick went on: "It is almost the same story with all the working classes. The railroads are laying off men, for instance, and even the street railways have had to reduce their forces. I made inquiries about them to-day and—"

"And what found—?"

"That in the falling off in travel the number of cars run had been cut down. The employers have done their best to keep as many men as possible, but, of course, as the pay is practically based on the number of trips each man makes, the average earnings have decreased correspondingly. I think a conductor or driver who clears $10 in seven days now is fairly lucky."

"That is very little."

"When you think of my man on the ditch, it's a good deal," said Herrick, but his companion was not to be won over to this way of thinking.

"Street-car men run all kinds of risks. Ten dollars is not nearly enough," she declared.

Kate sallied forth early the next afternoon, determined to discover the conductor she had unwittingly victimized. She had revealed her plan to neither her father nor Tom. The former was far more likely to object to the project than to indorse it, and as for the latter, well—Kate was somehow influenced by the remembrance that the conductor was youthful. She told both of them the result of her expedition, however, that evening, when Tom called, ostensibly to confer with the Major on a matter of business, the importance of which a skeptic would have had reason to doubt.

"I found him," said she, "at the company's office—the place where the men pay in their money, you know. He had just finished his day's work. He was very nice about it and didn't want to take the $5 at all, but I insisted, and finally he gave in, but only on condition that if he received the bill and it proved to be genuine—and he thought it was, papa, in spite of your maligning glass—he should be allowed to return it to me. He said it had passed out of his hands, but he could probably get it back. He is really far superior to his station. He can't have been a conductor always."

"Not in infancy, perhaps," said the Major. "He was not enthusiastic about strange young men. Herrick smiled.

"You're both prejudiced," protested Kate. "Really he is as well-mannered as half the men one meets, even if he seemed bashful. He blushed when I spoke to him. Neither of you could do that."

"I trust there's no reason why we should," said the Major. "But I've no time to hear more of your prodigy in uniform. I'm going out this evening. You can free your mind to Tom."

"No," Kate declared "we'll talk of something else," and she kept her word. Neither nor on the several other occasions on which Herrick met her in the next fortnight did she discuss the conductor. That person, in fact, had almost passed out of Tom's recollection when he heard of him again.

Herrick was very busy in these days of slackness. Before him and his associates in the organized charity work of the city was the problem of relieving want, which was becoming more and more pressing and necessitous. Ordinary means of dealing with poverty had long ago proved inadequate, and now extraordinary efforts were making to open new sources of supply. From the churches the managers were already receiving considerable aid, with the prospect of much more as the knowledge of the increasing destitution spread among the more wealthy congregations. In rousing the somewhat torpid organizations of these affluent bodies Herrick was doing effective service, and his little talks before the various societies were rapidly building him a reputation. There was nothing of the orator about him, but, being too full of his subject to be eloquent, he contrived to reach the hearts of his hearers by the plain path of earnest directness. In the eminently respectable flock in which he Major was a leading light Herrick found a readiness to join in the work which was most engaging, but which the more prosaic duties of the good office of his friend, although Mr. Mason was ostensibly a sufferer at the methods of the charity organization. Naturally, Tom counted upon Kate as a willing ally in the task of interesting the young women of the parish in his enterprise; and under his advice their sewing society was soon put to more practical uses than had previously marked its slightly frivolous existence. Dividing themselves into little groups, each of which took charge of a poverty-stricken family, the girls threw themselves into their new labors with feminine enthusiasm, finding in the rôle of Lady Bountiful much that was novel and even more that was conscience easing, for to many of them came a sense of expiation of past sins of omission.

Kate discovered, after the work assigned to the society had been parceled out, that she was left without any particular charge. There was nothing of the shirk about her, and she felt that Herrick would be deeply disappointed. No doubt, her opportunity would come before long, but she would have liked to be in the van. The most galling part of it all was that some of her dearest friends, knowing her intimacy with Herrick, found grounds for little jests, not evil-intentioned perhaps, but still sharp-pointed enough to make her wince.

"Oh, don't worry, dear, if you haven't a family to look after," one of them had said, cheerfully. "Tom will do for your poor very nicely—he's with you always."

Kate was meditating over this and sundry other kindly sayings as she walked briskly along the street near her home one clear, wintry afternoon. So busy was she with her thoughts that she failed to notice a young man approaching her, and looking frequently at the numbers blazoned above the doors of the houses; and she was taken completely by surprise when she heard her name pronounced by this youth, who halted abruptly as he caught sight of her face.

"I beg pardon, Miss Mason," he said, as he stood, hat in hand, "but I was looking for your house. You said you would like to hear—"

"Why, it's Mr.—Mr.—" said Kate. She recognized the conductor, but his name had slipped from her memory.

"Handy—I didn't think you would remember it," he said, blushing a little at the speech.

"Oh, but I did remember you. And your name was on the tip of my tongue. I hope you have had no trouble about that wretched bill."

"There isn't much to tell you, and yet I thought you would like to hear it," he explained.

"I should like it very much," said Kate, encouragingly. "It was very good of you to look me up. I am sure, if only wish you had come a little earlier, and had found me at home. But now I have an appointment I shall have to keep. Perhaps if you could walk a little way with me you might tell me your news."

"Thank you," responded Handy, with a trace of relief in his tone, for he had dreaded a call at a house where he imagined he might be regarded as an intruder. "I sent the bill away—to a town in the East where I used to live. It is still in the hands of the person to whom I sent it. I haven't been able to get it back yet, but I will pretty soon. Besides, as I am sure it is genuine, won't you please let me pay back what you gave me?"

"Really, I can't consent to that, so long as there is a shadow of doubt. My father says it is a counterfeit, and he's an authority."

They had reached a corner, and Handy, she saw clearly, was meditating a retreat down the side street, now that his proffer had been made and declined. Such a course did not suit her at all.

"I am very glad to hear that you have traced the bill," she went on, hurriedly. "Besides, I want to ask a favor. Can you not come with me a little further?"

Handy abandoned his idea of flight with commendable alacrity, and as they walked on Kate made her request.

"Our church society," she explained, "has agreed to help some poor people. We had a list of families given us, but the other girls captured them all and none was left for me. I don't think it fair to sit by idly, do you? And I thought that possibly you might know of some case in which I could do something."

"Just now I can't help you," he answered, regretfully. You know I've been here but a short time. I came to this city to be a salesman. I had a good place, but the firm cut down expenses and I lost it. Then I was out in the cold till I got work on the road, and since then I've made few acquaintances. It seems very lonesome sometimes."

"I should think it would," said Kate, sympathetically. She believed she understood the case thoroughly—a young man fresh from a country town, forced to labor of an uncongenial sort, surrounded by persons with whom he had little in common. Perhaps she could do something for him; it might be that right here was work ready to her hand, work full as useful as supplying the needs of some improvident claimant for charity. Surely it was better to aid a brave youth in a gallant fight against adverse fate than to succor some craven who would not even attempt the battle.

His fallen fortunes had not made Handy morose or despondent. Looking at him out of the corner of her eye, Kate realized that he promised to be an attractive protégé. He was quite presentable; he had his share of good looks, and, though his garments were far from new, and their cut suggested their rural origin, they had yet to reach the stage of shabbiness. Moreover, there was a boyishness about him which Miss Mason found pleasing, and which, in her own mind, gave ample excuse for taking him under her protecting wing. Undoubtedly, he could, if he would, find many openings for the charitable work of the Young Ladies' Society among the poorer classes, with which he would be more or less identified so long as he remained in the employ of the railway company.

"I think, Mr. Handy," Kate urged, "you could be a great help to us. It would do you good to look about among the people who need assistance. You could assist us in picking out the really deserving cases; why, there's no end of the things you could do. You see our congregation—" she interrupted herself. "But perhaps you belong to some other church?"

"I used to go to church regularly—in the country,"—said Handy, "but here it's different somehow. What with Sunday work and—well, you know, a fellow when he's down on his luck looks to lie low. It seemed to me that afterward I wouldn't want too many folks to know what I'm doing now, although I'm not ashamed of it."

"There's no reason why you should be," said Kate, warmly. "Now, Mr. Handy, if you have time I should be very glad to see you at our church—St. Matthew's—Sunday night. I think you will like the service, and after it is over we can talk about our charity work. Remember I shall look for you."

The organist of St. Matthew's was playing the congregation out of church after the Sunday evening service when Kate saw her new acquaintance again. He was standing alone in the space behind the pews, watching the lines of people moving down the aisles. She went up to him at once.

"I am so glad you are here," was her cordial greeting. "Didn't you like the music? We think it the best in the city. And our rector is such a dear; didn't his sermon please you? And have you any poor families for me? We can take care of two or three more, for we've several new members."

"I have found two families," said the young man. "Both of them are desperately hard up and too proud to ask assistance. But they'll accept it no doubt if it comes to them. I have brought their addresses."

He gave her a slip of paper.

"That's a good beginning. I knew you could aid us wonderfully. I can't stop to say more just now; but, Mr. Handy, I do wish you could come to a meeting we'll have in the lecture room down stairs next Wednesday night. There are to be several good speakers, and I should like to tell you how we fare with the people you've found. You will find it interesting."

Of course Handy, whose work left him free in the evening and often in the afternoon, accepted the invitation. The Dean and the speakers Miss Mason had eulogized and thought all of them overestimated except one. "That chap gets right at you; I like him," he reflected, but he began to pick flaws in his favorite when he saw the latter make his way to Kate's side. A little later in the evening the young woman introduced him to Mr. Herrick, who seemed to be aware of Handy's previous as agent for the Young Ladies' Society, and treated him very kindly. The same services led to his presentation to several members of the organization. Handy forgot for a time his prejudice against Herrick, but it came back to him as the assembly broke up. Each young lady, he noticed, seemed to be provided with an escort, generally young and very brotherly. Once the disintegrating process was begun, it went on rapidly, until Handy found that Miss Mason, Herrick, and himself had one end of the room to themselves. At the other end half a dozen middle-aged or elderly men had drawn their chairs together and were conversing earnestly.

"It's too bad, Kate," Herrick said, with a look at the group. "The committee's in session, you see, and I've got to join it. Can you amuse yourself until its business is over? I'll cut it as soon as I can."

"No, you mustn't do that. I know how important you think the committee's action will be. Besides, Mr. Handy will perhaps guard me home."

Handy grew rosy. "I shall be delighted," he managed to say, though just then one of his fits of bashfulness assailed him. Herrick looked doubtful.

"Thank you," Kate said, with a little smile. "I don't waste any more time, Tom. Your committee needs you. Good night!"

She and Handy moved toward the door. Herrick seemed about to follow them, but checked himself. A moment later he was with his committee.

As the pair stepped into the street, Kate took Handy's arm as unconsciously as if she had guessed that the youth was in an agony of doubt whether to offer it to her. They walked along slowly, but neither spoke for a little time. At last the girl began to question him about his investigations for the society, and Handy, more at his ease, found how to use his tongue again. It seemed to him that they reached the Major's house altogether too quickly.

"It is too late to ask you to come in to-night," Kate said in parting, but she put a delightful little emphasis on the last word. "I hope you will come and tell me if you find any new cases for us. Don't wait for one of the meetings. You will almost always find me at home in the evening."

Handy was not a vain youngster, but he didn't believe that her interest in the starving poor altogether accounted for the invitation. He walked to his boarding house that night in a more jubilant frame of mind than he had known in months. Yet a week passed before Miss Mason saw him again, although, as she knew, he could easily have found a pretext to call in a day or two. That he did not appear sooner piqued her not a little. It puzzled Tom Herrick, to whom Kate had lost no time in announcing what she had said to Handy. Although Herrick was evidently displeased, he made no comment, rather to the disappointment of the young lady, to whom it did not occur at first that he might not feel at liberty to express an opinion.

"Well," she said, a little defiantly, "I can see, Tom, that you're thinking something about poor Mr. Handy. Why don't you blame me if you feel like it?"

"Will you give me the right?" Herrick asked quickly.

He tried to take her hand.

"Nonsense!" cried the girl hastily. "Don't be foolish, Tom." And she clasped her hands behind her.

Herrick hesitated. "Go and sit down, Sir," she went on. "You're very tall, I know, but you don't look a bit majestic; you're just jealous. Oh, that's the wrong word—"

"No," said Tom, drily. "It's exactly the right one." But he sat down nevertheless.

When Handy finally appeared at the Major's house, Miss Mason greeted him a little frigidly and for a few woeful moments he was possessed by uncertainty whether he had not blundered in coming to see her at all. His perplexity and embarrassment in this unhappy state were too evident for Kate long to withstand their mute appeal, and the Winter in her manner grew into Summer with hardly a trace of Spring to lessen the abruptness of the change. He had brought her news of the society's protégés, and of two or three new cases of destitution; but the talk soon drifted from Handy's discoveries about other people's misfortunes to his opinion of his own. It pleased Kate to find that, of his own volition, he spoke little of his affairs; but it pleased her still more to discover that he readily followed her lead. It was easy to put him at his ease, to lure him into little narratives of his experiences, which, to the girl, had the charm of novelty, for of the ways of a country town she knew little, and of the life of the city poor even less. In all he said there was not much which bore directly upon his own history, but Kate thought she could fill in the blanks easily enough. Up to the time of his removal to the city he must have been fairly prosperous according to the standards of his old associates; his urban career evidently had begun auspiciously; the sudden check which threw him out of employment had clearly been a severe blow to his hopes; the manner in which he had sought and finally secured other work, even though uncongenial and poorly paid, showed energy and self-reliance. "That young man will make a success," was her mental comment.

Circumstances brought them together rather frequently in the course of the next month. Herrick indirectly had a good deal to do with their meetings. Under his guidance the young ladies of St. Matthew's were doing nobly in their charitable work. Not only were they supporting a number of families, but they were also undertaking a task which, in Herrick's opinion, promised even greater benefits. In making his rounds among the poor he had come upon many men and women who were wearing themselves out, bodily and mentally, in a desperate struggle to remain self-supporting, and who stood sadly in need not of alms, but of encouragement, of a little break now and then in the gnawing monotony of their existence. He had organized a club of people of this class, which met weekly in a hall he had secured for the purpose. At each of these meetings there was something in the way of an entertainment, simple, of course, and perhaps all the more appreciated for that reason. The St. Matthew's Society, having agreed to relieve him of the task of arranging the programmes, had practically taken charge of this club, and left him at liberty to proceed with the organization of another. Handy, by this time, had come to be recognized as an efficient aid of the society, but he was no longer alone in the field, half a dozen other young men having suddenly awakened to the pressing need of assisting their friends, and holding up their hands on as many occasions as possible. Herrick, upon whose time the calls became greater and greater, was forced to see Handy gradually usurping his old prerogatives as Kate's attendant. He was man enough to suffer pangs of something closely akin to jealousy, but he was too much of a man to protest. There was some relief to his feelings in the fact that in the new enthusiasm for good deeds the young women seemed to have lost much of their old weakness for gossip. Yet, now and then, he heard something which cut like a knife.

"Oh, don't look so tragic," one girl had whispered in his ear one evening at the club, as he stood watching Kate and her protégé. "If he were her coachman it would be different. But a street-car conductor—why, he's everybody's property."

After such a stab, Herrick generally planned evil things, until the calls of duty forced him to forget his private woes, and save the wound time to heal. Sometimes, though, it broke out afresh, as such wounds will. Busy as he was, Tom had some very bad half hours in his own company.

The Major was proving unexpectedly reticent on the subject of his daughter's new acquaintance. At the beginning he had manifested signs of mild disapproval, but latterly he had avoided any reference to Handy. There was, as it happened, more or less of the democratic in his make-up, and, besides, he had unbounded faith in Kate's ability to avoid objectionable entanglements. An incident, too, had occurred recently, which, in his judgment, effectively barred him from trying to influence his daughter in this matter. He was escorting Kate to a meeting of the club, and near the hall chanced to come upon Handy, also bound for the same destination. As the three were crossing the street the Major saw a car bearing down upon them at high speed, and stepped briskly out of danger. He supposed his companions were close behind him, but when he looked back from his point of safety he saw them separated between the rails. Neither perceived the peril, for Kate had called Handy's attention to a grotesque illuminated sign, and they had paused to inspect it. The Major shouted; the motorman tore desperately at his brake, and sounded his gong with the energy of a man striving to atone for the tardiness of his warning. Handy instinctively threw an arm around the girl and half lifted, half carried her from the track. He leaped after her, but as the car rushed past he was hurled to the pavement. He was up in an instant, however, dazed and shaken, but, luckily, not badly hurt.

"Oh, it's nothing," he said, in answer to their anxious inquiries. "The car just grazed me, that's all. That fellow didn't allow enough for the slippery track. I expect he was more scared than I was."

None of the three said much about the incident. Handy seldom referred to it, and Kate also seemed to avoid the topic. She thought of it often, though, and her reflections were not altogether pleasant. For one thing, it gave Handy a new standing with her—she could hardly keep up her semi-patronizing relations to a man who had done her such a service. As for the Major, he a few days later invited Handy to dine with them, as an afterthought he also invited Herrick.

To neither of the young men was the dinner a season of unalloyed happiness. Tom saw that the other fellow had gained a new footing in the Mason household, and not knowing the cause, fell a victim to despondency, who had sufficient reminder of the cause in a still painful bruise or two, had reasons of his own for rather serious reflections. Kate shared her attention between them with a care which was in itself suggestive, and her father, looking on and a good deal at sea as to the situation, grew thoughtful and preoccupied. Contrary to his custom, he remained with the young people that evening. It puzzled him that both of his guests took an early departure.

Very little new light came to the Major in the next month. The Winter had nearly worn itself out, and with the arrival of warmer weather the labors of the charitable organization and its helpers might reasonably be expected to be lessened, but in the meantime the workers were throwing themselves into their tasks with unrelaxed energy. Kate and her friends were yet engaged with their destitute poor and the club. Herrick was still the directing spirit of their enterprises; Handy remained their most active agent. Both the young men were at his house occasionally, but rather less frequently, it seemed to the Major, than had been the case before that dinner. Each of them had dined with the Masons more than once in the last four weeks, but they had not met at the house. On the whole, the Major was satisfied that they should not be his guests at the same time. Kate, so far as he could observe, greeted each of them with equal cordiality. She had less cheerful than usual, her father imagined, and began to fear that her exertions were telling upon her.

It was fortunate for his peace of mind that he was unable to read the young lady's thoughts during that period. Matters were hardly shaping themselves to her fancy, and she was full of a premonition that she might find herself in a disagreeable position. What to do with Herrick puzzled her almost as much as what to do with Handy. As for the latter—well, her early fancy for him had passed into a firm, well-developed liking. He had won on her steadily, for she had found in him many qualities that attracted her. Since her rescue from the car he had told her very little of himself; in fact, almost the only thing of personal interest she had learned was that he expected soon to regain the position with the firm from whose employ he had been dismissed several months before. It was an important house, and he would have excellent opportunities for promotion. Kate congratulated him honestly, and for the time being ignoring the relation of the sexes deprived altogether of its carnal side or, at least, that carnal side accepted once for all as healthy and above board, and so not open to innuendo or comment, the song of the music hall would at a stroke be deprived of half of its material.

Phrygian Cap and the Knout.

From The North American Review.

The French Republic, thanks to the new alliance between the Phrygian cap and the knout, has done its best to make its soil insecure for those who fled from the tyranny of Czardom. Among Russian exiles living at Zurich, Geneva, and Lausanne spies have latterly been introduced, even in the guise of alleged lady students of the same nationality. In England alone proscribed Russians are free, and in England, partly in consequence of their contact with the quiet operation of popular representative institutions, partly on account of a change of feeling among the cultured classes of their own country, men like Stepniak, the author of "Underground Russia" and kindred works, who once had a hand in the fierce active fight against autocracy by all available means, of irregular warfare, have gradually ceased to be connected with the organization of so-called terroristic attempts. Their London monthly organ, Free Russia, shows how much they have moderated their demands.

If the young Emperor would only consent to the introduction of some kind of representative Assembly, such as all European nations have, and as even the Sultan had adopted shortly before Turkey was beaten down by the armies of Alexander II., the reigning Czar would rally around him many who are at present his adversaries in what is believed to be the camp of the most extreme party.

Railroad Companies Encouraging Gardening.

From The Quarterly Review.

In England the Great Western and the Midland offer sums of money annually to encourage platform gardens. In the case of the former company a regular system has been in operation for eighteen years, £250 being voted annually for the purpose. The line is divided into twelve sections. To each a special prize of £5 is awarded, and there are 165 ordinary prizes, ranging from £3 to 10s., a list of the successful stations being published each year. A circular is also sent round furnishing a complete list of plants suitable for various purposes—for permanent borders, for Summer bedding, for mixed borders of hardy plants, for Spring bedding, as well as a list of evergreens and creepers, together with particulars as to height, color, dates for sowing, and many other necessary hints.

The Midland Railway devotes £200 in the same way, the prizes ranging from £7 10s. to 5s. A fully qualified inspector, whose duties take him to every part of the line, is deputed to deal with the matter, and the whole scheme is pronounced a success. The Great Northern and the London and Northwestern Companies let allotments to their men where possible, the number of allotments in the case of the former company reaching very nearly 2,500.

TRANSLATION.

Homer.

From The Academy.

HYMN TO EARTH, THE MOTHER OF ALL.

To Earth well founded, of all things that live
Most ancient mother, I this song will give.
She doth her nurture upon all bestow,
On land, in air, and in the sea below.
With children and rich fruits, O thou divine,
Men thou dost gladden. Life to give is thine,
And thine to take. Whom thou dost honor, he
Blessed with great store of all good things shall be.
Teemful the corn lands; in broad pastures roam
Large herds; and filled with wealth is every home.
Just rulers in the city there will be,
And beauteous dames, and full prosperity.
Young lads wax lordly with joy's waxing powers,
The little maidens on the soft field flowers
In festive dances join. Rich goddess, these
Thy gifts to whom to honor thou dost please.
All hail! O mother of the gods; hail! thou
Spouse of the starry heaven, do thou endow,
For meed of this my song, my minstrelay
With might, that shall all life make glad for me.
And so fresh song will I attune in praise
of thee.

G. A. H.

The Late Shah's Family.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The family of the late Shah Nussir-ed-din was a large one. He had three legitimate or Akhdi wives and some fifty concubines. Many of these latter were merely wives in name, for a lady who has once entered the royal anderún, or harem, only leaves it at death, or when the Shah, as a special mark of favor, gives her in marriage to a subject. The bride in this case generally proves a mixed blessing. Each lady has a house, or at least a suite of apartments, in the royal palace. The principal wife of the late Shah was the Shukh-es-Sultaneh, "the glory of the empire," the mother of the present King, a royal Princess, granddaughter of Fath Ali Shah. The second wife was the late King's own aunt—a royal Princess, and childless. The third wife is the former favorite concubine, the Anys-ed-dowlet, or "Companion of the Government." She was a miller's daughter, and as the Shah rode by she offered him some fruit, which he accepted, and next day the miller's daughter entered the royal anderún, and she grew in favor until nineteen years ago the Shah made her one of his four lawful wives. Three of her brothers became chamberlains to the King; the fourth preferred to pursue his old vocation—that of a muleteer. The Anys-ed-dowlet had the reputation of a kind-hearted woman, and gave away large sums in charity.

The Amin-l-Akdas, a Kurdish slave, is the aunt of the little boy who was long known as the Shah's "Luck." The real history of the "Luck" is that when the King was on one of his sporting expeditions he, while sleeping in a hunting lodge of massive timbers, was aroused by a child's cries. He went out to quiet the child and as he left the house it suddenly fell in a heap of ruins. The Shah considered that the little child had saved his life, and he clung to the boy for several years as a pet and playfellow.

The Baboon Replaces the Dog.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Speed is a form of equipment in which the dog excels the baboon, and as an aid in the direct pursuit of animals it must always be inferior to what Dr. Caius calls the "leporarii"—the "chasing dogges." But in the great and justly prized gift of scent the monkey has the advantage, though dogs have for centuries been bred with a view to the development of that particular gift, and have both in sport and in their use as detectives and watches become almost indispensable aids to man. Among the very few instances in which the animal has been taken wild and used intelligently as a servant it has been found that he cannot only find edible plants by scent, which the truffle hunters' poodles are trained to do, but can be used to discover hidden water—a unique instance of animal service. Le Vaillant, the African traveler, gives an account of a tame baboon—probably a chacma from South Africa—which illustrates his fitness as a watch, a hunter, and a procurer of food and water more fully than any others record.

This monkey, by sheer force of brains, took command of the dogs kept to protect the camp, and used and directed them just as the older baboons command and direct the rest of their tribe. "By his cries," says Le Vaillant, "he always warned us of the approach of an enemy before my dogs discovered it. The dogs were so accustomed to his voice that they used to go to sleep, and I was at first vexed with them for deserting their duties. When he once had given the alarm, they would all stop to watch for his signal, and on the least motion of his eyes or the shaking of his head I have seen them all rush forward to the quarter toward which they observed that his looks were directed."

The Vanishing of the Raven.

From Longman's Magazine.

The wide domains, the large timber, and the ancient families survive, but the raven has vanished. It occasionally takes a young rabbit. But the human ravens of Somerset—to wit, the men and boys who have as little right to the rabbits—do the same. I do not suppose that in this way fewer than 10,000 to 20,000 rabbits are annually "picked up," or "poached"—if any one likes that word better—in the county. Probably a larger number. The existence of a pair of rabbits on an estate of 10,000, 20,000, or 40,000 acres would not add much to the loss. No doubt the raven kills other creatures that are preserved for sport, but it does not appear that its extermination has improved things in Somerset.

Thirty years ago, when black game was more plentiful than it is now, the raven was to be met with throughout the county, and was abundant on Exmoor and the Quantocks. The old head keeper on the Forest of Exmoor told me that when he took the place, twenty-five years ago, ravens, carrion crows, buzzards, and hawks of various kinds were very abundant, and that the war he had waged against them for a quarter of a century had well-nigh extirpated all these species. He had kept a careful record of all birds killed, noting the species in every case, as he was paid for all, but the reward varied, the largest sum being given for the largest birds—ravens and buzzards. His book shows that one year, twenty-three years ago, he was paid for fifty-two ravens shot and trapped. After that the number annually diminished rapidly, and for several years past not one raven had been killed.

Would Lascars Have Run at Trafalgar?

From The National Review.

Those of us who have had some acquaintance with the navy and merchant service, as well as the great trading ports, view with some alarm the considerable risks the country incurs by the employment of aliens in the very maritime service we wish to protect from the foreigner. The anomaly of the position can only be appreciated by those who know to what extent foreigners are employed. What adds to the grim irony of the fact is that merchants, shipowners, and brokers, who are loudest in their demands for a powerful navy, are themselves deliberately jeopardizing, by the employment of the cheap alien, the safety of the commerce they are owners of, and the security of the country for which they patriotically protest their love. One asks, could the most hostile foe commit an act more mischievous and fatal to the interests of commerce and country?

Encouraging the shipowner in his wilfulness, the English Government of to-day gives contracts to vessels in which Lascars and Coolies, or foreigners, predominate—the spectacle of a rice-eating Lascar or Coolie standing up and fighting for the glory of Great Britain would make Nelson turn in his grave, or a Trafalgar veteran die again if it were possible to resurrect him. These contracts are given with the full knowledge of the Government that sufficient number of British-born subjects is employed upon the vessels where the contract is placed, and our Government to-day is helping a federation of these men who are using their wire-pulling means to displace the Britisher to supplant him by the cheap foreigner. This is permitted under the very eyes of the Government officials, in the full knowledge of the press and of the country.

Philistinism About the Writing Woman.

From Temple Bar.

Women are just emerging from the egg of suppression; it is natural that, like newly hatched chickens, they should chirp a little just at first. "There are so few of us who have distinguished ourselves; why should we not give ourselves serious and responsible airs?" Women are terribly self-conscious; directly one of them attains to celebrity she feels the eyes of all the world upon her, and she at once ceases to be natural. She thinks that the small applause of her coterie "is the great wave that rushes round the world," and forthwith she must needs wish to found a society or a religion, or at any rate talk of her work as if it began with a capital letter. Hence arise all of the cruel jokes and unchivalrous gibes that had been leveled at her, and which we have only to look at the pages of Punch of thirty years back to appreciate the full force of. To fully understand womanly arrogance now, we must recall the injustices from which she has suffered.

Only little more than a century ago, Dr. Johnson, in allusion to women and public speaking, delivered himself of a scathing invective. "No doubt he would have said equally, "Sir, a woman's writing is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all." Edward Fitzgerald, nearly a century later, though he goes so far as to allow "taste to be the feminine of genius," says of a literary lady: "She and her sex had better mind the kitchen and their children, and perhaps the poor; except in such things as little novels, they only devote themselves to what men do much better, leaving that which men do worse, or not at all." Could Philistinism go further than this? And the sting is, one would have expected something better from the translator of "Omar Khayyám," or did his Persian studies demoralize him?

Plungers.

From Chambers's Journal.

At one period in the history of racing say thirty to forty years ago—there was a class of rich men ("plungers" they were called) who lost and won immense sums. Sir Joseph Hawley was one of the most famous and successful; the Marquis of Hastings had the most riotous and tragic career; the late Sir Robert Peel was one of the most recent survivors. But the days of gigantic turf speculation by individuals are over. A bet is seldom taken in thousands, and even in connection with the biggest races, for an owner to "put on" £5,000 among several bookmakers would be considered very heavy business. Such things were nothing like uncommon in the last generation.

Reminiscences of those days were stirred for a moment eight or nine years ago, when a person known as "the Jubilee Plunger" managed to rid himself of a quarter of a million of money in the course of eighteen months. But the vanity-gratification proper of the enormous stakes won or lost, which flows backwards and forwards in connection with the racecourse and its doings to-day is provided from the pockets of "all sorts and conditions of men." It comes from the sporting aristocrat, the idle man of means, the merchant, the doctor, the shop assistant, the artisan, the actor, the farmer, the barber, the waiter, the costermonger, and even the boy who sells newspapers in the streets, and not from one sex only, for that the passion for betting has ramifications among all classes of women is only too well established; and if female bookmakers are not to be seen on the course itself, they can be found in all large cities. Women who bet are notoriously the most reckless and infatuated of all gamblers.

The Janissaries.

From Good Words.

The Janissaries are unique in the history of the world. Nothing like them has ever been known in the Constitution of any State. We think of them somehow in association with the Mamelukes of Egypt, but though there were some points in common between them, they differed widely in their character and aim. The Mamelukes, though originally a race of slaves, founded a sovereign dynasty in Egypt, but the Janissaries, even at the height of their power, never ceased to be soldiers, and they maintained throughout all their history the proofs and symbols of their lowly origin. They made and unmade sovereigns, but they never aspired to the sovereignty of State, and were content to fill their original posts. Not one of their number ever occupied the throne of Turkey, and the whole corps acted ostensibly only as its guardians.

They formed the first standing army of which we have any record, but they were appointed not as the defenders of the national interests, but simply as the executors of the personal designs of the Sultan. The time by which they were best known and which inspired most awe was Yeni-ter, signifying in Turkish the New Army, because it superseded, as a perpetual and consolidated force, the old troops which were raised only in emergencies and scattered when war was over.

Renan's Penance.

From The Medical Monthly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOVELS OF THE SUMMER.

KING NOANETT. A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay. By F. J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale.) 8vo. New-York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Mr. Stimson tells this story in the first person, and represents it as having been "written for the "edification of the writer's children," the writer having lived in the time of Cromwell. He professes to have printed the manuscript "as written, altering only the spelling, and, although occasionally he (the supposed author) uses words only suited to the robuster stomachs of his time, I have let them stand, partly that the sweet and noble temper of the story atones for them, partly that our stomachs are a trifle overqueasy, (as to words alone.)"

Mr. Stimson tells us he "has been at some pains to identify the military uprising in Virginia, in which his hero, Miles Courtenay, took part: it preceded by a few years Bacon's rebellion, though Ingram is an historical character.' Early Colonial times are therefore pictured, and the reader will be reminded of other recent ventures in this field made by Mrs. Goodwin.

We owe thanks in many directions for the wide interest of late years taken in our early annals. The study of genealogy, of local history, and the formation of particular societies have each been intimately connected with this interest; each has in some measure been a cause and in some an effect of it. Remembering the universal ignorance that prevailed thirty years ago, when Bancroft's book was our main source of information, when writers with historical imagination and real charm of style, such as Parkman and Fiske, had not begun to make the field as attractive as it now is, there is cause for profound pleasure at the knowledge of the growth of this interest.

To what it may lead none can tell; but the results can only be wholesome. Every village has annals, interesting to those who were born in it or who have lived in it, and scores of them have had connection with events of large and moving consequence to the country in general. The more these annals are known, the greater attachment grows, the deeper becomes the sentiment of patriotism, of love of localities, and of home.

Mr. Stimson's story begins in England in war times. The scene speedily shifts to Virginia, with the hero and heroine separated by the Atlantic in consequence of a home separation over politics. He and his uphold the Lord Protector; she and hers the King. The scenes thus opened for description are several and varied. With England's civil war times for background, there follows the voyage over. Then we have the arrival and the trials and novelty of life in servitude in the back country of Virginia, revolt, escape, and the journey to New-England, where, after trials enough, there is a battle with Indians, the chief of whom—King Noanett—proves to be the escaped grandfather of the heroine in disguise, who has with him, to the hero's infinite joy, his daughter.

In the course of these adventures our hero is in servitude in Virginia, is bound out to a cordwainer in Massachusetts, meets the Apostle Eliot, and sees a Quakeress flogged at a cart's tail. With his loved one restored to him, he believes anew, what he declares he always has believed, that "love is all that he has found in this world eternal; we but pretend in other things."

Mr. Stimson has told his story in a style that well simulates that of an older time, and not the style only, but the feelings, the spirit, the ways of life and thought. Not alone does it inform us respecting a past age in our own land, but the wholesomeness of the sentiment, the fidelity, the courage, the manliness shown inspire and exalt the heart.

A LIVING LIE. (MENSONGES.) By Paul Bourget. Translated from the French by John de Villiers. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

It is M. Paul Bourget's preface, in the guise of a letter to his translator, which has its peculiarities. The Anglo-Saxon, he says, has "misconceptions" in regard to "a work written in and for a Latin country," when it is transplanted. But there surely can be no "misconception" about anything nasty either in French or in English. "Eminent critics reproach me with carrying the dissection of motives too far, and with too frequently laying bare the exquisitely delicate fibres of the heart," and so M. Paul Bourget intimates that perhaps as a "psychological analyst" he may carry out his plans "too far," and so mar the literary work. M. Bourget evidently has only in view the literary point of view and nothing else.

The personages M. Bourget selects are generally ignoble and adulterous women, and in "Mensonges" he revels in the actress Colette Rigaud, and in Madame Morlaine. Both these creatures are paragons of vice, and of the two Suzanne Morlaine is by far the worse. The two little literary men, Claude Larcher and René Vinoy are the puppets of these two women. To the French romance-maker the authors of novels or of plays are special heroes. There is fortunately for France a world quite outside of them. For M. Bourget to have introduced two such giants as were Balzac or Stendahl into his text we see no necessity. One sentence written by either of them by sheer dynamic power would reduce to cinders all the flashy pages of the books M. Bourget has ever written.

As has been said over and over again, what good can there be in exploring a newer and giving you an analysis of its fetid contents unless you are a chemist bent on the purification of the disgusting mass? Then you pass over the horrible stuff to the sanitary engineer, whose sole business it is to get rid of it. M. Paul Bourget, however, turns over and over the seething mess so as to make its odors even more disgusting, and he, as does M. Zola, calls this high art! "The way of the ungodly shall perish," it is true, but Colette, nevertheless, holds the cynical Larcher faster than ever in her grip, and the loathsome Suzanne rides to the Bois with her stupid husband on one side and her old and bloated entreteneur on the other. As to René, who is a poetical idiot, he blundered even when he tried to blow out his silly brains.

The "social Christianity" as it is preached by the Abbé Taconet in the fiction is but gabble, such as it is to be hoped no honest French priest could ever give voice to, for God bless those pious men who see with dread a return in French literature to the period of the Regency, and that literature unfortunately showing permanency. "Tell me what you read and I will tell you what you are," is another rendering of Brillat Savarin's maxim, for if such books as M. Bourget writes be common pabulum, then we may despair of human progress. It is then an assumption on the part of the author of "Mensonges" to think "that the safety of society is absolutely dependent upon the true knowledge of human life," for it is only coarse, low, degraded life M. Bourget delights in depicting.

BLACK DIAMONDS. A Novel. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by Frances A. Gerard. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Have you ever tasted of paprika? It is Hungarian pepper—pungent, sweet, and same color. Maurus Jokai flavors his "Black Diamonds" with this special condiment. Now, one of the peculiarities of this seasoning is that for its perfect enjoyment or appreciation this can only be had where it is produced. Your gourmet will declare to you that in transporting paprika from Hungary and using it elsewhere, all its charms, its heat, in a measure depart. "Black Diamonds," written for Hungarians, is a story to read in Austria or in Hungary. You must be appreciative of the cotillion danced to the air of Csárdás, or know how to handle cards in the game of tarok, so as to be in perfect sympathy with Maurus Jokai.

The hero in this story is Ivan Behrend, who owns and works the coal mines of the Bondavard country. The heroines are several. They are the eccentric Countess Theudeline, who faints when she sees the hair on a man's face; the top-lofty Countess Angela, who, when pitched off her horse and her toilet is in a rather negligée condition, wanted to kill Ivan because he had rashly stuck a pin in her bodice; and then there is Evila—or Eveline—the girl who works in the mine.

Ivan Behrend is, indeed, an Admirable Crichton. He lectures and burns diamonds, and is presumably as dry and hard and prosy as is the usual Professor of Chemistry, but he warms up wonderfully when he gets to the Hungarian Paris, which everybody knows is Pesth. Here, once launched, Ivan, the coal man, can drink wine like Bacchus, can gamble with the heaviest plungers, and when he fights for the good name of the Countess Angela, he knocks off in a duel at thirty paces the ash on the tip end of the cigar his adversary is smoking. When it comes to sabres, Ivan shows what a dabster he is. The fact is, Ivan was once an officer of Hussars, and was well up in all such military accomplishments. The bad people in the romance are three. There is the banker, Felix Kaulmann; a nondescript person known as "the manager," and the mainspring who sets the wicked business going is the Abbé Samuel, who has pretensions toward the Papal tiara.

The action and life in Maurus Jokai are immense. Take your Alexandre Dumas pere, even your Eugene Sue, and this Hungarian novelist can outpace them. We like the revival of the novel of incident—where people "do something," and every one of the characters in "Black Diamonds" is always in full activity. You find in Maurus Jokai, however, not alone action, but description. There is a good deal about philosophy, social science, chemistry, and art, and capitally does he comment on everything under the sun. Then, too, there is a vein of sarcasm as applied to matters Hungarian and Austrian, which is inimitable. It strikes you, too, from the story of the orgies carried on in the Countess Theudeline's castle vaults, what an uncommonly stupid and bad lot of people there must be in Hungary, and how superstitious they are. "Black Diamonds" we must consider as a typical story, and rather as an exotic. It has all the peculiarities of Magyar music, with its wild, fantastic measure and melody. Sometimes that music rasps and sometimes it soothes you. Anyhow "Black Diamonds" is intensely interesting, and if you lose your breath at times you don't mind. The work of translation is excellent.

THE FLAW IN THE MARBLE. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

They used to call her La Joconde because of her remarkable likeness to Da Vinci's picture, and she was beautiful, French, an actress of supreme power, but cold as ice and heartless. She had lured men by her cold, mysterious smile, and crushed them, and left them without hope. Wherefore it is wonderful how many of them survived her, and sat around smoking cigarettes, sipping absinthe, or, paradventure, sweetened water, and talking about her after her death, at a time, in fact, when impoliteness becomes indecency.

Out of the talk grows the story, as the genii of Arabia grew out of the smoke, and took form. It is the story of La Joconde, otherwise Madeleine Le Fagon, and the only man she ever loved, to wit, Lanthony, the sculptor, who modeled his famous Circe after her, and when he learned that she could be cruel to him, too, smashed the statue into smithereens, which reminds one of Hans Christian Andersen's "What the Star Said" and the fate of Anselm, the lovelorn statue carver.

"The Flaw in the Marble" is a well-told love story of the sombre, aching sort, and if to the jaded novel reader it seems all very familiar, we must bear in mind that the tens and hundreds of thousands of novel readers are not jaded, that Parisian "art life" as it is revealed in works of the imagination is still fascinating to them, and that the love which knows not change or consolation moves them to gentle tears.

OUT OF THE WOODS. A Romance of Camp Life. By George P. Fischer, Jr. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

The author of "Out of the Woods" mingles with human passions the killing of ducks, teal, black bass, and deer. There are numerous heroes and heroines, and as they all camp out, under charge, of course, of a regulation chaperon, the happy ending of many adventures is a foregone conclusion. Ferris necessarily tumbles off a rock, and there happens to be near just the girl he wants, who is to care for him. There are mining episodes in the volume, and just enough of the romantic drama to make "Out of the Woods" a good Summer story.

WITHOUT SIN. A Novel. By Martin J. Pritchard. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Pritchard has his liking for bric-à-brac, and as you begin "Without Sin" you remember Balzac's "Cousin Pons." Ephraim Levinge's Art Gallery in old Bond Street is cluttered with Sheraton's chef d'oeuvres, and there are Van Eycks and Limoges and Dresden and Sèvres, and all those magnificences "which once blazed in the imperial apartments of the Pekin palace." Levinge and his man Martin Baird sell these pretty things. There is one unknown picture, of the Holy Virgin, unsigned, and a little girl, Mary, who mysteriously belongs in some way or other to the bric-à-brac people, looks like this picture. Mr. Pritchard describes coarse Englishwomen who play poker and learn how to kick from Myra Clyde, who is a Buffalo girl exhibiting herself at some London music hall. There is, too, "a sharp-looking woman," a Mrs. Van der Hoyte, who comes from New-York via Chicago. The strongest woman of them all is Mrs. Mosenthal, whose name shows her race.

Mary somehow, though scratched, escapes from her Vernis-Martin surroundings, and ends her days in a convent, and Noel Marrable, who doted on her, saw it was no use, so he "kissed her white hand; then, as he rose, the heavy oak door swung to, and Mary was no more seen." Mary was lucky when she found such a refuge, for whether she was more sinned against than sinning herself the author does his very best to keep doubtful. "Without Sin" has a decided English flavor, and is none the better for it.

A STORY OF THE HEAVENLY CAMPFIRES. By One with a New Name. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

"One with a New Name" writes speculatively about heaven and a future existence, the hand of the Father, and the ministering angels. To elucidate pious theories he calls forth King Alfred, Gustavus Adolphus, John Milton, Oliver Cromwell, William of Orange, Dante, Isaac Newton, Bunyan, Pascal, John of Antioch, the Christian martyrs, and the entire Pantheon. It is around the heavenly campfires that the great of the long past talk, and many religious, moral, and other questions are solemnly discussed.

AN OLD BOOK NOT REVISED.

LOVE IN LETTERS. Illustrated in the Correspondence of Eminent Persons, with Biographical Sketches of the Writers. By James Grant Wilson. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

Gen. Wilson's volume comprises in the main letters of the well-known heroes and heroines—Abelard and Heloise, Anne Boleyn, Queen Elizabeth, Mme. de Sévigne, Richard Steele, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Sterne, Mrs. Thrale, Goethe, Scott, Keats, and many others. The introductions which he has written outline the circumstances in which the letters were produced, and here and there give other information. The volume is necessarily an interesting one, although the selections were made somewhat at haphazard, and do not always, as in the case of extracts from Pepys's "Diary," conform strictly to the title, as letters.

The volume is not new, although the copyright date is 1896. The preface is distinctly out of date where Gen. Wilson declares that many of these letters "have never before been published in this country, nor are we aware of any similar collection ever having appeared on this side of the Atlantic." The volume really belongs to a year now almost thirty years past, (1867,) and the above passage clearly enough shows that it has not been revised for present publication. But the further statement—"In the best of the many books of letters which have been issued by the American press, we fail to find a single love epistle"—can hardly have been true in 1867.

The book needed revision in many ways. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu is repeatedly called "Lady Montagu," which she never was. She was the wife of an English gentleman without title, and the title of Lady Mary was purely one of courtesy as the daughter of a Duke. Sterne's Christian name is given in text, title, and page headlines as Lawrence, instead of Laurence. A line on Page 101 reading "Daughter of Pepys, patron," should read "Daughter of Pepys's patron."

Our knowledge of Swift's love affairs is not sufficiently final to make it safe to describe Stella and Vanessa as "two amiable and devoted creatures that fell victims to his barbarous selfishness, as certainly murdered as if he had plunged a poniard through their hearts." The words of Nelson at St. Vincent were not "Westminster Abbey or victory." Nelson said—or is said to have said—"A peerage or Westminster Abbey." The sentence, "There were two events, neither of which were known," certainly has not been revised. To say that Webster, like Franklin, Washington, and Clay, "transmitted to posterity only the shadow of his illustrious name" is to say something difficult to understand.

The chapter devoted to Keats refers to "a hopeless passion for one who still lives, but whose name is withheld from the world," which of course refers to Fanny Brawne, dead these many years, whose relations to Keats are now known wherever Keats is known. Not one of Keats's letters to her is printed in this book. We are told that Scott's first love rejected him "for his rival, the philosopher, Dugald Stewart." Stewart was twice married, and neither time to the first love of Scott. Scott's first love became the wife of Sir William Forbes.

Aside from errors like these, Gen. Wilson's book does well enough; but he ought not longer endeavor to turn established things upside down.

ANOTHER BOOK BY NIETZSCHE.

THE WORKS OF FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE. Vol. VIII. Thus Spake Zarathustra. A Book for All or None. Translated by Alexander Tille. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

In the English translation of the works of the lamented and lamentable Friedrich Nietzsche Vol. VIII. follows with appropriate lack of logic after Vol. XI., while Vols. X., IX., and VI. will issue from the presses in the order named. Logical sequence would be entirely out of place in an edition of this inspired German lunatic, who threw logic to the winds in all his writings. Zarathustra has been known to the world through the Greek form of his name, Zoroaster, but this work bears no other relation than the identification of its protagonist with the Persian prophet to the Avestas. The translator explains that the scene is laid outside of time and space, outside of countries and nations, apart from the struggle for existence. It is, he finds, something like the Tripitaka, the Three Baskets of Buddhism, the Gospels, Piers Plowman, and Pilgrim's Progress, but yet unlike them all in its creed.

Nietzsche had made some studies in Oriental religions after Max Muller had opened the way to the study of them, but none of the Persian traditions are incorporated in this account of the wanderings, sermons, and parables of Zarathustra, who lived as a hermit on a mountain, and had disciples, and preached the gospel of the beyondman, (Uebermensch,) who is the only god.

The work is in four parts and was written in various periods of feverish activity between 1883 and 1892. Even in the English translation it is not devoid of literary beauty, and Mr. Tille, who has performed the work of translation with excellent discretion and great labor, makes this claim for the original German:

He makes the freest use of traditional wisdom, of proverbs and sayings of poets and philosophers that can easily be traced to their original source, partly by repeating them but slightly altered, partly by transforming them considerably, partly by turning them into their contrary, or even into more than that by giving them a new point altogether, while keeping nine-tenths of their old form. And this close connection with the wisdom of the century gives a person who is well read in German literature of the present century quite a peculiar pleasure in reading the book.

So there is one pleasure to be derived from "Thus Spake Zarathustra," and probably others might be found by a person of ample leisure. We should soberly hesitate before condemning this work of Nietzsche as trivial and wordy, but, nevertheless, we much prefer "Pilgrim's Progress," and even "Peer Gynt."

THE DIFFICULT GAME OF GOLF.

THE GAME OF GOLF. By William Park, Jr. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

It is a champion golfer who writes this book and tells you that the professionals alone can teach the game, because "their instruction has been imparted more by example than by precept." So far the books on golf have been the production of amateurs, and there has been the want felt that some one who had solved all the mysteries of the game should sit down and tell what he knew, and hence the writing of the excellent volume.

Though we may shock those who frequent the links, and may be some St. Andrew's caddie might thwuck us with a niblick all the same we say golf is an elaborated shinny. Says the author: "To describe shortly the game of golf, we may say it consists in playing a ball with the smallest number of strokes from certain places called teeing grounds into holes made for the purpose at considerable distances away." There is no set rule as to the length of the golf course, for no two are exactly alike. About eighteen holes are considered to be a maximum and six the minimum, but the length of the course may be from two to three and three-quarter miles, and the shape of the golf link in many directions, all but the straight one. If you are a good player, six clubs will suffice, say, the driver, the brassy, the cleek, iron, putter, and a mashie or niblick, but the number of golf implements seems to increase in mathematical progression if you are a poor player, and even then with your bulger or baffy or spoon, you would make nothing but "foozles" out of the ball. Mr. Park discusses the merits of the "putty" and the "gutty" balls. The first is a golf ball made out of some kind of elastic composition, while the "gutty" is fashioned out of gutta percha.

The author says about the long strokes at golf that it is a very extraordinary performance to drive a ball 200 yards, and far above the average. From "170 to 180 may be considered first class, and anything over 150 yards is fairly good." Explaining what should constitute the good points of the esquire of the knight, the caddie holding about that relationship to the golfer, Mr. Park shows his discriminating powers. The caddie knows the clubs, and should at once have ready bulger or niblick, as the situation requires. He is not then simply a beast of burden, employed only for carrying a bag of clubs; he is the "fidus Achates," the familiar, and through his advice games are won. To become a first-class golf player, if physical strength is somewhat of a necessity, brains go for a great deal, for golf is science. It looks so easy and yet is so difficult.

REVIVAL SERMONS.

THE FISHERMAN AND HIS FRIENDS. A Series of Revival Sermons. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D. CHRIST'S TRUMPET CALL TO THE MINISTRY; OR, THE PREACHER AND THE PREACHING FOR THE PRESENT CRISIS. By Daniel S. Gregory, D. D., LL. D. Each 8vo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

As men differ, so do their ways of impressing divine truths differ. Each of these preachers has a strong individuality, and each has made it manifest in his sermons. Their desire is a common one—to convince all of the necessity for conforming more closely to the letter of the preaching of Christ, and thereby to bring the human life into closer relations with its creator.

Dr. Banks addressed his sermons to his fellows in the ministry, and yet both may be read by either class with advantage, for that which is of value to the sheep should be comprehended by the shepherd, and that which the teacher should ponder should be understood by those who are to be taught.

To those who desire to search out and know themselves and realize their shortcomings, Dr. Banks's book will be most welcome. By those also who have a wish to discover wherein they have failed to reach the hearts of those whom it is their duty to instruct Dr. Gregory's volume will be appreciated.

ASTRONOMY FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE STUDY OF THE SKY. By Herbert A. Howe. 12mo. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent. $1.

The object of the volumes published for the use of the Chautauqua Reading Circle is to give the elements of new topics for study, and in writing them to eliminate overtechnicality. The director of the Chamberlin Observatory of the University of Denver has thus in the work under notice presented the study of the sky in a most engaging manner, and in just such a way as to make the young reader curious, so that he may later prosecute further researches. It is to the many inspiring objects in the heavens that this volume is devoted.

The historical development of astronomy is given, then there is an explanation of the apparent daily motion of the heavens, and next follows a brief study of the chief constellations. You have, too, an introduction to an astronomer, and his instruments of precision are described.

"Many and wearisome have been the steps by which astronomers of centuries past and present" have acquired their knowledge. Step by step has the long ladder been climbed, whose "base rests on the earth, and whose summit is now to be found among the star clouds of the Milky Way." The earliest allusions to astronomical occurrences are unquestionably of Aryan origin. If Herodotus is to be credited the Egyptians made observations for 11,340 years. Their festivals were regulated by the movements of certain stars, and when these are stated, or precised on inscriptions, we hark back by astronomical observations in 1896 to events which occurred 4,000 or 5,000 years ago. The Chinese claim to have been the originators of astronomy, and declare that the Emperor Hoang-Ti built an observatory forty-five centuries ago. We are positive to-day that the Babylonians and Chaldeans studied the motions of the stars, for to them the planets had a religious significance. It is to Greece that modern astronomy owes its greatest debt. Plato, Eudoxus, Archimedes, Aristotle, Pythagoras studied celestial movements and constructed theories. The old influence of Aristotle, who placed the world as an immovable centre, remained persistent for a thousand years and more, until the time of Copernicus.

In the second century B. C. came Hipparchus. "He was a genius of the highest order," and not alone an accurate observer, but a profound mathematician. He made the first catalogue of stars. After him came Ptolemy, and he was the orthodox astronomer for the next fourteen centuries. Then the study declined, and was dead until the Arabians brought it to life again in the seventh century. The lamp of learning lit by the Moors in Spain burned brighter when Alphonso X., King of Leon and Castile, seized it. Surnamed both the Wise and the Astronomer, he published the Alphonsine tables. The Ptolemaic system was still adhered to until Nicholas Copernicus broke with the old theory.

True modern astronomy begins with Copernicus's "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium," which is the Magna Charta of our present science. Then came Tycho Brahé, and next Johan Kepler, and to Kepler are due three great laws, as potent to-day as in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Galileo came after, and it was Galileo who utterly confounded the Aristotelians. If Copernicus showed that the sun was the centre, and around it revolved the planets, it was Kepler who discovered the main laws. If Galileo had, by means of the telescope, shown the configuration of the heavens, it was Newton's crowning achievement to explain that the same force which draws an apple to the earth "controls the motion of the moon and binds the planets to the sun." By the law of gravity the entire mechanism of planetary movements, their small departures from the true ellipse, were definitely explained. The wreck and ruin of the heavens belonged to the past, for now came the era of celestial order. La Grange, La Place, Herschel, proved that, while the planets might alter their course, these disturbances were within narrow limits, and that most of them were explainable, and that, therefore, the system of planetary worlds was stable.

Now, what is a fixed star? Mr. Howe gives it this definition: "The fixed stars, or, more simply, the stars, are those brilliant points of light which stud the heavens, remaining in the same relative position from year to year and from century to century, as nearly as the eye can judge." If an Assyrian, thousands of years ago, had indicated on a clay tablet the position of the stars of the Great Dipper, we should recognize them to-day. These fixed stars are, however, suns, and at such enormous distances from us that they have apparently no motion.

The planets seem to us like fixed stars, but they do not twinkle. Some of them, as Jupiter and Venus, are even apparently brighter to our eyes than any of the fixed stars. They are nearer to our earth, the most distant being some 3,000,000,000 miles. In plain and simple manner the author explains what are the nebulæ, the comets, and meteors.

When man first observed the stars, he naturally grouped them and allowed his fancy full scope. He took a menagerie at times, or used names of animals or characters borrowed from his mythology. Sometimes the names were changed. The Dipper to the Greek was the Chariot, and the conceit survives in England, where it is still called King Charles's Wain. In the time of the Venerable Beade that worthy wanted to Christianize the heavens. One cannot but smile at the aristocratic astronomer, Weigel of Jena, who proposed that a series of heraldic constellations be formed, the zodiac to be composed of the twelve foremost families of Europe. The Jena professor might have been a scientist, but was unquestionably a snob.

As to the astronomer himself, Mr. Howe's description of him is excellent. Sometimes the public entertains very original ideas as to his make-up. "Is he the long-haired man who stands upon the street corner and sells a peep through his telescope at 10 cents?" What he really is differs with his temperament. He must possess great control, and, above all, have the power of self-concentration. Necessarily he must be highly educated, cosmical in fact, and a thorough linguist, able to read German, French, and Italian. An astronomer ignorant of Latin or Greek would never do. One thing he always bears in mind is the value of time. All of an astronomer's time save when he sleeps or feeds is devoted to his work. He has no leisure. The volume of work is immense, as endless as is the panorama of the heavens which unfolds itself before him. He must be dogged at his work. Often he is absentminded, and so Newton using a young lady's finger for a tobacco packer is not impossible. His whole mind and soul are occupied with the particular work before him. He always is on the lookout for a possible error discoverable in the machine he is working with or in himself. He must not be confused, no matter how intricate be the calculations he is plunging into. He is lost if the fear of a blunder predominates him. He is always testing, however, himself and trying to find out how or why he may err. He has to be very brave, and to rely upon himself, and though what he thinks he has proved is in opposition to preconceived ideas, he may say: "This result is right, because I have worked it out with care and know what I am about." He must be the soberest of his kind. To a man with a shaky hand or a bleary eye the secrets of heaven are forever withheld. There may be show days in observatories, and then the astronomer is usually somewhere else, or would like to be.

The student will find the chapter on the telescope full of interest, and not less so is the "astronomer's workshop and some of his tools." The difficulties of the proper foundations for an observatory are carefully explained. In working the machinery, say the tons of metal in the great Yerkes telescope, it is the electric motor which acts. The astronomer presses the button. The motor fulfills his mission.

Time, regarded from an astronomer's point of view, Mr. Howe discusses. "Thirty seconds late," because your watch or your host's clock is slow, leaves you at the depot until the next train starts for San Francisco, and your marriage is postponed. But if a trusted chronometer has gone wrong, your ship, striking against a rock, founders. Scientists dispute in an observatory about tenths, hundredths of seconds, and much less than that. If the mechanism which keeps the time blunders, the one who observes is prone to make errors, and what is so often called "the personal equation" must be taken into account. A star crosses the cobweb in the telescope and then the time must be taken from the chronometer. Very few people can do this with accuracy. Tests which have been made demonstrate that the average observer is between one and two tenths of a second behind time.

When the special luminaries are described, as the sun, the author is most interesting. The sun is distant from the earth 93,000,000 miles. If the earth were to roll over a smooth road at its present rate of speed it would take ten years for it to reach the sun. The fast express, running fifty miles an hour for two centuries, might get to the sun. The diameter of the sun is, according to recent computation, 886,500 miles, 110 times greater than the earth, and it is therefore 1,300,000 times as large as the earth.

Much was written a few years ago about sun spots and their effects. Schwabe, who studied sun spots for forty years, found that they had a periodicity of about eleven years. As to the effects on the weather, investigations are conflicting. It is the subject of the maintenance of the sun's heat which is the great problem. How can it retain its heat? The meteoric theory, the impinging of constant bodies in the sun, the change of motion into heat, has not as many advocates to-day as in the past. Our author seems to be inclined to favor the idea of shrinkage, but that, too, is open to question. The moon—is it a chunk of our earth slung out into space, and still yielding to the powers of our attraction? Quien sabe? Has it an atmosphere? We are all pretty well agreed that it has not.

We are getting to be curious in regard to Mars. Is that a planet inhabited where water is scarce? Is irrigation carried on there by means of the Schiaparelli canals, the water being taken from the poles? Is there a paternal Government in Mars, or are the canals under public or private management?

You may see with your eyes of a fair night not far from 2,000 stars. With a spyglass you may find some thousands more, with the large telescope millions of stars. As to the distance of some of them, the human mind can scarcely comprehend that so far as our present knowledge goes, there is a star 25,000,000,000,000 miles away from us.

The author tells us of the new aid to astronomy, which is photography. Here again, as the sensitive film takes the light of the stars, and they are printed, we poor creatures may count them, but that is all, for Dr. Gill tells us that there are 200,000 in a space which would be covered by a quarter of a dollar if the piece be held at arm's length from the eye. And what did Sir Robert Ball say? That there were stars so infinitely distant that had they been telegraphed to at the time when Christ was born the electrical current would not as yet have reached them.

A TALK WITH LOUIS BECKE.

Literary Conditions in Australia and Comment on Missionaries.

When Louis Becke's first book, "By Reef and Palm," made its appearance, all the critics decided that the stories about the South Sea Islands which it contained were good ones, while a few, more enthusiastic, declared that the tales were altogether out of the common, and with difficulty refrained from linking at once the name of their author with that of Stevenson. These impulsive persons were rather disappointed as time went on, to see that the reading public did not become at all excited over Mr. Becke's work, but they were in a measure reconciled by the fact that the book had a real though quiet success. Since then the antipodean writer has published "A First Fleet Family" and "The Ebbing of the Tide," and he is now recognized everywhere as a man of unusual talent, possessed of unusual and intensely interesting information, and destined to make for himself a permanent place in literature.

Mr. Becke is now in London, and has been talking to a representative of The Daily Chronicle, to whom he told the now familiar outline of his early life as a supercargo and trader in Polynesia and Micronesia, and his subsequent journalistic work in Australia. Most of his stories, it seems, are almost exact reflections of real happenings, though two of those in "The Ebbing of the Tide" are deeply embroidered with fiction. "I have only just skimmed those places as yet," said he, "but as I am returning to my old vocation I shall in the future go thoroughly into their traditions and folklore. Lord Pembroke was always urging me to write a continuous novel of adventure in which I should embody as much South Sea folklore as I possibly could. Of course the great authority in that line is Sir George Grey."

Then Mr. Becke talked about missionaries, and illustrated the curious unanimity with which men of the artistic temperament protest against the changes in native life and customs which the missionaries always bring about. Some of Mr. Becke's remarks are likely to excite indignant comment in this country, and they are only reproduced here for the light which they throw on his way of thinking:

"The missionaries have done a good deal, but still they have never really got to the bottom, as a native always sits his story to his listeners, and the missionaries almost unconsciously have taught the natives not to allude to their old heathen days. Now, unfortunately, the islands are practically missionary colonies. I use the word, unfortunately, advisedly, for 'conversion,' especially in Tonga, has changed a fine, warlike race into a set of oily, groveling hypocrites.

"Of course, there are missionaries and missionaries, and the individual in these elements is everything. The Roman Catholic priests do magnificent work, and their system of confession more than anything else keeps the native converts in the right path. The London Missionary Society men, again, are doing much good. Broad-minded and educated, they are the right men to send out to the lower-class missionaries, and especially the native teachers, are utter failures.

"There are two men in New-Guinea—Chalmers and the Rev. W. G. Laws—who are doing more to humanize the inhabitants and who have more influence over them than any other living persons. The American Board missionaries 'labor'—as they humorously term it—in the Marshall and Caroline groups. To be quite frank, the American missionaries compare very unfavorably with ours.

"But missionaries generally are apt to get hold of the wrong end of the stick. Take, for instance, the moral aspect of the South Sea Islands. To insist literally on our code of morals is absurd. Morality the world over is a question of latitude and longitude. The Polynesians and Papuans, for instance, regard our consanguineous marriages with horror. Girls, again, can practically have as many lovers as they like, but infidelity in the wife is the one unpardonable sin."

Turning to the material condition of the islands, Mr. Becke said:

"Where years ago you would see English trading vessels all over the South Seas, you now find that the Germans, who are detested by native and English alike, are carrying all before them by sheer overbearing. If Germany ever obtains Samoa—which God forbid—good-bye to all the sweet simplicity of that lovely island life. And to a certain extent, I regret to say, our missionaries help to consolidate German influence."

"And what about the now classic beachcombers, whom you and Stevenson and Herman Melville have made so familiar?"

"They, too, are dying down in many of the islands, though in the northern groups you will find them in their native purity. For there the Spanish are supreme, and naturally they have a fellow-feeling for the indolent beachcomber. But, take him as a whole, the beachcomber is a very interesting fellow, and quite sui generis, therefore worth preserving. He is by no means the ignorant, low-bred ruffian he is generally supposed to be. Many of them are educated and refined men who have 'happened' upon these islands, and who, taking kindly to the easy-going life and to native customs and native wives, have settled down and are bringing up delightful families of wild and freedom-loving half-castes."

When questioned as to the Australians, considered from a literary man's point of view, Mr. Becke said:

"They are great readers and book buyers. But there is a serious difference, nevertheless, between the reading public of Australia and that of New-Zealand. In the great public library of New South Wales you will find any number of people—but they are all men. Now, at Auckland, in New-Zealand, which contains one of the best public libraries in the world, you will find none but young people of both sexes, who show their Scotch descent by their love for study. Young Australia, on the contrary, is all for athletics. I think all Scotchmen have literary tastes. The rapidity, the hurry, and worry of Australian life is rather against literature. Practically speaking, you see, there is no leisure class there.

"As to the writers, I may say that men of great literary ambition do not come forward so much as they might do, because there are no big publishing houses or literary clubs. But I am seriously of the opinion that the Australian literary man of the future will rise mostly from the newspaper office. It is a remarkable fact that every Australian literary man whose name is becoming known as a story writer has to thank the enterprise of The Sydney Bulletin. That paper always publishes the stories of any man they think promising. Now some of the leading papers won't touch an unknown man, however much his writings may scintillate with brilliancy.

"Have you every heard of this man?" continued Mr. Becke, as he took up a pretty book by A. B. Paterson ("The Bandy") called "The Man from Snowy River, and Other Verses." "He is, besides being a writer, a great sportsman. These verses of his are charming, and I had a very appreciative letter about his work only a month or two ago from Lord Rosebery. There verses are known in every shepherd's hut in Australia, and every swagsman can recite 'Clancy' and 'Old Pardon,' and note the tenderness of 'On Kiley's Run,'

"'The roving breezes come and go
On Kiley's Run,
The sleeping river murmurs low,'

and so on. It's perfectly lovely.

"Australia is doing a great work in what I might term the poetry of sport. We all know Lindsay Gordon. Then we have Henry Lawson, the secret of whose verse is its utter trueness; for he has lived the life he describes, and unless a man has local color and experience at the back of his pen he had better let it alone. I was asked by a publisher quite recently to write a story on bush life. I refused, for, though I know a good deal about mining, I know little or nothing of the bush proper. We have, too, the soul-inspiring verse of Victor J. Daley, the work of Edward Dyson, and that of John Farrell, who is a leader writer on one of the papers. These men are unknown in England, simply because they live in Australia. Miss Ethel Turner and Miss Louise Mack are practically our only women writers. There is just as much literary talent in comparison with us as with you, but it has no 'show,' so to speak, in Australia unless it has the hallmark of London approval. Then your name is made. It is simply the old story of the prophet being without honor in his own country over again."

"Did you ever know Stevenson?"

"No. When he was in Samoa I was trading on a little island 400 miles to the east, and to show you how little we often know of the outside world I had never even heard his name. Now I love every line he wrote. His 'Beach of Falesa' isn't a story; it's a photograph—a photograph of the white gleam of sandy beach, of sweeping surf, and waving palm.

"Then, again, look at Herman Melville, of whom Clark Russell thinks so highly and to whom he dedicated one of his best-known books. Look at his 'Typee' and 'Omoo.' What exquisite pictures they are of the South Sea Islands! Their chief charm, to one who knows these regions as I do, lies in their extreme simplicity and absolute faithfulness in every detail. He and poor Lord Pembroke, in his 'South Sea Bubbles,' are the only men who have ever given a picture, true in every particular, of the inner life of Polynesia.

"I have been greatly taken to task by the critics of my last novel, 'A First Fleet Family,' because I have not followed in Marcus Clarke's line, and made out all the felons to be angels, and the authorities devils, as he did in his celebrated novel, 'For the Term of His Natural Life.' As a matter of fact, many of the early Governors and prison authorities were most humane men.

"I am almost at the edge of my short literary career; for, as I said before, I think of going back to my old life. Curiously enough, the first person I met here in London was my old friend, with whom I worked many years ago in Northwest Polynesia, Mr. T. A. De Wolf. He and I had many cruises together in his schooner-yacht Venus. He was well known in the islands as one of those few merchants who dealt fair and square with whites and natives alike, spending £150,000 in his endeavor to establish Brit's commercial supremacy. Unfortunately, German competition and cheap goods crushed his enterprise, and he abandoned the life in disgust."

BURNSIANA.

The Poet's Great Strength—His Humanity and His Convivility.

The celebration recently of the one hundred anniversary of the death of Burns has led to the printing in The Pall Mall Gazette of some interesting facts and anecdotes of the plowman poet, from which are taken the following:

The great physical strength of Burns, which he showed in "beating them a' for a dour life," at the building of Ellisland, is well attested by many other stories. Cunningham saw him match himself on one occasion against five-and-twenty masons lads, "the sturdiest in Nidisdale. Only one of them—and that with a great struggle—could lift the lift that was easy to Burns. Old folks on Nithside still show his putting stone; few men can cast it before them. To a like effect is the incident that gave rise to the Somnet on the Wounded Hare, so severely (and justly) criticised by Gregory. The hare had been shot by the son of a neighboring farmer. "I have mind o' Burns weel," said he. "Dod, I have a cause to mind him. He used to walk i' the gloamin', listen to the swish o' the Nith, close by the march that ran between his land and ours. I shot at a hare, he thought, that came bye on our braird; she ran bleed

NANTUCKET 25 YEARS AGO

THE OLD SEA ISLAND OFF THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

Once the Great Port for Whaleships and Sperm Oil Industry—Quaint Old New-England Customs — A Community Without Paupers, Criminals, or Undertakers—Very Few Invalids and Fewer Doctors—It Was Asleep for Years.

Twenty-five years ago Nantucket was asleep. Fire and war had long since destroyed her industry, and not yet had her fame as a Summer resort gone forth. There was an air of unreality about the town, consonant with the soft mirage which often uplifted her gaunt windmill and quaint gambrel roofs. One caught one's self walking on tiptoe through the deserted streets at midday, half expecting to see Long Tom Coffin come rolling up a lane from the wharves with harpoon on shoulder, or John Alden timidly courting Priscilla by some vine-trellised kitchen window. There was not one whaling ship registered from the port. There was not one modern cottage at the South shore or the Cliff. Twice a week the stout and stubby old steamer Island Queen, whose master was built on the same comfortable lines, came leisurely across from Hyannis, on the Cape. The good folks thronged the wharf, awaiting the boat's arrival, not from any particular interest in what it brought, but out of deference to a good old insular custom. So their forebears, when anxiously watching in tower and on roof, had been rewarded by a glimmer of dingy, oil-stained sails along the horizon, and had awaited, trembling with the apprehensions of life and death, of fortune and disaster, the return of a whaling ship.

Nantucket had a superabundance of buildings. Along the wharves, the great warehouses were given over to rats, save that here and there a modest sign showed where a sail might be mended or a rowboat built. Scores of roomy, well-constructed dwellings in the heart of the town were vacant. One could purchase such a one, surrounded, too, by a half acre of land, for $1,200. And in the attic one might find, left as fixtures because not deemed worth removing, massive chests and cabinets, brass-bound and of the blackest mahogany, many as solid as iron and as heavy as lead, while the small boy would surely discover, amid the dust on the stout beams, such treasures as a shark's jaw, a South Sea Islander's paddle made the sword of a swordfish, and a stool made from a segment of a whale's backbone. The inhabitants regarded a stranger coldly, yet compassionately. He was received on probation, which was not at all a matter of form. If he was a man of family, who showed a due appreciation of the privileges of the Lord's day by attending, en masse, morning and evening services with the recreation of the Sunday school thrown in between, he might become a non-resident member of that select society which circled around the church. And in time, if he dared attempt to speak at Friday prayer meeting, however convicte his failure, he would be received into active membership, but the wifeless and fadeless man had best walk warily. The presumption from the two conditions was that there was something wrong with him. Cases were not unknown when gallants from the mainland had been chased, over dune and dune the livelong night by fishermen as wrathful as they were sturdy, to make a precarious escape in a catboat at daybreak.

At noon the streets, indeed, were deserted. Merchants closed their stores during dinner hour. Housewives never drew a blind until the sun went down. A funereal peace prevailed, the result, for the absence of undertakers, not with twilight, there was a flutter of gray gowns and all that was vital of energy in Nantucket took its airing. No new womanhood this but true womanhood, in every way the women predominated the town. They presided at meetings, they preached and prayed; if they didn't vote, it was only because it was easier to send the men as suphe substitutes. Probably this superiority of sex arose in those stirring days when the husband would be off on a three years' cruise and the good wife cared for the home and reared the little ones and nursed the meagre means. The decay of whaling but made the feminine distinction more marked. Young men left the island which seemed to have no future; the old men lived in the past, taking no more interest in domestic concerns than if their vacation were a short one. And so the hens were cocks of the walk. There were no paupers in Nantucket and no criminals; the doors of the poorhouse and of the jail were never locked; probably the Committee of Selectmen as no supervised the plans of these institutions rejected keys as extravagant luxuries. But why need any one have lived by hook or crook when existence was so easy with hook and line? Many a day one could carry by simply being on the wharves when the boats came in. Sometimes the grateful mariner would even clean the fish in order to get rid of them. There was little use of saving them as manure, for there is a scarcity of real land in Nantucket. Bluefish especially were wonderfully plentiful, it being nothing unusual for a party of four to return with a catch of 200 and with very sore fingers. The fishing folk were wont to pack down bluefish in brine for the Winter. That they lived to a good old age on such pepsin-consuming fare speaks volumes in praise of the climate.

Since bluefish were so plentiful, their catching was the sport most popular with strangers. There is no better boatman in the world than the native Nantucketer. He is knowing in wind and sea and tide, and can sail his craft up and down the snowy line of a rip, with one eye on his canvas and the other on his guests' tackle without slipping a sea save in the way of a joke. A leader among such masterful men was Alex. Dunham, able seaman, pilot, wrecker, and all-around, manly, good fellow, with a heart as tender as a maid's and as strong for toil and danger as a Viking's. It was a liberal education in seamanship to take a fishing trip to the Great Point rips in his fleet schooner, the Lizzie and Helen. When Dunham's destination became evident, the crew of every fishing boat in harbor or along the shore was turned the same way. He had an affinity for bluefish as acute as his weather intuition. "I smell 'em," he would cry, with a wild light in his eye. "Don't you smell the slick? 'Tis just like watermelon." And as the boat rounded to his hand and the lines swung into the boiling, hissing shallows, one, two, three, four, each in its order, would twang with a catch.

It was good a such a supervitalized moment to hear Alex's voice raise this rude paean:

> High dip, dip, and low dip dip,
> And high, dip, dip, adee,
> Bluefish, bluefish.

"And a high, dip, dip, a dee," in tones as sonorous as Neptune's horn. Sometimes on the sail home, when bowling quietly along, wing and wing, he would grow contemplative, and then he was wont to croon to a lugubrious melody an interminable matrimonial ditty, beginning:

> When I was a bachelor, I lived very free,
> Friends I had in every degree.
> Riches I had in all great store,
> I turned up my beaver up before.

But there were other fish to be caught, both great and small. "Scupping" was a favorite sport with those who were indifferent to the constant motion of a boat at anchor, as also was fishing for plaice. And truly the old town used to furnish a pretty series of views from the rise and fall of a wherry off Brant Point! Then, if one sighed for big game, one could go out and spear for it with the seekers after the swordfish, or let down a mighty iron hook, fit for leviathan and baited with a split perch from the fresh-water pond, to the ground sharks feeding on the reef just below Sankaty Head. There were fisherfolk dwelling in rude huts on the shore near by who eked out a scanty living by the manufacture and sale of shark-liver oil. These men went out after the monsters in whaleboats. After anchoring, the stout line, terminating in about six feet of chain, was gently lowered. Soon would come a nibble full as gentle, then an appalling jerk, and then a long, strong pull all together, as if a house and lot had in some wise become attached. When the dirty snout of the brute broke the surface (the shark is the swine of the ocean) it was quickly beaten with a heavy club until life was knocked out of the very elementary brain, and then, with boat-hooks and ropes, 500 pounds of the most hideous flesh on earth, or in the sea, was hauled on board. Sometimes a shark would play possum, and then it was "Look out!" or a leg might be broken by the awful swish of its tail. After the liver was removed, the carcass was left to decay on the shore, which it proceeded to do so evilly that any atmosphere less balmy than Nantucket's would have rushed out to sea abandoning all sanitation in disgust.

As has been said, society centred around the church. Not that there were not strata of ancestral respectability—few people have more reason for family pride than Nantucketers—but any church member of good standing was recognized by all as an equal. In all this there was doubtless a trace of the Puritan theocracy of olden times. Teas of the hot-biscuit and jelly-cake order were the ordinary manifestations of hospitality. On Fourth of July, a more impressive day in Nantucket than in New-York, there was a picnic, called "Squantum" in aboriginal parlance. This was a flat-boated affair to the end of the harbor, generally rendered more delightful by the dying out of the wind when halfway up. No tropical calm, however, could still the ardor of the choir tenor. He would sing "America" until the wind returned. Perhaps this method is more efficacious than whistling; it is certainly far more drastic. The "Squantum" proper consisted of a great mound of wet seaweed, superimposed over heated rocks, within which were such delectables as clams, crabs, lobsters, corn, fish, chicken, and duck. In the consumption of the former comestibles there was keen rivalry, execution being measured by the pile of shells by one's place. In some future age the antiquarian may stand over these vast accumulations and wonder as to the object of their up-piling. It is safe to say that the stomach will be so sublimated by that time as to furnish no clew to the mystery. But with all the clamor in favor of the bivalve, there was no slight put on the supply of cake. That indeed would have been a dangerous matter, for every matron and maid had made a different variety, and each one was firmly convinced that her particular sort was the very best. Hence no one kind could be refused without causing a family feud. And so the few young men present turned themselves into pastry shops in the interests of peace. When all this engorgement was over, the flatboats leisurely sailed back, still to the accompaniment of "America," and Nantucket society was furnished with a subject of conversation for another year.

Entertainments purely secular were not very popular. In the Athenæum there was a fair-sized hall, and any lecturer received that critical attention which only a New-England audience could then give. The men, however, being mostly old, cared not for the glare of the footlights. There was a comfortable store down on Long Wharf, which had been fitted up with chairs and desks and tables by a score of retired sea Captains. This was their club, and they mightily enjoyed it. Smoking was a requisite, pipes being greatly preferred, and so was an undoubted title to some one particular yarn, the spinning of which daily was regarded as a sacred club duty. The poor old salts, common mariners in their days, had favorite seats down by the shore on boards and piles and furnished a picturesque sight as they weaved their achievements between puffs, with the small boy standing by in open-eyed wonder. The romance of the sea was sober reality in old Nantucket. Survivors of wrecks were so plentiful that not to have been cast away at least once was a native a marked distinction. In every little coterie there was sure to be at least one man who had taken an involuntary ride on a whale's back and was none the worse for it. Such misadventures were for the most part drolly recalled, Jack saying to Jack, "Ayd, those were good old days, when we were adrift in an open boat without food or drink." But once and again when such reminiscence had sent a jolly grin all around, faces would lengthen and eyes grow dim and tarpaulins be raised with rude courtesy, as an old man with bent form and wan, weary, expression went unheeded by.

Capt. X., so it was told without a note of gay extravagance, had been a smart and capable whaler in his young manhood, the master of as clipper a ship as ever sailed over the bar to seek right whale in the Southern Pacific. Three voyages, each yielding overflowing barrels, had attested not only his skill, but his good luck. As he was about to sail on his fourth voyage, destined to be his last, his nephew, a fine lad of fifteen, pleaded so vigorously that at last he was permitted to go in the Captain's especial charge. The good ship sailed away and from time to time was reported by returning vessels. Then came silence. Month after month passed without intelligence. Both owners and insurance people gave up Capt. X.'s ship as lost. At length a group of worn and battered seamen were brought to the island and confirmed the expert judgment. The ship had struck an uncharted rock and foundered so rapidly that had scarce been time for the crew to put off in an unprovisioned boat. Then had followed the horrors of famine and thirst, resulting in a demand from the men that lots should be drawn. This an length was done under the supervision of the Captain, and the young lad, his nephew, drew the death-dealing number. There seemed a fatality in it, for the Captain had striven in vain to have the boy excluded from the hazard. So, too, did he vainly pray for delay for another chance for the substitution of himself as the victim. "Sailor law" was stern, quick, and relentless. The lad was slain and on his body the others subsisted until rescue came. But with the home-coming there was no respite from sorrow and shame for Capt. X. The distracted parents besought their son from him. Neighbors stunned him as a leper under a curse. His name from sea, living a lonely life, like Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, and in the long years of his expiation was never known to speak or smile.

There was as great a dread of fire at Nantucket as on shipboard, and with as much reason. The houses were, for the most part, constructed of wood, ancient, and as dry as tinder. Many of the streets were mere lanes across which good wives might shake hands in morning greeting. There was no fire department, and such engines as the town owned were as primitive as the pumps at which the sailors had been wont to toil when a leak was sprung. Hence in the lofty tower of the Universalist Church constant watch was kept. Late one night there was a mighty commotion throughout the old burgh. The Queen Anne bell clanged shrilly. Out from the spire a pole was thrust with a lighted lantern on its end, and to the quarter thus indicated, men, women, and children devotedly rushed. The wind was blowing a gale, sending great, blazing embers from the burning warehouse far and wide. There was no possibility of saving the building, which, indeed, was deserted and valueless; the almost frantic efforts were concentrated on preventing a general conflagration. The men kept the hand engines hot with pumping. The women formed lines and passed and repassed buckets. The children spread out blankets on roofs and stamped out sparks. A picturesque scene in the fitful, whirling glare, revealing the cool determination of the stalwart race! The water supply was dependent on wells, which were quickly exhausted; but no matter, there was an abundance of strong and willing arms. The lines were extended further, the engines were moved hither and thither, and so the deluging never slackened. With the morning light the families returned to their homes, drenched, disordered, wild-haired, but triumphant.

The shores of Nantucket were wreck-bestrewn, but mainly with fragments. Here would be stout ribs sticking out from the sand like the bones of a mastodon; there a keel or the framework of a cabin. In all these there was evidence of sea peril, yet not more vivid than a written account. The dreaded shoals are thirty miles distant from the island; so it was seldom that a doomed vessel came to land unbroken. Early one morning there was a rumble through the quiet streets. It seemed as if everything that could go on wheels, from the most decrepit carryall to the rudest beach cart, was hoomed for the south shore. The casual horse now was accustomed to see was not a thing of beauty, even when viewed in Mr. Venus's "Bony Light," but the collective horse then exhibited seemed an equine Frankenstein or the apotheosis of a nightmare. However, in one way or another, inhabitants and visitors managed to be dragged through three miles of sand, over a road of ruts to the ocean side. The sight there was well worth the joltings of the exodus. During the night, a fine, newly built bark had run full on shore and now lay fixed and immovable in a sandy cradle. Her spars loomed dimly through the fog, (called "sea-scud" by the natives,) yet it seemed as if the end of her bowsprit was within arm's reach. She proved to be the Minnheuth, (this name was taken from that of a rock in the English Channel,) homeward bound to London from Rio, with a full cargo of coffee. It was wonderful to watch the wreckers work. Already the beach was piled with sacks, and boat after boat kept shooting through the line breakers laden to the gunwales. Had the wind changed and blown on shore for twenty-four hours, that stout ship would have been kindling wood. As it was, in two days' time, the tugs managed to get her off as lightened in wealth from salvage as the Captain was in seamanly reputation. And during the following Winter, in a score of Nantucket cottages, there was unusual plenty.

Nantucket has awakened from her slumbers, rejuvenated, and put on new gauds. She retains all the advantages of climate, sailing, and fishing that have ever been her possessions. But the quaint charm of seclusion is gone. Visitors are no longer curiosities to her inhabitants, nor her inhabitants curiosities to visitors. Not is her personality so strongly marked; it is of the world, worldly, instead of being solely and only Nantucketese. As a health resort, the place must ever remain unexcelled, for its foundations are constant and they are laid full thirty miles out to sea. But it is a Summer home now, and not a deserted village. Twenty-five years ago there were many old ladies on the island, bright, too, of eye and face and mind, who had never seen a locomotive; now electric lights and trolleys and railways are as commonplace as auctions then were. On the wharves are many experienced sailors, but the Vikings whom Dunham led have gone to join the mighty huntsmen of all ages. The women, too, are no longer omnipresent; perhaps they have learned the lesson that only Arcadians should live in Arcadia. Health and happiness are still comprised within the segment of the sands, but the essence of the old town is fainter and can best be distilled from reminiscence.

TEA-CARRYING RATES CUT.

San Francisco Importers Planning to Control the Trade.

Tea drinkers may not have noticed a brief dispatch from San Francisco a few days ago, describing the plans of a Japanese steamship company to operate a line of steamers between Japan and the Pacific coast, but it means much to all users of the great Eastern beverage. A great Western railroad system has already made a cut in its tea-carrying rate across the continent. This rate is now so low that, in the words of a tea importer, it costs more to send tea from Front Street to Fifty-ninth Street than it does to bring it from San Francisco to New-York. The Japanese company's steamers propose carrying tea from the East at a lower rate than ever before known, and then send it over a rival railroad line from Port Townsend. The managers of the other line also operate a steamship line to the East, and, as a result, the war on tea-carrying rates will soon begin in earnest. It is to be a war, the importers in this city say, between a powerful established corporation and the capital of a nation. The tea drinker can look on and be happy, for his beverage will reach him at less cost than it does now, if rate cutting continues.

Part of the innovation in the tea-rate business is a plan to make San Francisco the great distributing centre for this country's tea. A number of railroads have joined hands in this proposed innovation, and a fortnight ago agreed to carry tea from San Francisco for 1 cent a pound, in carload lots, and not less than carloads, $1.50 per 100 pounds, in place of the old rate of $3. The lines that have joined in the low rates are the Southern Pacific, the Rio Grande Western, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Colorado Midland, the Burlington and Missouri River, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Southern Pacific Company's Atlantic system, via New-Orleans; the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads.

New-York has always been the tea centre for America, and the market prices were controlled here. About one-half of the tea imported reaches this city now by way of the Suez Canal, and direct by steamer to this port. The other half comes by way of the Pacific, to San Francisco and Port Townsend, and then across the continent by rail, and Canadian ports.

If the plan of the San Francisco tea men, backed up by the railroads mentioned, should prove successful, no rates would be made on the Pacific coast, instead of in the East, where the great bulk of tea is used. It would also reduce, if not altogether check, the flow of tea now brought direct to New-York by steamer, via the Suez Canal.

"Those new rates," a railroad official said the other day, "are made at the request of the tea jobbers of San Francisco, who believe that with lower rates they can build up a considerable business in the territory now controlled by New-York. The jobbers wanted a carload rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds, but the one-dollar rate made with the agreement and the approval, also, of the Traffic Association. We have no assurance that the low rates will bring us any very largely increased revenue. It may prove just the reverse. However, we have faith in the sagacity of the tea men of San Francisco, and we are willing to try the experiment. The climate of California is unusually favorable for the storage and blending and handling of teas, and I see no reason why the tea trade of San Francisco should not become vastly increased."

Tea importers of this city, while pleased at the low rate from the Pacific, do not believe it can be maintained. Neither do they believe San Francisco can ever become the tea-distributing centre for this country.

"This rate-cutting is always good news," said a Front Street tea importer, "but I fear it won't last. At this new rate tea is being carried across the continent at an actual loss. The reason we give for the cut in this city is chiefly the plan of the new Japanese steamship line to rival the Pacific Mail and connect with the Great Northern Railway at Seattle. The Japanese are going to run this Pacific line on a very low rate basis for all Eastern products. They expect to be able to get a big share of the Pacific business, and I understand the Japanese Government is to back them up. The Mikado and his Ministers want Japanese products down on the Pacific coast as cheaply as possible to popularize them, and the new steamers operated by the Japanese expect to make a great rate-slashing record. That remains to be seen, of course, but it is to this expected rivalry from the Japanese that we attribute the present cut in rates across the continent. If the rate-cutting war continues tea-drinkers will be materially benefited.

"This plan of San Francisco tea men to make the city the tea-distributing centre will not succeed. It is true the Pacific coast is nearer the Orient than New-York, but the tea is all consumed in the East. I say all, for the amount consumed west of the Mississippi is very small, compared to the amount imported. California uses very little tea, for wines and liquors are used more freely in the West than here, and New-York, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, and one or two other Eastern States use more tea than all the rest of the country put together. So you see we here in New-York will naturally control the tea trade, for we are in the heart of the tea-using country. That seems to be something our San Francisco friends have not taken into consideration if they expect to run us importers out of the business and make rates on tea for the East and control prices in the future. We importers in this city feel the pulse of the public and can tell as to prices, for we are among the consumers. Out in San Francisco they can't tell much as to the supply and demand in the East, and they don't use enough of the beverage out there to regulate prices. No, depend on it, this city will always remain the great tea distributing centre of this country. Sorry to say so for California's sake, but it's true, nevertheless."

THE ENGINEER OF THE ST. LOUIS.

Something of the Man Who Looks After the Ship's Machinery.

When the American Line steamship St. Louis lowered the Southampton record the other day the one man most talked about down in engine and fire rooms was her chief engineer, John Wall.

"Top" Wall is the name he goes by, and he is known by every fireman in the Atlantic Ocean trade. His reputation lies in knowing how to get the most out of his fires, and he has to his credit no less than three ocean records. Two of these he won with the Paris when she belonged to the Inman Line, and then the run was on the Queenstown route.

Mr. Wall is a Scotchman. His first great run was with Capt. Watkins when the Paris broke all ocean speed. A dinner was given at the Engineers' Club in this city and Messrs Watkins and Wall were the honored guests. When Mr. Watkins rose in response to the toast in honor of the run of the ship he thanked the members and, with a smile, said: "Gentleman, I merely pointed the ship. Mr. Wall did the rest."

The recognition of where the credit was due, coming as it did from Capt. Watkins, caught the club members by storm, and they cheered and cheered with delight. Mr. Wall, sitting in his chair, blushed and stammered with confusion.

Mr. Wall has under him nearly 200 men in the engine department of the St. Louis, and his engines develop nominally 20,000 horse power. The engineers proper number 27, and are divided into three watches, nine in a watch. In charge of each watch is an assistant engineer. Mr. Wall stands no watch, or rather is on watch all the time.

When the Paris and New-York were transferred to the American Line, Mr. Wall went along with the Paris. It was because of the possession of such a man that the Cramps and American Line people were opposed to the enacting of any law prohibiting the employment of any foreigner as engineer. The law was enacted, however, at the last session of Congress, but it is understood that Mr. Wall has in the meantime come over to this side of the water for his residence.

ABOUT ENGLISH SCHOOLS

HOW THEY ARE ADVERTISED IN LEADING LONDON JOURNALS.

The Scholastic Brokerage Business—Schools and Private Asylums—For the Daughters of Gentlemen Only—The Lady Warden—The Hostel—Women at the Head of Boys' Boarding Schools — The Many Things Taught in New-York.

To us the notices and advertisements relating to schools in England have a strange reading. Here is one:

ADVICE AS TO CHOICE OF SCHOOLS.—The SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATION (a body of Oxford and Cambridge Graduates) gives advice and assistance without charge to Parents and Guardians in the selection of Schools (for Boys or Girls) and Tutors for all Examinations at Home or Abroad. A Statement of Requirements should be sent to the Manager, ——— ——, London.

The idea entertained by us through the study of this advertisement would be that there was great ignorance on the part of the parents or the guardians as to what was the kind of education wanted, or that there was such a superabundance of schools that there would be difficulty in making a choice—an embarrassment of riches. We do not for a moment doubt the ability or the probity of that pedagogic "body of Oxford and Cambridge graduates," who give "advice and assistance to Parents and Guardians without charge." The business, however, cannot be solely philanthropic, because advertising costs ever so many shillings. Somebody then has to pay the piper, and supposably the "Scholastic Association" keeps on its books the names only of those schools whose proprietors pay the association a percentage on any boy or girl sent up. The trouble might be that the educational factory giving the handsomest commission to the scholastic brokers would toil in the biggest flocks of Boys and Girls. We capitalize Boys and Girls because they are this invariably dignified in the English advertisements.

There is a somewhat similar business also carried on in England, but it combines education and doctoring. Here is one taken from a leading English journal.

TO INVALIDS.—A list of medical men in all parts willing to receive RESIDENT PATIENTS, giving full particulars and forms, sent gratis. The list includes Private Asylums, &c. Schools also recommended. Address ——— ——, London.

Much might be included under "Private Asylums." Of course, the money to the advertiser comes apparently from the doctors or schoolmasters, but really out of the pockets of the patients or the parents of the children. Somehow one strikes us as an uncomfortable combination. You might send your boy to a private asylum for idiots, or your eccentric mother-in-law to a young lady's boarding school.

Here is certainly an aristocratic school, having for Provost a Reverend Canon and nothing short of a Lord Bishop as a Visitor, and for Head Mistress a Cambridge Historical Tripos:

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS of Gentlemen.—Visitor—The Right Rev. Bishop of ——; Provost—The Rev. Canon ——; Head Mistress—Miss ——, Cambridge Historical Tripos, 1st Class. Terms from fifty guineas. Preparation for university examinations. Large house, private (licensed) chapel, gardens, tennis courts, playing field. Apply to, &c.

Now here is your school, but only "the Daughters of Gentlemen" have a chance there. In this grandiose school you will have to dance attendance to nothing else than a majestic somebody, called "a Lady Warden." Having brought your parchments with you and proved your lineage, Domesday Book and all, and shown convincingly that you are a gentleman and that your girl is entitled to all the quarterings, the Lady Warden being well up in her Burke, you having the necessary guineas, then the young lady would be duly interned. Fancy quite fails in making out what kind of a duenna might be the Lady Warden, but she must wear a stomacher, a black velvet kirtle with a train, and around her ample waist, from her girdle, there must hang sixty-seven ponderous iron keys, and not one less.

There are two broad hints who run a boys' school and announce the fact in this guise:

A FIRST-RATE PREPARATORY SCHOOL AT very moderate fees.—Many scholarships recently gained at the public schools, including six at Charterhouse. The Resident Masters are graduates in honors of Oxford and Cambridge. The house stands in its own grounds in a high and healthy situation away from the town. References to the Dean of —— and the Head Masters of Charterhouse and other public schools. Apply to the Misses ——.

It is an honest and straightforward advertisement, and the Charterhouse recommendation ought to go for a great deal. But how can two gentlewomen manage an English boys' school and "the British urchin, so proverbial for his want of manners and his "cockyness," which as a trait is so admired in England? We do not often run boys' schools, with women as the heads in the United States. Who would go to the swishing? Would it have to be relegated to coarse masculine hands?

Schools, exclusive ones, "for gentlemen's sons" are common, and, possibly, no tradesmen's boys can enter. Here is a school near a great English collegiate town, which is thus described:

SCHOOL NEAR OXFORD.—Public School, founded 1863, to provide education for gentlemen's sons in preparation for universities, army, &c., on definite Church principles; fees, £66 per annum; (sons of clergymen, £60;) day boys, 21 guineas; classical and modern sides; scholarships, £40 to £20.

"Definite Church principles" clinches the business. Away, ye dissenters and Catholics, your school is not for the like of you. Well, what have we to say about that? Only that there are ever so many schools, private ones, in the United States run in the same narrow groove. Only the peculiar religious bias is never advertised, though perfectly understood.

If you want to send your George Washington Hopkins, who is a regularly old-established concern, here is your school. It was founded in 1607, and that was, say, about the time of Guy Fawkes. Fortunately the school was rebuilt in 1893. It must keep up the grand mediæval airs of several centuries ago, because Second Master receives the new boys in a "Hostel." Now, whether "hostel" is a schoolboys' boarding house in present or past English we do not know. Still, it has a fine sound. A timid small boy, just transported, might shrink at the idea of being put to bed in a "hostel." Anyhow, Head Master will send you a prospectus. We trust to popularize "hostel," for we recall Mr. Henley's charming lines.

> In the streets of by and by
> Stands the Hostelry of never.

But there is nothing really vague about this 1607 school, for the charge is from £50 to £60 a year, which is not dear when the Hostel is considerately thrown in.

You might think from the notices found in English journals that all the schools were so overcrowded that not even the minutest boy could find a stool to sit on, nor that a drop of the fountain of learning could be drained even so as to parch a little chap's lips. You will often see "Vacancies" mentioned, as "a Pupil has been forced to leave the —— school on account of the sudden departure of the young Gentleman's family from England." To say plump out that a pupil had died of measles or scarlet fever might hurt a school.

Many and various things are taught in English schools, and young gentlemen are trained as are running plants to decorate any trellis. "Send 'em along," say the advertisers. "Want 'em to enter the army? Here you are. The navy? Certainly." We do a great deal of that kind of thing in this country, the adapting of boys' brains to particular callings.

There was once a sign legible in an upper New-York street which enumerated among other branches of learning the following, all taught by one distinguished teacher: "Chemistry. Skating. Mathematics. Swimming. Botany, and Boxing."

On the side of a house on one of the avenues in New-York City is this inscription indicating the variety of things which can be acquired in one single Temple of Learning: "Piano. Singing. Violin. Elocution. Acting. Deportment. Oratory. (We remark that there never was such a demand for oratory as just at present.) Fencing. Stage and Society Dancing. Reading. Spelling. Penmanship. Arithmetic. Bookkeeping. Business Correspondence. Typewriting. Civil Service. Grammar. Composition. Punctuation. Stenography." What "civil service" might mean as a branch of learning we do not exactly comprehend. Perhaps it is the examiners who are to be coached, or it might be those to be examined.

If only a man could be made perfect, acquiring all the above, what an Admirable Crichton he would be.

English advertisements pay particular attention "to health," and there are thrown in "good manners, discipline, and games." "Refined Homes," where girls can be educated are numerous. Here the young ladies will be guided by "Educationalists of Experience." You may have your choice of schools not alone in England, but in several parts of the Continent. Germany, and, above all, Switzerland, advance their educational claims. Here are the pensions, some on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, others further distant, as "near the Baltic Sea." If Swiss French is good French, every opportunity is given English girls to acquire that lingo. You may even find a school for English girls in far-off California, where there is "a cheerful home and the finest climate in the world." In Switzerland the advertisers never fail to allude to the "proximity to mountains and lakes," and "bracing climate."

With so many schools, the wear and tear of teachers being constant, one might suppose the demand for instructors would be increased. This is, however, not found to be the case. Probably the teachers or tutors are too poor to spend money in advertising. The wants of the schools themselves for assistance are rarely found. Here, however, is a college wanting a Professor of Modern History, who can teach English Literature with Languages. That is a good round task for the man to do effectually. The "stipend" is £300 a year with half of the class fees. The probability is that "the class fees" would amount to about as much as the "stipend." If the professor made a reputation and was popular it might bring him in more. We think the plan has hardly ever been adopted in the United States, being considered as contrary to professional ethics. There are occasional calls for assistant masters, but the pay is small—rather less than a dollar per day. A mathematical master is among the wanted, and he is to have $500 a year, providing he is backed up with not less than "six testimonials."

Here is an ad. which has appeared for a certain length of time in English journals. Now, to the knowing ones, ads. have their physiognomies, and this has a certain plaintiveness about it. We do not copy it exactly, for good reasons. It is headed "Literarum Classicarum." Here is a doctor and graduate of a famous Dutch college, who talks all modern languages and prattles in the ancient ones. He wants Employment (in capital letters.) He is prepared to do anything; will work in a college, university, museum, library, any scientific establishment; is ready to act as private secretary. All you have to do is to send to Rotterdam. Certainly the Dutch graduate ought to find a comfortable place somewhere. Then there is another advertisement. The English girl who knows everything. She has studied art, talks French, German, Italian, and she wants to be a governess, or a secretary, and has no objection to go to any part of the world.

You may romance in such advertisements. If only the Dutch graduate and the English girl should unite their fortunes! There is unquestionably much that is amusing in these educational advertisements, but sometimes as you read them you feel sorry, for, after all, learning is but a cheap commodity in this world.

WANT TO BUY SUNNYSIDE.

Washington Irving's Old Home May Become Public Property.

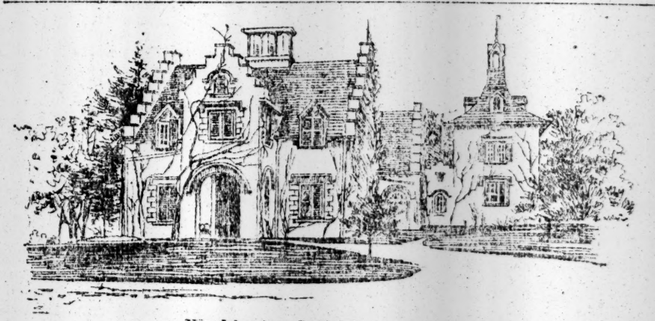
Washington Irving's Sunnyside may yet pass into the hands of some society desirous of preserving it and also making it one of the interesting places to visit along the Hudson. The recent transfer of the house by the two women relatives of the author to Mr. Duer Irving and his reported action in barring out the general public, and bicyclists in particular, from the grounds about Sunnyside have set on foot in Tarrytown several plans for the purchase of the property. It is proposed to preserve the building and grounds in their present condition, making needed repairs from time to time and permit the public to have free access to both house and grounds. Among the organizations interested are the Young Men's Lyceum of Tarrytown and the Tarrytown Historical Society. There is also some talk of forming a new Washington Irving society, having for its object the purchase of Sunnyside, the collecting of Irving relics, and their free exhibition to the public in the rooms in which the famous author lived and worked.

Mr. Duer Irving, who recently came into possession of the property, is now making extensive repairs at Sunnyside. He has erected fences and, according to bicyclists who heretofore were permitted to lunch under the beautiful trees on the Irving grounds, placed signs about warning off all trespassers. Mr. Irving's friends say the great crowds of bicyclists and others behaved badly and scattered débris all over the place. From all reports the bicyclists appear to have abused the privilege extended them of entering the grounds. Mr. Irving is opposed to having the place made a picnic grove.

Tarrytown's citizens, who have for years hoped to control the Irving property, believe that it might now be possible to buy it, and their plan of making the old mansion a free Irving museum appears to be feasible. There is one stumbling block, though, to the realization of these cherished hopes. In Washington Irving's will deeding the property to his two women relatives, who have now reached an advanced age, was a clause expressing the wish that some person by the name of Irving should always live at Sunnyside. It was not a command, and so if the property was sold there could be no legal difficulties, but it is a question in the minds of many Tarrytown residents whether the two women who inherited the property would permit it to be sold during their lifetime.

Mr. W. H. Hoyt, a business man of this city who lives in Tarrytown, was very active in trying to buy the Irving property for an Irving society some time ago. A Washington Irving club was organized in Tarrytown, but it has gone out of existence since its officers met with the refusal of the owners to part with Sunnyside.

"We offered a price much greater than the real value of the property," said Mr. Hoyt yesterday. "We agreed to forever keep the building and grounds in good repair and to always preserve the contents of the mansion as left by the great author. In addition to this, we agreed to permit Mr. Irving's two relatives, who inherited the place, to live at Sunnyside for the rest of their lives without molestation. In spite of these generous offers we were unable to buy, and the Washington Irving Club was disbanded. Now, as to whether Mr. Duer Irving will consider the clause in the Irving will requesting that some person of that name always own the property binding on him, is another matter. The people of Tarrytown are naturally very much interested, as Sunnyside has been an object of great interest to the general public. Some people seem to think Mr. Irving is fixing the place up to sell it, but others think differently, and nothing can be known until a definite offer is made for the place. It is a question in my mind if the place will be sold while the author's near relatives and heirs live, although some arrangement might yet be made by a society to take partial possession or supervision over the property."



Washington Irving's Sunnyside.

State Convention Ends with a Dance.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

The Wyoming Democratic State Convention at Rock Springs, Aug. 13, was the most enthusiastic meeting of Democrats ever held in the State, and it closed its deliberations with a most sanguine feeling for party success. In all of the addresses made the words "free coinage" were freely used, and each time met with applause that was deafening. It is an indication of the popularity of the cause in the hills and dales of this great Commonwealth. The convention throughout was marked by the utmost good feeling and harmony. After the adjournment the floor of the big auditorium of the Opera House was cleared, and long after midnight the people, the beauty and bravery of both Republicans and Democrats of the great coal camp, danced to Bryan music and rejoiced in the anticipation of prosperity to come with the inauguration to the Presidency of the Boy Orator of the Platte.

CANADIAN CARIBOU TRAITS

THEY RESEMBLE SOMEWHAT MOOSE, ELK, AND REINDEER.

Largely a Water Animal—A Buoyant Swimmer, It Uses the Great Lakes, in Its Migrations, as Highways, Not Caring How Wide and Long They May Be—He Is Hunted in Canoes for His Skin, Which Is of Hairy Fur and Valuable.

What is a caribou? This is, perhaps, a difficult question to answer. Of one thing we are certain, namely, that in many respects it is similar to the reindeer of northern Europe; not only in appearance, but in characteristics, migratory nature, and speed as well. It has some of the characteristics of our American deer, and many of the moose. Possibly it is a descendant of the moose and deer, a crossing at some remote period. This, at least, is the belief of many of the Indian tribes of Canada, and the idea is presented for what it is worth. Again, it may be the true reindeer, somewhat changed in appearance from its European relative through different environment. Possibly, again, the caribou is a distinct species of the deer family as is the moose, elk, or deer itself. Yet, withal, it has many peculiarities of its own. Some in particular are especially worthy of mention.

The caribou is distinctly a water animal to a greater extent than any other member of its family. A very buoyant swimmer in the water, it does not hesitate to always swim the large lakes, no matter how wide or long. It seeks the water always in its constant migrations, using it as a highway of travel as much as possible. It swims moderately fast, with the back elevated fully a foot out of water, and offers a fair mark to the sportsman. With two guides paddling as fast as possible in a canoe, it can be overtaken rapidly, insuring a shot within 100 yards at least. Another peculiarity is the fact that the caribou does not "yard" in the snow in the Winter. Moose, elk, and deer invariably do tramping down a large area, keeping the snow constantly beaten down, thus preventing their sinking into it, and leaving the young brush uncovered for food. The caribou has a very large, deeply cloven hoof, split through the pastern to the fetlock joint. In marshy spots or in the snow, the hoof separates and spreads, preventing the animal from sinking to any great extent. Especially in marshes the penetration is very slight, and it can cross easily. In the snow, either fresh fallen or crusted, it can make rapid headway, and will sink but little deeper than will the hunter on his snowshoes.

The female, or cow, caribou has curved unbranched horns from ten to twelve inches long. This characteristic more other of the deer family possesses. It often leads the novice to believe that he has secured a young male, or bull. The antlers of the bull are very peculiar. Two long branches often from thirty-five to forty-five inches long project backward and then up at a perfect right angle. The ends are palmated with several prongs projecting. From the base of each horn projects a short, wide palmated horn, similar to those of the moose. These will average from six to twelve inches wide. The antlers proper are a very flat oval not round. Projecting from the base of the left antler is what is commonly termed a "steering" horn. This is about ten inches long and projects out beyond the nose, oftentimes close to it, frequently several inches above. It is a most peculiar formation, and is believed to be used in rooting up the snow. Another peculiar point in regard to the antlers is that, though wide branching in the middle, the ends again approach to within six or eight inches of each other.

The caribou is covered with both a fur and hair coat. The fur coating is very thick, fine, short, and soft, a long, coarse hair growing thickly out of it. This hair is hollow and very brittle. Large bunches can be easily pulled out and broken. It aids very materially to the buoyancy of the animal in the water. The caribou of Canada are divided into two classes, or kinds—the low or barren land caribou (Rangifer groenlandicus) and the high or woodland caribou, (Rangifer caribou.) The former occupy the low, barren shores of the Labrador and arctic coasts